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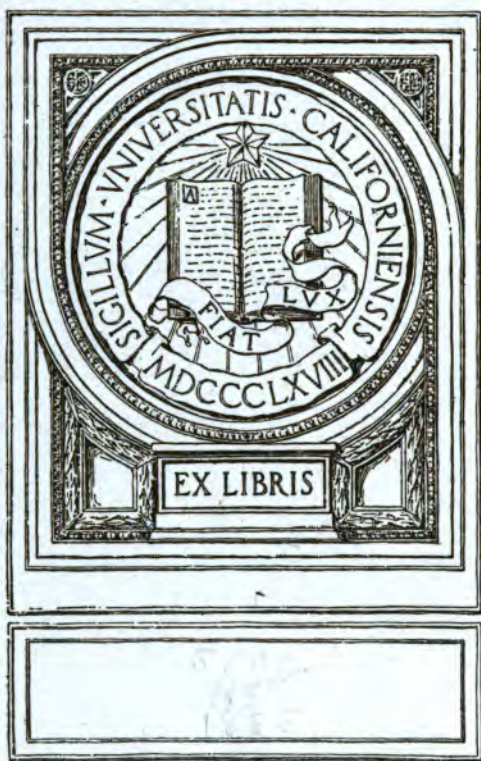
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# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## FOREST COMMISSION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

For the Year 1885.

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TOWNSEND COX, SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, THEODORE B. BASSELIN,	}	<i>Commissioners.</i>
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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MAY 18, 1886.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 103.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

MAY 18, 1886.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOREST COMMISSION.

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STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE FOREST COMMISSION, }  
ALBANY, N. Y., *May* 18, 1886. }

HON. JAMES W. HUSTED,

*Speaker of the Assembly:*

SIR. — We have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature the following report as a supplement to the one of January 29, 1886.

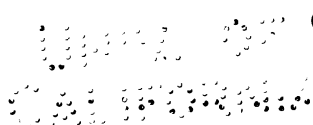
We are, respectfully yours,

TOWNSEND COX,

SHERMAN W. KNEVALS,

THEODORE B. BASSELIN,

*Commissioners.*



THE NEW  
ALPHABET

# REPORT.

*To the Legislature of the State of New York:*

In pursuance of a requirement of the law, the Forest Commission made a report to your honorable body in January last. As the Commission had then been in existence only a few months that report was necessarily brief, and they now avail themselves of the favor asked and granted at that time to substitute the following, which is respectfully submitted herewith, as being the First Annual Report of the Forest Commission:

## ORGANIZATION.

The Act of Legislature creating the present Commission was passed May 15, 1885, and in the same month Theodore B. Basselin was appointed a commissioner. Subsequently, and on or about the 15th day of September, 1885, the Commission was completed by the appointment of Townsend Cox and Sherman W. Knevals.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on the 23d day of September, 1885, at which time the Commissioners divided themselves by lot in pursuance of law, Theodore B. Basselin drawing the term of two years, Townsend Cox the term of four years and Sherman W. Knevals the term of six years, from February 1, 1886.

Before proceeding further it may be well to reprint here the text of the law under which the Commission is to act, as it will be necessary in the following pages to refer occasionally to certain paragraphs:

LAWS OF NEW YORK, 1885, CHAPTER 283.

AN ACT to establish a forest commission, and to define its powers and duties, and for the preservation of the forests.

PASSED May 15, 1885; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There shall be a forest commission which shall consist of three persons who shall be styled forest commissioners, and

who may be removed by the governor for cause. The forest commissioners shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

§ 2. At the first meeting of the forest commissioners they shall divide themselves by lot, so that the term of one shall expire in two years, one in four years, and one in six years from the first day of February next ensuing. Except as to the three terms of office thus determined, the term of office of a forest commissioner shall be six years from the first day of February on which the preceding term expires.

§ 3. During the month of January, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and in every second year thereafter, the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint one forest commissioner. Vacancies that may exist in the office of a forest commissioner after the commencement of a term of office shall be filled by the governor's appointment subject to the confirmation of the senate at its next session for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy occurs.

§ 4. The forest commissioners shall serve without compensation except that there shall be paid them their reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

§ 5. The forest commission shall have power to employ a forest warden, forest inspectors, a clerk and all such agents as they may deem necessary, and to fix their compensations, but the expenses and salaries of such warden, agents, clerk, inspectors and assistants shall not exceed in the aggregate with the other expenses of the commission the sum therefor appropriated by the legislature.

§ 6. The trustees of public buildings, under chapter three hundred and forty-nine, laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall provide rooms for office for the forest commission, with proper furniture and fixtures, and with warming and lights.

§ 7. All the lands now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the State of New York, within the counties of Clinton, excepting the towns of Altona and Dannemora, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington, Greene, Ulster, and Sullivan, shall constitute and be known as the forest preserve.

§ 8. The lands now or hereafter constituting the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be sold, nor shall they be leased or taken by any person or corporation, public or private.

§ 9. The forest commission shall have the care, custody, control and superintendence of the forest preserve. It shall be the duty of the commission to maintain and protect the forests now on the forest preserve, and to promote as far as practicable the further growth of forests thereon. It shall also have charge of the public interests of the State, with regard to forests and tree planting, and especially with reference to forest fires in every part of the State.



It shall have as to all lands now or hereafter included in the forest preserve, but subject to the provisions of this act, all the powers now vested in the commissioners of the land office and in the comptroller, as to such of the said lands as are now owned by the State. The forest commission may, from time to time, prescribe rules or regulations, and may from time to time alter or amend the same, affecting the whole or any part of the forest preserve, and for its use, care and administration; but neither such rules or regulations, nor anything herein contained, shall prevent or operate to prevent the free use of any road, stream or water as the same may have been heretofore used, or as may be reasonably required in the prosecution of any lawful business.

§ 10. The forest warden, forest inspectors, foresters and other persons acting upon the forest preserve under the written employment of the forest warden or of the forest commission may, without warrant, arrest any person found upon the forest preserve violating any of the provisions of this act; but in case of such arrest, the person making the arrest shall forthwith take the person arrested before the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction to issue warrants in such case, and there make, or procure to be made, a complaint in writing, upon which complaint the magistrate shall act as the case may require.

§ 11. The forest commission may bring in the name, or on behalf of the people of the State of New York, any action to prevent injury to the forest preserve or trespass thereon, to recover damages for such injury or trespass, to recover lands properly forming part of the forest preserve, but occupied or held by persons not entitled thereto, and in all other respects for the protection and maintenance of the forest preserve, which any owner of lands would be entitled to bring. The forest commission may also maintain, in the name or on behalf of the people of the State, an action for the trespass specified in section seventy-four, article fifth, title five, chapter nine, part one of the Revised Statutes, when such trespass is committed upon any lands within the forest preserve. In such action there shall be recoverable the same penalty, and a like execution shall issue, and the defendant be imprisoned thereunder without being entitled to the liberties of the jail, all as provided in sections seventy-four and seventy-six of the said article; and in such action the plaintiff shall be entitled to an order of arrest before judgment, as in the cases mentioned in section five hundred and forty-nine of the Code of Civil Procedure. The trespass herein mentioned shall be deemed to include, in addition to the acts specified in the said section seventy-four, any act of cutting, or caused to be cut, or assisting to be cut, any tree or timber standing within the forest preserve, or any bark thereon, with intent to remove such tree or timber, or any portion thereof, or bark therefrom, from the said forest preserve. With the consent of the attorney-general and the comptroller, the forest commission may employ attorneys and

counsel to prosecute any such action, or to defend any action brought against the commission or any of its members or subordinates, arising out of their or his official conduct with relation to the forest preserve. Any attorney or counsel so employed shall act under the direction of and in the name of the attorney-general. Where such attorney or counsel is not so employed, the attorney-general shall prosecute and defend such actions.

§ 12. In an action brought by or at the instance of the forest commission, an injunction, either preliminary or final, shall upon application be granted restraining any act of trespass, waste or destruction upon the forest preserve.

§ 13. Whenever the State owns or shall own an undivided interest with any person in any lands within the counties mentioned in section eight of this act, or is or shall be in possession of any such lands as joint tenant or tenants in common with any person who has an estate of freehold therein, the attorney-general shall, upon the request of the forest commission, bring an action in the name of the people of the State of New York for the actual partition of the said lands according to the respective rights of the parties interested therein; and upon the consent in writing of the forest commission any such person may maintain an action for the actual partition of such lands, according to the respective rights of the parties interested therein, in the same manner as if the State were not entitled to exemption from legal proceedings, service of process in such action upon the attorney-general to be deemed service upon the State. Such actions, the proceedings and the judgment therein, and the proceedings under the judgment therein, shall be according to the practice at the time prevailing in actions of partition, and shall have the same force and effect as in other actions, except that no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff in such action, and except that no sale of such lands shall be adjudged therein. The forest commission may, without suit, but upon the consent of the comptroller, agree with any person or persons owning lands within the said towns jointly or as tenants in common with the State for the partition of such lands, and upon such agreement and consent, the comptroller shall make on behalf of the people of the State any conveyance necessary or proper in such partition, such conveyance to be forthwith recorded as now provided by law as to conveyances made by the commissioners of the land office.

§ 14. All income that may hereafter be derived from State forest lands shall be paid over by the forest commission to the treasury of the State.

§ 15. A strict account shall be kept of all receipts and expenses, which account shall be audited by the comptroller, and a general summary thereof shall be reported annually to the legislature.

§ 16. The forest commission shall, in January of every year, make a written report to the legislature of their proceedings,

together with such recommendations of further legislative or official action as they may deem proper.

§ 17. The supervisor of every town in the State in which wild or forest lands belonging to the State are located, except within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, shall be by virtue of his office the protector of these lands, subject to the instructions he may receive from the forest commission. It shall be his duty to report to the district attorney for prosecution any acts of spoliation or injury that may be done, and it shall be the duty of such district attorney to institute proceedings for the prevention of further trespass, and for the recovery of all damages that may have been committed, with costs of prosecution. The supervisors shall also report their proceedings therein to the forest commission. In towns where the forest commission shall deem it necessary, they may serve a notice upon the supervisor, requiring him to appoint one or more forest guards, and if more than one in a town, the district of each shall be properly defined. The guard so appointed shall have such powers, and perform such duties and receive such pay as the forest commission may determine.

§ 18. The forest commission shall take such measures as the department of public instruction, the regents of the university and the forest commission may approve, for awakening an interest in behalf of forestry in the public schools, academies and colleges of the State, and of imparting some degree of elementary instruction upon this subject therein.

§ 19. The forest commission shall, as soon as practicable, prepare tracts or circulars of information giving plain and concise advice for the care of woodlands upon private lands, and for the starting of new plantations upon lands that have been denuded, exhausted by cultivation, eroded by torrents, or injured by fire, or that are sandy, marshy, broken, sterile, or waste, and unfit for other use. These publications shall be furnished without cost to any citizen of the State, upon application, and proper measures may be taken for bringing them to the notice of persons who would be benefited by this advice.

§ 20. Every supervisor of a town in this State, excepting within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, shall be *ex officio* fire warden therein. But in towns particularly exposed to damages from forest fires, the supervisor may divide the same into two or more districts, bounded as far as may be by roads, streams of water, or dividing ridges of land or lot lines, and he may, in writing, appoint one resident citizen in each district as district fire warden therein. A description of these districts and the names of the district fire wardens thus appointed shall be recorded in the office of town clerk. The supervisor may also cause a map of the fire district of his town to be posted in some public place with the names of the district fire wardens appointed. The cost of such map, not exceeding five dollars, may be made a

town charge; and the services of the fire wardens shall also be deemed a town charge; and shall not exceed the sum of two dollars per day for the time actually employed. Within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, such persons shall be fire wardens as may from time to time be appointed by the forest commission. The persons so appointed shall act during the pleasure of the forest commission; and there shall be applicable to them all the provisions of this act, with reference to supervisors and district town wardens. Upon the discovery of a forest fire it shall be the duty of the fire warden of the district, town or county, to take such measures as may be necessary for its extinction. For this purpose he shall have authority to call upon any person in the territory in which he acts for assistance, and any person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for refusing to act when so called upon.

§ 21. The forest commission, the forest warden, the forest inspector, the foresters, and any other persons employed by or under the authority of the forest commission, and who may be authorized by the commission to assume such duty, shall, within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, whenever the woods in any such town shall be on fire, perform the duty imposed upon, and in such case shall have the powers granted to the justices of the peace, the supervisors and the commissioner of highways of such town by title fourteen, of chapter twenty of part one of the Revised Statutes, with reference to the ordering of persons to assist in extinguishing fires or stopping their progress; and any person so ordered by the forest commission, the forest warden, the forest inspectors, the foresters, or any of them, or any other person acting or authorized as aforesaid who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any such order, shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by the said title.

§ 22. No action for trespass shall be brought by any owner of land for entry made upon his premises by persons going to assist in extinguishing a forest fire, although it may not be upon his land.

§ 23. The fire wardens, or the supervisor, where acting in general charge, may cause fences to be destroyed or furrows to be plowed to check the running of fires, and in cases of great danger, back fires may be set along a road or stream, or other line of defense, to clear off the combustible material before an advancing fire.

§ 24. The supervisor of every town of which he is a fire warden as aforesaid, and in which a forest fire of more than one acre in extent has occurred within a year, shall report to the forest commission the extent of area burned over, to the best of his information, together with the probable amount of property destroyed, specifying the value of timber, as near as may be, and amount of cord-wood, logs, bark or other forest product, and of fencing, bridges and buildings that have been burned. He shall also make

inquiries and report as to the causes of these fires, if they can be ascertained, and as to the measures employed and found most effectual in checking their progress. A consolidated summary of these returns by counties, and of the information as to the same matter otherwise gathered by the forest commission, shall be included in the annual report of the forest commission.

§ 25. Every railroad company whose road passes through waste or forest lands, or lands liable to be overrun by fires within this State, shall twice in each year cut and burn off or remove from its right of way all grass, brush, or inflammable material, but under proper care, and at times when the fires thus set are not liable to spread beyond control.

§ 26. All locomotives which shall be run through forest lands shall be provided, within one year from the date of this act, with approved and sufficient arrangements for preventing the escape of fire from their furnace or ash-pan, and netting of steel or iron wire upon their smoke stack to check the escape of sparks of fire. It shall be the duty of every engineer and fireman employed upon a locomotive to see that the appliances for the prevention of the escape of fire are in use and applied, as far as it can be reasonably and possibly done.

§ 27. No railroad company shall permit its employees to deposit fire coals or ashes upon their track in the immediate vicinity of woodlands or lands liable to be overrun by fires, and in all cases where any engineers, conductors or trainmen discover that fences along the right of way, on woodlands adjacent to the railroad, are burning, or in danger from fire, it shall be their duty to report the same at their next stopping place, and the person in charge of such station shall take prompt measures for extinguishing such fires.

§ 28. In seasons of drought, and especially during the first dry time in the spring after the snows have gone and before vegetation has revived, railroad companies shall employ a sufficient additional number of trackmen for the prompt extinguishment of fires. And where a forest fire is raging near the line of their road they shall concentrate such help and adopt such measures as shall most effectually arrest their progress.

§ 29. Any railroad company violating the provisions or requirement of this act shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense.

§ 30. The forest commission shall, with as little delay as practicable, cause rules for the prevention and suppression of forest fires to be printed for posting in school-houses, inns, saw-mills and other wood-working establishments, lumber camps and other places, in such portions of the State as they may deem necessary. Any person maliciously or wantonly defacing or destroying such notices shall be liable to a fine of five dollars. It shall be the duty of forest agents, supervisors and school trustees, to cause these rules, when

received by them, to be properly posted, and replaced when lost or destroyed.

§ 31. Any person who shall willfully or negligently set fire to, or assist another to set fire to, any waste or forest lands belonging to the State or to another person, whereby the said forests are injured or endangered, or who suffers any fire upon his own land to escape or extend beyond the limits thereof, to the injury of the woodlands of another or of the State, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months. He shall also be liable in an action for all damages that may be caused by such fires; such action to be brought in any court of this State having jurisdiction thereof.

§ 32. Fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this act. And no liabilities shall be incurred by said forest commissioners in excess of this appropriation.

§ 33. This act shall take effect immediately.

In undertaking the duty intrusted to them, the Commissioners have become deeply impressed with the magnitude of the work; the vast extent of territory assigned to their control, and the care and attention necessary to perfect the proper system of management pertaining to this new department.

They are confronted with the important questions: How shall these great tracts be most successfully and economically patrolled? What safeguards can be adopted to prevent further ravages by fire? What force can be organized, in view of their limited means, which will successfully deal with the army of thieves and trespassers who are plundering the State forests? What system can be devised which will, in time, make these forests not only self-sustaining as to cost of management, but, in addition, a source of wealth and revenue to the commonwealth?

As the majority of the Board were not appointed until September, no organization was possible until the season for active operations had entirely passed. Still, the Commissioners took immediate steps to familiarize themselves with the duties and various interests intrusted to their charge. They made personal visits to the Adirondack and Catskill regions, and have met at Albany for consultation nearly every week since their appointment. Experienced, competent men were sent out as special agents, who

penetrated to every part of the wilderness. These agents, while on their tours of inspection, made weekly reports, which were replete with interesting information, and which have largely aided the Commissioners in acquainting themselves with the actual condition of the forest preserve. Some of the more interesting items of these reports will be found embodied in the succeeding pages. A small company of experienced woodsmen, or foresters, in number proportioned to the means at our command, have been distributed through the forest. During the past winter they have been constantly on patrol, and their vigilance has been rewarded by securing evidence, in a large number of cases, of timber stealing from the State lands. Arrests have been made, writs have been served, and in some instances the accused parties have fled the country to avoid arrest.

The reports of the special agent and his foresters show that a surprising amount of valuable timber has been stolen from the preserve, and the Commissioners regret that the slender means at their disposal will not permit them to prosecute the matter to the extent needed for a complete suppression of this evil. As it is, however, active measures have been undertaken, and as a result the plundering which has been going on in certain parts of Hamilton and Herkimer counties has been completely checked.

A surveyor has also been working in connection with some of the foresters, as, in many cases, the boundaries of the State lots had to be fully determined before it was safe to assume that trespasses had been committed. In some cases, the timber had been cut on the preserve through carelessness instead of criminal intent. Still, vigorous proceedings will be instituted against such parties also, with a view of stopping the culpable disregard of land marks, or negligence in establishing plainly marked lines. In our office work, considerable attention has been given to collecting maps of the preserve and descriptions of State lots. A draughtsman has been employed in making maps of the territory allotted to each forester, so that, aided by his map, he may be able to patrol properly the particular tracts assigned to him. The work of patrolling is rendered doubly arduous by the large parcels of private lands which are thickly scattered through the preserve, and which must



be tramped over continually in going to and from the lots owned by the State.

#### THE FOREST PRESERVE AND ITS LOCATION.

Eleven counties in the Adirondack region, viz.: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren and Washington, together with three counties in the Catskills, viz., Greene, Sullivan and Ulster, contain the various tracts of State land which constitute the forest preserve.

That part known as the Adirondack region occupies the north-eastern corner of the State. It covers a large territory, circular in its general outline, and about 100 miles in diameter, with its center near the north-east corner of Hamilton county. With but little exception, it is an unbroken wilderness, reaching from Lake Champlain westward to the valley of the Black river. Its northern border adjoins the farming lands along the St. Lawrence river, while on the south the forest extends nearly to the Mohawk flats.

The Catskill region occupies parts of four counties, and forms a portion of the water-shed of the Delaware and Hudson rivers. Its mountain ranges touch the Hudson, from which they extend westward and southward to the Delaware and its branches. It is a wild, mountainous region, famous for its scenery, and the favorite summer resort of the population along the Hudson and its cities. That part of it which belongs in the forest preserve is located about forty miles west of the Hudson, and occupies the north-west corner of Ulster county, together with parts of the adjacent counties.

The Adirondack region proper contains over 4,000,000 acres, of which the State has acquired title to over 800,000 acres. In the Catskill region the State owns over 50,000 acres. These amounts do not include the county lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

The Adirondack region rises gradually from its extreme boundaries toward Essex and Franklin counties, where the maximum height is reached. The mountain ridges divide this region into two great water-sheds, from one of which the waters flow into the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and from the other into the Hudson river direct, or into the Mohawk and its tributaries. Aside from these, there is a small water-shed tributary to Lake

George and Lake Champlain. A line drawn from Rouse's Point, a village in the extreme north-east corner of the State, to the city of Utica on the Mohawk river, divides quite accurately the eastern from the western water-shed. All the territory lying west of this line drains into the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario; all east and south of it drains into the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, except the part which lies to the north of a line drawn from Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, to the north-east corner of Hamilton county, which drains into Lake Champlain.

This region is made up of cleared farming sections, in the midst of which are thriving towns; burned sections, through which fires have swept, destroying the timber, and in many cases the soil also; drowned lands, caused by damming the outlet of streams, thereby flooding large areas of low ground, usually in the vicinity of lakes, and killing the timber and all shrubbery; lumbered lands, from which all the original growth of soft timber has been cut, and, in some cases, the hard timber also, leaving the woods somewhat open and scant in appearance; and virgin forests, where the timber has never been disturbed by fire, flood or axe.

There are natural agents always at work to break up the continuity of the forests, among which are wind-falls and land-slides. In some unexplained manner a tornado will strike the woods, and mow down a wide swath in its track, leaving inextricable confusion of tree trunks and tree tops; or, the soil becomes loosened on the inclined face of a rocky ridge, from protracted rains which have filled the ground with moisture, when, without warning, the whole covering of trees, loose rocks and soil, the accumulation of ages, is precipitated with one grand rush into the valley below.

It must not be assumed that all State land in this northern wilderness is forest land. Much is abandoned and partially cleared farming lands, from which a few scanty crops have been wrested, but the farmer becoming poorer than the soil he worked, has quit in disgust. Much is burned lands, supporting, if anything at all, but a scant growth of slender poles and wiry shrubs.

A very large percentage of the territory is abandoned timber lands through which the lumberman has passed, taking all of the valuable soft timber and some of the hard, after which, having no

further use for the lands, and not wishing to pay the taxes from year to year, he has allowed them to be sold for the accumulated taxes and pass into the hands of the State.

As years go on and these woods are protected from spoliation and damage, the young soft timber trees will grow up and the forest assume its primitive condition. The balance of the territory is covered with the dense, original growth, clothing mountain and valley, and fringing the streams and lakes.

Many good roads traverse this region, kept in repair, in many cases, by private contribution. Railroads skirt the entire tract. The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain, on the north, passes through the northern portions of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton counties and connects Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence river, with Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company railroad, on the east, follows Lake Champlain and connects Rouse's Point with Troy and Schenectady. The New York Central and West Shore railroads, on the south, connect Schenectady with Utica; and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh, and the Utica and Black River railroads, on the west, connect Utica and Ogdensburgh.

Few railroads penetrate the wilderness to any distance, and none cross it. The Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville terminates at Northville, in Fulton county, a distance of twenty-five miles from the Mohawk river, having only reached the bare outskirts of the wilderness proper. The Adirondack railroad connects Saratoga with North Creek, on the head-waters of the Hudson river, in Warren county, a distance of fifty-eight miles, and is pretty well into the Adirondacks, but mostly in a cleared country. The Chateaugay railroad, from Plattsburgh to Lyon Mountain, in Clinton county, traverses a somewhat wild and isolated country, but stops on the outskirts of the forest. The Ausable branch railroad, from Plattsburgh to Ausable Station, three miles from Ausable Forks, is twenty miles long, but through a cleared and cultivated section. The Northern Adirondack runs from Moira, in Franklin county, on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain railroad, to eight miles beyond Santa Clara, a distance of twenty-seven miles, the last fifteen miles of which leaves the cleared lands and penetrates the wilderness.

The Herkimer, Newport and Poland; the Utica and Black river; and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroads all cling to the outskirts of the forest region, but fail to penetrate it to any extent. Where they have done so, the timber has been cut so as to entirely break up the forest. The lumber firms having access to these railroads cut everything that will make merchantable lumber, small and great alike, rendering any improvement hopeless.

The forest preserve is made up of many disconnected plots, more in some counties than in others; plots, ranging from a few acres up to many thousands, surrounded usually by lands owned by individuals, and in many cases inaccessible by roads. In some instances, small tracts of individual lands are entirely surrounded by State lands, and access to them can only be had by cutting roads through forests on State lands. Large tracts of State lands are thus directly exposed to damage and destruction from wanton or careless use of fire on the small individual tracts.

There are large tracts in which the State own but an undivided interest, one-half, one-third, or one-fourth, as the case may be, and instances are on record where individuals thus owning with the State have not waited for a partition, but have gone on and lumbered the whole.

#### DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

There are certain causes which have a tendency to decrease the area of the forest lands within the counties of the forest preserve. These may be briefly stated as follows: Fires, windfalls and landslides, lumbering, tanning, manufacture of wood-pulp, charcoal burning and roasting ores, railroad building and farming.

#### FOREST FIRES.

It is proposed, at the risk of some repetition, to give as much information in regard to forest fires as can be gathered from all sources. The importance of the subject demands nothing less than thorough treatment.

In regard to forest fires and their origin in general, we quote from the reports of our own agents, sent into the northern Adirondack wilderness, and into the Catskill regions, with the especial purpose of gathering information on this subject. Also from the

"Report on the Forests of North America," by Charles S. Sargent, Tenth Census of the United States; covering the losses sustained during the census year only (1880), and including all the forests of the United States. The statistics are given in total and by States, and from the latter, those pertaining to the forests of New York are indicated under a separate column. Also, from a report of Dr. Franklin B. Hough to the Forestry Congress held at St. Paul, Minn., August, 1883, on "Legislation in Relation to Forest Fires."

#### SPECIAL AGENTS' REPORTS.

From the reports of our own special agents, we find that forest fires originate from the following named causes: From burning over recently chopped sections or fallow, with a view of clearing the land for agricultural purposes, where the timber is merely felled and lies in a tangled mass. The chopping is usually done in the winter and the "fallow" burned in the spring, at a time between the melting of the snow and the coming out of the leaves, when everything is as dry as tinder. The farmer or settler selects this time because he is then more sure of making complete clearing. Regard is seldom paid to the direction or force of the wind, and, ordinarily, when once started, the fire is allowed to take care of itself. In this manner it gets headway, and, reaching the adjoining forest, spreads rapidly, and soon gets beyond control.

*In Burning Over Natural Meadows with a View to Improving the Yield of Hay.*—These natural meadows are formed by the gradual filling up of lake or pond beds with an accumulated vegetable growth and deposit. They are seen in the Adirondacks in all stages of formation; some having a wide, swampy margin, with a matted growth of aquatic vegetation; and others still, entirely grown over, excepting, perhaps, a small open space in the center. The last stage of development is the natural meadow, level as a floor, on which grows a scant, wiry, inferior quality of grass. The turf is more or less moist, and in the spring the whole meadow is usually covered with water, but in the heat of summer it becomes dry enough to be walked over. Then comes the farmer, who cuts the scant crop, cures it and stacks it around a pole on a little raised

platform of logs. In winter, when the marsh is frozen over, he draws the hay off with his sled.

In the same way, the "beaver meadows" on creeks and streams are cut over for their meagre yield of hay. Years ago when the beavers were plenty in the Adirondack waters, they built their dams across the creeks and streams. Sometimes their dams caused long back flows, covering the low ground where the stream was sluggish and the fall slight. The surrounding trees and bushes, water-killed or drowned by the back flow, or gnawed down by the beavers, fell into the water and gradually decayed. This mixed with the debris, brought by floods as time went on, filled their pond, and aquatic vegetation, finding root in this rich mold, soon completed the work. So, where there was once water, there is now a strip of flat meadow land, through which the stream winds in its tortuous, sluggish course. In some sections of the Adirondacks, as the south and west, these natural and beaver meadows are called "vlaies." Their site is usually marked by a thrifty growth of tamarack or larch.

Farmers find that after about three years cutting on these meadows, the grass gets matted down, and they then burn them over. These fires spread to the woods, causing large tracts of timber to be destroyed. This is repeated every few years until the soil on the neighboring mountains is entirely burned off. There are many such places along the Saranac river, in Essex county.

*Berry Pickers.* — These people build fires for cooking or other purposes, usually in some brush lot, where, if a fire is once started, it soon gets under rapid headway, and, as the pickers are generally women or young persons, the fire is left to manage itself. If this occurs in tracts through which the fire has once swept, a second burning ruins the land for tree growing.

*Gum Hunters.* — These people roam the woods in search of spruce gum, traveling the woods for weeks at a time, building their camp fires in many places, and some of these fires have left marks never to be obliterated. Gum hunting is quite an industry in Hamilton and Herkimer counties.

*Bee Hunters.* — In searching for wild honey, bee hunters, from the peculiar knowledge of their craft, chase the wild bees to their

tree. This tree is cut down and a fire built around it to drive the bees out. Having accomplished this, it is not always that water is handy to put the fire out, and it is not always that they care. Fires thus left will spread through the forest under the favoring circumstances of drought and wind, and a few pounds of honey will be obtained at the expense of many acres of valuable timber. There are many bee hunters in the vicinity of Lake George.

*Carelessness.* — Many persons around hunting, fishing, surveyors' and lumber camps, and particularly temporary camps, build large fires for cooking, warmth and light, and, through carelessness or recklessness, locate them in exposed places. Such a fire will often eat and burrow its way beneath the surface, down and along through the vegetable mold or "duff," where, to all appearances extinguished, it will smoulder for days, until some favorable moment, when it will suddenly appear, and fanned into a flame by a passing breeze, start on its course of destruction. A big, roaring, out-door log fire is a thing that cannot be enjoyed in cities, and, too often, the desire on the part of the tourist to see this, has allowed the fire to escape to adjoining forests filled with the driest combustible material. Clearing up a camp site by burning the refuse and brush has been the cause of denuding the shores of some of the most picturesque lakes and ponds in the Adirondacks. Campers also, in tramping through the woods, make a practice of building "smudges" at every halting place to drive off the gnats and flies, and are not careful to extinguish them when the line of march is resumed.

*Hunters.* — Often the sportsmen and hunters passing through a lumbered section where the woods are choked up with the tops and branches left from timber cutting, or through places where the "witch hopple" interferes with their access to the deer, argue that if the place were burned over it would be much easier to get through the woods, and, further, that the fire would prompt a growth of "buckhorn," which would induce the deer to enter there and feed.

*Maliciousness.* — There are evil-disposed persons who will start a fire at the foot of a mountain, "just for the fun of the thing, to see a big blaze." The fire sweeps, uncontrolled, up the mountain



side — a grand and awful sight — but at the sacrifice of what has taken a lifetime to perfect and a lifetime to replace. Again, out of revenge for real or fancied wrongs, fires have been started in the woods which have not only destroyed the forests, but houses and fences have been licked up and consumed. There are cases where it is known that fires have been started to cover up timber stealing on State lands. The timber is cut off and taken away, the fire applied, and in the blackened ruins all trace of depredation is lost.

*Iron Manufacturing.* — Many companies in this business denude large sections of timber lands every year for charcoal. The cutting leaves a large amount of brush and refuse. It is desirable to get this out of the way, as its presence creates a certain danger from fire to the lands not yet cut over. The companies find it to their advantage to burn over these old choppings, and this is done with an unusual amount of caution, but in spite of it all the fires have, in known instances, got beyond control, extending to the surrounding forests and even to the houses of the workmen.

*Unknown Causes.* — Fires have often been observed on the tops and sides of high mountains. As these are out of the line of travel, and rarely, if ever, are reached by persons in the woods, their origin has been attributed to lightning striking some old stub of a tree which was full of gum. Becoming ignited and other circumstances being favorable, as, for instance, the proximity of some old wind-slash, the fire gains headway and may burn for days, until the volume of rising smoke attracts attention, when the usual methods are tried to get it under control, or, as would more likely be the case, it is left to exhaust itself or become extinguished by some heavy or protracted rain.

What have been the combined results from these various causes? Look on the map appended to this report. The portions colored brown show the extent of the burned districts. Trace out the course of the larger streams. Along the water-shed of the Sacandaga, from Luzerne, on the Hudson, to Oregon, in Warren county, there is a succession of fire denuded tracts. The hills along the Hudson river, from Luzerne to North Creek, and along the various branches of its head-waters in Hamilton and Essex counties, show the marks and scars of fire. Along the road from North

Creek to Indian Lake the flames have laid bare a continuous tract of nine miles long by three miles wide. The valley of the Schroon river, from Schroon lake to the water-shed of the Boquet river, is badly marked with fire. Along the highway from Elizabethtown to Keene Valley, following a branch of Boquet river, the fire has burned the forest on either side. Along both branches of the Ausable river, the Saranac river, the Chateaugay lakes, the headwaters of the St. Regis river, along the Racket river, the Grasse, Oswegatchie, Beaver, Black and Moose rivers, the valleys, hillsides and mountains have suffered more or less from the ravages of fire.

To prevent the recurrence of these fires, and to guard against their sweeping through sections already partially denuded, the Commission have placed men in different localities in the forest preserve. During the dangerous season of the year others will be added, whose duty will be to prevent as far as possible any accident from fire; to admonish guides, tourists and others of the necessity of exercising care and forethought about their camps; and to attend to the enforcement of such rules in relation to the prevention of fire as the Commission shall see fit to enact. By these means it is hoped to avoid much of the mischief which arises from ignorance or lack of forethought, realizing that whereas much can be done in the prevention of fire, little or nothing can be done to remedy its effects. Prevention is all-important.

The Commissioners have taken pains to fulfill in this respect all the requirements of the law under which they act. They have notified all the supervisors throughout the different towns of the State outside of the counties embracing the preserve where there may be danger of forest fires, and have taken pains to call their attention to the clause in the act which makes every supervisor a fire warden, *ex officio*, of his town. They have also notified all railroad companies, and particularly those whose lines penetrate the forest preserve, of the duties of such corporations in regard to the prevention and extinguishment of fire along their respective lines. Also, in further obedience to the mandatory requirements of the law, the Commissioners have drawn up stringent rules for the prevention and suppression of forest fires, and have caused copies to be posted in conspicuous places, where the people may become

familiar with them, and see the necessity of observing them. By these means it is hoped to prevent in the future the recurrence of such sweeping destruction, and to give those sections now only partially burned over, a fair opportunity to recover, and the naked acres to become again covered with a forest.

In this connection it may be of interest to quote from the Tenth Census of the United States, and from that part relating to the destruction caused by fire throughout the forests of North America, a report which was written by Prof. Charles S. Sargent:

“THE FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

“*Forest Fires* (1880).

“Total area burned (in acres) ..... 10,274,089  
Value of property destroyed ..... \$25,462,250

Of the causes of fire, there were from

Improving pasturage.....	197 cases.
Clearing land.....	1,152 “
Locomotives.....	508 “
Hunters.....	628 “
Camp-fires.....	72 “
Smokers.....	35 “
Malice.....	262 “
Prairie fires.....	12 “
Coal pits.....	9 “
Lightning.....	32 “
Indians.....	56 “
Prospectors.....	10 “
Travelers.....	2 “
Spontaneous combustion.....	2 “
Wood-cutters.....	3 “
Carelessness.....	3 “

“In the State of New York the total area burned was, in acres, 149,491; and the value of the property destroyed, \$1,210,785. Of the causes to which these fires were attributed, thirty-seven cases were reported as originating from clearing land; forty-three cases as originating from sparks from locomotives; twenty-two cases as originating from hunters.

“The extent of the loss which the country sustains every year from injury to woodlands by fire is enormous. \* \* \* The largest number of these fires of any one class were traced to farmers clearing land and allowing their brush fires to escape into the forest. The carelessness of hunters leaving fires to burn in abandoned

camps, next to farmers, was the cause of the greatest injury. The railroads were responsible, too, for serious damage to the forest from fires set by sparks from locomotives, while the intentional burning of herbage in the forest, to improve pasturage, often causes serious destruction of timber. Only the value of the material actually destroyed by fire is included in these estimates. The loss of timber by fire, great as it is, is insignificant in comparison with the damage inflicted upon the soil itself, or with the influence of fire upon subsequent forest growth. If a forest is destroyed by fire, all trees, old and young, giants ready for the axe and germinating seedlings — the embryo forests of succeeding centuries — are swept away. Undergrowth, essential to protect the early growth of trees, the roots of perennial herbage, and the seeds of all plants are consumed. The fertility, or rather the ability of the burned soil to produce again spontaneously a similar crop of trees to the one destroyed is lost, and the subsequent recovering of burned lands with the species of the original forest is only accomplished, if accomplished at all, through the restoration of fertility following the slow growth and decay of many generations of less valuable plants. A northern pine and spruce forest when destroyed by fire is succeeded by a growth of brambles, in time replaced by dwarf birch, poplar and bird cherries of no economic value; scrub oaks and various hard woods follow these, and pine rarely reappears except upon land long mellowed in the various operations of agriculture.

"In the South Atlantic region a gradual change in the composition of the pine forests is steadily going on under the influence of fire. Less valuable species now occupy the ground once covered with forests of the long-leaved pine, through which annual fires have been allowed to run to improve the scanty pasturage they afford. Stockmen have been benefited at the expense of the permanency of the forest. Fire, too, changes the composition of the broad-leaved forests of the Atlantic region, although its influence is here less marked than upon the forests of conifers, which, unlike deciduous trees, rarely grow from stump shoots, and must depend entirely upon the germination of seeds for their reproduction. Still, in regions continually burned over during a long period of time and then covered again with forests, as in the case of some portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, valuable species, like the white oak and yellow poplar, are rare or entirely wanting in the new forest growth.

"The forests of the North Pacific coast offer an exception to the law, otherwise general, for this continent at least, that a change of forest crop follows a forest fire. The fir forests of western Washington Territory and Oregon when destroyed by fire are quickly replaced by a vigorous growth of the same species, and the fires which have consumed great bodies of California redwood have not prevented the reproduction of this species by seeds and shoots.

In the interior Pacific region forests destroyed by fire either do not reproduce themselves; or when under exceptionally favorable conditions a growth of trees recovers the burned surface, poplars and scrub pines replace the more valuable species of the original forest."

We also quote from Dr. Franklin B. Hough on the matter of forest fires:

"Without spending a moment upon the origin of forest fires from natural causes, and which are fortunately of rare occurrence, we may attribute the greater part to human agency, and as originating either from intentional motives or through carelessness or accidents.

"We find that fires are intentionally kindled, with the expectation that they will spread to more or less extent, in the following cases:

"1. In clearing lands of its timber, as in the beginning of all settlements in wooded countries, and occasionally, from time to time, in the ordinary operation of cutting off wood lots and in lumbering.

"2. For agricultural improvement, in the burning off of stubble and rubbish, to clear the ground for cultivation.

"3. In certain operations in the woodlands, where it is desirable to get rid of the underbrush, by the aid of ground fires, so as to render it easy to get around.

"4. For improvement of pasturage in woodlands and waste places, by burning off the dead and dry herbage, and to favor the growth of the succulent grasses.

"5. For exposing the ground, in prospecting for minerals and ores.

"6. For clearing the ground of materials that might favor the spreading of ground fires, to the peril of buildings, fences or inclosed fields.

"7. From a wanton desire to see a "big fire," but without intention to do injury, or with the expectation that no great harm will ensue; or,

"8. With malicious design, and for the purpose of destroying property, or of concealing a trespass; or, to injure an enemy.

"The spreading and destructive fires, originating from carelessness or accident, may be kindled from any of the above mentioned causes, except the last, the escape being sometimes unavoidable, or beyond the means at hand for control; and sometimes from want of common prudence and forethought, in leaving a fire, or some burning object, in cases where a fire may catch and spread, as in throwing down a burning match or cigar, or in the use of gun wads in hunting, that ignite and retain the fire. They may spring from a neglected camp fire, kindled for cooking or warming, or from a coal pit where charcoal is being made, or from fires and sparks dropped in any manner, as notably in the case of sparks or coals from a passing engine on a railroad.

"The extent of the disaster, however it may be started, will depend upon a variety of causes, chiefly the condition of the soil as to drought and the force of the winds. A great deal will also depend upon the nature of the soil itself, and upon the kind of timber and other vegetation that grows upon it. Light sandy soils, when overgrown with evergreens of the coniferous species, and with the undergrowth that usually accompanies them, are particularly liable to spreading fires; while a heavy clay soil, or fertile loam, underlaid by limestones and shales, may favor the growth of deciduous trees, and a rank and humid undergrowth, in which a forest fire could hardly be made to spread and in which a disaster of this kind is scarcely ever known.

"We also find that the season of the year has much to do with forest fires. They are seldom or never known in winter; but in the early spring months, after the ground has become dry and before vegetation has made much progress, we find the conditions dangerous. It is the same in a dry summer and autumn, and especially in times of excessive drought and in high winds. At such times, when this aridity was intensified, the forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin, in 1871 and 1881, occurred with destructive energy and widespread ruin, consuming millions of dollars worth of property and destroying great numbers of human lives."

#### WINDFALLS AND LANDSLIDES.

The wind will sometimes perform serious antics in the forest, uprooting and throwing down great trunks and small saplings, leaving in its wake a wide swath, cut as clean, and as sharply defined as to bounds, as though done with an axe. Tops and trunks, roots, limbs and saplings, are crossed, piled, mixed, twined and confused in a most inextricable manner. Passage-way is completely barred to man or beast, and a fire-trap of the worst description is created. While the wind-slash covers the ground, all forest growth must cease within its limits, until the fallen timber has rotted away, when in this new soil the forest may reproduce itself. Of course no human power can prevent the occurrence of this evil, but proper care and management will prevent its turning into the still worse one of a furnace of flame.

It is difficult to tell just what causes land-slides; they usually occur in the steeper and more mountainous districts, where the soil on the face of some steep hillside loses its adhesion through the influence of superabundant moisture or running water, when, without warning, it is precipitated to some lower level. This, of course,

denudes a portion of the mountain completely, and one needs but to be familiar with the Adirondacks to know that there are many such places. These two causes do not tend to greatly diminish the area of forests, but are incidentally mentioned as causes at work, among the others whose results are more apparent.

#### LUMBERING.

In no section of the Adirondack counties does lumbering take all of the forest trees. In this region merchantable timber means pine, spruce or hemlock, which seldom make up a majority of the standing timber; the soft wood trees are everywhere in the minority, and, aside from a few localities, have always been so. Even among the soft timber trees not all are cut, the common rule being to cut only those which measure over ten inches in diameter on the stump, thus leaving many young trees. Many lumber firms instruct their jobbers to cut only twelve inches. In but few instances will the total number of trees cut by lumbermen exceed ten to the acre, while the average is only about six trees to the acre. In fact, an inexperienced person viewing a piece of Adirondack timber land would be unable to tell from its general appearance, or from a glance over the tops of the trees, whether it has been lumbered over or not; only the critical examination disclosing the stumps and tree-tops will furnish the proof that the lumberman has passed through.

As log driving, or floating logs in the streams, is relied upon as the method for moving them long distances to the mills, the preparation of the water-courses for river driving becomes an elaborate and expensive undertaking, consuming sometimes the whole summer in blasting out rocks and clearing out logs or brush, so as to make the course of the stream as straight and smooth as possible. Logs are drawn from one to six miles from the choppings to these water-courses, according to the quality and quantity of the timber to be obtained. Only the varieties of soft wood timber that will float can be brought to market by this method, and this quality is still further limited by its proximity to some stream suitable for log driving. Hard wood is cut only along the outskirts of the forest, within a few miles of the mills, or from along the lines of railroads where the rates of transportation allow of a profit to the lumberman.

## TIMBER STEALING.

There is abundant evidence that, at the present time, and for many years past, the State lands have furnished a basis for lumber operations of an illegal character. In some cases the value of the timber cut was trivial, while in others the logs were worth hundreds and even thousands of dollars. Often the trespass was unintentional, owing to a lack of properly marked boundary lines; in some instances parties owned undivided interests with the State and cut all the merchantable timber without waiting for a partition, consent, or even giving notice that they had intended to do so. In other cases lumber companies or firms, some of them large operators, have shown a culpable carelessness where their lands adjoined the State forests. Then there are cases where the trespass was intentional, the parties concerned having plundered the land of valuable timber, knowing that the land did not belong to them, hauling away logs or cordwood and selling the product to some unscrupulous or not over particular buyer. Hidden within the remote seclusion of the wilderness, this latter class have been secure from observation; detection was difficult, and there has been to a certain extent a banding together for defense and systematic plundering. This has become a matter of notoriety, so much so that in certain localities these organized bands of trespassers go by the name of the "State Troops," while in some other localities they are known as "The Grenadiers." Emboldened by the toleration or tacit approval of the communities where they reside, they look upon the State lands as a piece of "commons," or as a public crib where all may feed who choose. The soft varieties of timber, as a general rule, are the only kinds that are taken by trespassers, but where there is a market for it the choicest kinds of hard wood are also cut and removed. Sections thus lumbered are often fired to remove all traces of the crime. These offenders are so lawless that they not only steal from the State but they steal timber from each other. They make all manner of excuses, chief among which they plead ignorance of the lines, or that they were misinformed by some surveyor in regard to the boundaries. In many cases the parties tendering such excuses do not own a rod of land and never did. It is the plain duty of the Commissioners to deal with this matter



of timber stealing summarily and severely. They propose to hunt down the offenders, convict and punish them to the full extent of the law, and if the present laws are not rigid enough, new ones will be asked for whose execution will have the desired effect.

The great majority of lumber firms are large concerns, owning from 10,000 to 100,000 acres of forest lands. They are careful men, who understand the yearly increasing value of the standing timber and take great precaution to have their woodlands patrolled to prevent the ravages of fire and the spoliation by thieves.

There is another class known as jobbers, a kind of middlemen who contract to cut timber on the lumber company's land and deliver the logs at the river or at the mill; or who agree to furnish the lumbermen with a certain number of standard logs at a given price. The jobber may own little or no land, but with large tracts of State lands in isolated localities and covered with fine timber, the temptation often becomes so strong that his stipulated quantity of timber is secured in part or perhaps wholly at the expense of the State. The enforcement of the law requiring a forfeiture of twenty-five dollars for each tree so cut will have the effect of stopping this class of depredations and of enhancing the value of timber on private lands.

It is a matter of difficulty to obtain exact statistics in relation to the lumber industry in the counties of the forest preserve. Prof. Sargent, in his census report, gives the following in relation to the lumbering industry in the whole State for the year 1880:

Number of establishments .....	2,822
Capital.....	\$13,230,934
Maximum number of hands employed.....	17,509
Males above sixteen years.....	11,056
Children and youths.....	389
Wages paid during the year .....	\$2,162,972
Value of logs.....	\$8,628,874
Value of mill supplies.....	\$490,389
Lumber (feet, board measure).....	1,148,220,000
Lath.....	79,399,000
Shingles .....	305,711,000
Staves.....	62,654,000

Sets of headings.....	22,136,000
Spool and bobbin stock (B. M.) .....	1,003,000
Value of all other products.....	\$285,268
Total value of all products.....	\$14,356,910
Rank according to value of products.....	4

The above statistics refer to the whole State. Within the counties embraced in the forest preserve, the lumbering industry takes the leading part, and it is apparent at once that this northern wilderness is looked upon as the source of supply to feed the many mills within its borders.

The following statistics of this industry, so far as it is carried on within the counties of the preserve, have been gathered by our agents, and are here tabulated :

COUNTY.	* NUMBER OF MILLS.		FEET BOARD MEASURE.	Kinds of timber manufactured.
	Water.	Steam.	Daily capacity.	
Clinton .....	11	2	75,000 to 120,000	Spruce.
Essex .....	6	2	20,000 to 25,000	Spruce, hemlock and white pine.
Franklin .....	11	4	55,000 to 120,000	Spruce, hemlock, basswood and hardwood.
Fulton .....	10	7	102,000 to 175,000	Pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood.
Hamilton .....	5	2	22,000 to 35,000	White pine and hardwood.
Herkimer .....	28	6	125,000 to 150,000	Spruce, hemlock and hardwood.
Lewis .....	28	7	217,000 to 435,000	Spruce, hemlock, pine and hardwood.
St. Lawrence .....	20	3	100,000 to 150,000	Hemlock, spruce, white pine and hardwood.
Saratoga .....	8	2	20,000 to 25,000	Hardwood.
Sullivan .....	13	5	117,000 to 225,000	Hemlock, pine and hardwood.
Warren .....	24	6	400,000 to 450,000	Spruce, hemlock, pine and hardwood.
Washington .....	5	7	125,000 to 170,000	Spruce, hemlock and hardwood.
Ulster .....	59	13	75,000 to 90,000	Mostly hardwood.

The approximate amount of lumber annually turned out by the different concerns in the above counties is as follows :

West side of forest preserve.....	103,500,000 feet B. M.
East side of forest preserve.....	100,000,000 "
All others .....	10,000,000 "
Total .....	213,500,000 "

A tree on an average yields an equivalent to two and one-half markets, the standard market log being thirteen feet long and nine-

\* This does not include a certain class of small mills which stand idle the greater part of the season, their only use being to supply some local demand. In the figures for Ulster county, however, this class is included.

teen inches in diameter at its top, and contains 200 feet of lumber board measure. One average tree will thus yield 500 feet, and hence 213,500,000 feet requires 427,000 trees, or the marketable soft timber on 60,000 acres.

#### TANNING.

The tanning interest in the counties of the forest preserve has diminished with gradual cutting out of the hemlock upon whose bark it depends, and many tanneries have been obliged to give up business from a failure of the supply. Several firms have declared their intention to wind up this spring, and accordingly drew no bark last winter. Tanning establishments are scattered through the different counties of the forest preserve as the accompanying table will show. At one time Sullivan county was a great center for tanning, but now it has utterly failed with the failure of the bark.

In gathering bark the bark peelers take everything that will peel bark, giants and saplings, small and great, virtually exterminating this class of timber, as nothing but hemlock is used for this purpose. The bark once peeled from a section, no further return can be looked forward to from that locality, and the bark once exhausted from the territory from which a tannery is accustomed to draw its supplies, nothing remains to be done but to give up the business or else to move to some unexhausted locality.

The usual practice is to utilize the timber, where it is of sufficient size, as well as the bark; but there are sections where, there being a market for the bark but none for the timber, the latter has been left to rot in the woods, often serving as food for, and carrying fire. On the other hand, there are piles of old bark to be seen in certain localities which, through some failure or other, have been left to rot in the forest where it has been piled.

These tanning companies each own from 1,000 up to 75,000 acres of timber land, and frequently control the bark on large additional areas. Many saw mills obtain a large proportion of their hemlock timber from the lands of the tanning companies.

## TANNERY STATISTICS.

COUNTIES.	Number of tanneries.	Cords of bark used per year.	Number of trees peeled.	Number of acres cut over.	Number of trees per acre.
Essex.....	2	5,000	15,000	4,000	4
Fulton.....	2	6,500	19,500	5,200	4
Hamilton.....	5	15,000	45,000	7,500	6
Herkimer.....	5	5,000	15,000	2,500	6
Lewis.....	3	21,000	63,000	10,500	6
Oneida.....	1	4,000	12,000	2,000	6
St. Lawrence.....	1	4,500	13,000	2,250	6
Warren.....	6	15,000	45,000	12,000	4
Totals.....	25	76,000	227,500	45,950	

The hemlock is differently distributed through the woods on the western side, it being more frequent in its occurrence than on the eastern side. It will also be found growing in clumps to the exclusion of other varieties, so that at best any estimate is but made up of general averages. As fast as the lumbermen cut the hemlock they also cut the spruce, but leave the hardwood. About eight market logs, yielding 1,600 feet of lumber, will yield one cord of bark.

## WOOD PULP.

The pulp mills, for the manufacture of wood into paper pulp, consume a large quantity of full grown and also small second growth timber. For this purpose the pulp manufacturers cut trees, from as large as they can get, down to four inches in diameter. Spruce, pine, basswood, popple and sometimes white birch are the varieties of timber used. Resinous woods are treated chemically to deprive them of their gum. Wood for this purpose is cut into four foot lengths and peeled of its bark. The pulp mill at Ticonderoga, owned by a stock company, consumes twenty cords of wood each day.

This mill runs the year round, and, therefore, will consume say 6,000 cords of wood, or about the product of 225 acres of forest land.

At Jessup's Landing 15,000 market logs are manufactured each year into wood pulp, requiring 6,000 trees.

At Luzerne, Saratoga county, 5,000 market logs are consumed annually for pulp, an equivalent to 2,000 trees.

Twenty thousand market logs are consumed yearly in a pulp mill at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, equal to 8,000 trees.

The pulp mill at Watertown uses 5,000,000 feet of logs each year in manufacturing its product, and many other mills consume similar amounts.

The cutting of timber for wood pulp is a clearing process, and denudation follows the operation, for the reason that the spongy soil becomes dried out and hardened, and the young trees deprived of shade and moisture—the two essentials to tree growth—become stunted and scrubby, or else die out altogether. Only a few hardy varieties will subsist on such soil and under such conditions, and those are of little value for timber or foliage, as for example the bird cherry and poplar. The latter is used somewhat, however, in the manufacture of wood pulp.

The European forestry methods could be very successfully applied in this respect in supplying the demand for material needed in this industry, and in time develop a source of revenue from the forest preserve. A full description of the foreign methods of forest management will be found in some of the succeeding pages of this report. Should that system be adopted, total denudation would not follow, as at present, for now as fast as one section is stripped another is laid under tribute, all eventually becoming bare and worthless.

#### CHARCOAL BURNING.

The charcoal burning industry is confined almost exclusively to the northern counties of the Adirondack region, the iron industry, in which the charcoal is utilized, being carried on in St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton and Essex counties.

The parties engaged in this business cut down the woods and cut everything clean as they go without any regard to a future supply. The German method of coppice cutting, or even of rotation of crops, could be successfully applied in this connection, and the iron manufacturer, instead of being obliged to compute the time within which his supply of wood will be entirely exhausted, could see in the regrowth of sections once cut over a never-ceasing source of supply. Hence the industry, instead of being ruined during the course of three or four generations, would be handed down through a long line, serving as an ever-abundant source of wealth to State and individuals.

#### IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

The Chateaugay railroad is clearing a belt of timber along the line of their railroad to supply the coal kilns of the ore and iron

company. They cut everything clean, and have had some bad fires sweep over the cleared sections. Last year one of their houses at Lyon Mountain was burned up by a fire which swept through their clearing. They fight the fires by building counter-fires.

The Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company is a stock company with a capital of \$1,500,000; the company owns land in Dannemora, Saranac, Black Brook and Ellenburgh in Clinton county; and in Franklin and Belmont in Franklin county; 75,000 to 100,000 acres all told. They have 126 charcoal kilns, with a capacity each of thirty-five to forty cords of wood, which are filled twice a month; forty to sixty cords of wood to the acre is the amount cut on the company's lands. There are twenty-five kilns in the line of the Chateaugay railroad. There are twenty-seven mining shafts open where iron ore is being mined, with a monthly out-put of 12,000 to 14,000 tons of ore, including all grades. The first grade ore is sorted out and shipped to Crown Point, Troy, N. Y., and Bethlehem, Pa. The low grade ores are roasted in open piles on the ground, then crushed and separated. The ore thus separated is taken to the company's forges, where it is smelted. The consumption of forests by this company is going on at the rate of 2,100 to 2,400 acres every year.

The J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, Ausable Forks, Essex county, own about 80,000 acres of land. They are cutting on this land and clearing it for coal at the rate of 1,000 acres a year. The Rogers company have 1,000 men in their employ, and can easily surround their choppings in case of fire, when by ploughing furrows and building counter-fires, they control them so that they do little damage to the standing timber. They sometimes intentionally burn over their choppings so as to protect their timber lands.

The Rogers company have fifty coal kilns scattered over the mountains in the towns of Jay, Keene and Wilmington, in Essex county, and others in Clinton county burning up the second growth timber and leaving the whole country bare. In the town of Black Brook, Clinton county, is a small collection or settlement of log-houses, occupied by people of French descent, speaking the language and having the manners of the people of that nation. This place is known as the Upper Kilns of the Rogers company. Here are

eight kilns, burning the year round. There is drawn from here annually an amount equal to 1,000 bushels of charcoal a day. The surrounding country is completely stripped of all its timber; and cutting and drawing is being done in remote sections to feed the demand for charcoal to run the forges of this company.

#### RAILROAD BUILDING AND OPERATING.

The lumbering, tanning, wood pulp and iron manufacturing industries have stimulated somewhat the building of railroads into the Adirondack region, and, incidentally, the passenger traffic from summer tourists becomes, at certain seasons of the year, of considerable magnitude. The latter is particularly true of the Catskill Mountain railroad, which was built for the sole purpose of accommodating the summer tourists. The increasing demand for the finer varieties of hard wood, which cannot be taken out by the ordinary method of floating, owing to its greater specific gravity, has been in some cases urged as a reason for extending a railroad; and not only this, but the facilities it opens up for getting all kinds of lumber to market has made this seem a profitable field for capital to work in.

The shipping of ore from mines to the large smelting furnaces, where, with cheap freight on anthracite coal, smelting can be done at a figure far below the cost of the manufacture of iron by the charcoal process, transporting wood for wood pulp, and tan-bark, and the raw and manufactured hides, although, perhaps, small in their returns when compared with other freight, are further reasons urged for the existence of railroads in the woods.

The above reasons account for the presence of the short branch roads which penetrate slightly into various sections of the Adirondacks, with the exception, perhaps, of the Chateaugay railroad, which was built by the State, from Plattsburgh to Dannemora, in Clinton county. It was built with the idea of affording cheap transportation to and from Clinton Prison. This road was afterwards leased by a company for a long term of years and extended by them to their iron mines, in which connection it is now doing a successful business.

While the whole northern region is surrounded by a connected system of railroads, still, since they traverse the open cleared sec-

tions, little damage to forests need be apprehended from them, unless from fire started in a very dry season, and working its way back into sections that are timbered. But when from these main arteries, branches push out, following the river valleys and steadily working into the heart of the wilderness, then there is cause for apprehension of the gravest character; for not only are all kinds of timber cut down, and the lands completely divested of forest growth, but the fire inevitably sweeps through, burning all and forever depriving it of its ability to again grow forests.

The following table compiled from the "Report of the Railroad Commission" will give a fair idea of the magnitude of the railroad interest in the counties embracing the forest preserve:

COUNTY.	Name of railroad.	From—	To—	Gauge.	Miles.
Clinton.....	New York and Canada .....	Plattsburgh .....	Ausable .....	4.8 1/2	19.81
Clinton.....	New York and Canada .....	West Chazy .....	Province line .....	4.8 1/2	12.78
Clinton.....	New York and Canada .....	S. line of county .....	Rouse's Point .....	4.8 1/2	24.00
Clinton.....	Chateaugay .....	Plattsburgh .....	Lyon Mt. ....	3.0	34.33
Clinton.....	Ogdensburg and L. Champ. .....	Rouse's Point .....	W. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	37.00
Essex.....	L. Champlain and Moriah .....	Port Henry .....	Mineville .....	4.8 1/2	7.66
Essex.....	New York and Canada .....	Addison Junc't'n .....	Port Kent .....	4.8 1/2	45.00
Franklin.....	Ogdensburg and L. Champ. .....	E. line of county .....	W. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	30.25
Franklin.....	Northern Adirondack .....	Molra .....	W. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	5.00
Fulton.....	Fonda, Johns. and Glovers .....	S. line of county .....	Northville .....	4.8 1/2	28.01
Herkimer.....	Herk., N. Port and Poland .....	Herkimer .....	Poland .....	3.0	16.73
Greene.....	N. Y., W. S. and Buffalo .....	S. line of county .....	N. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	22.25
Greene.....	Athens br. N.Y., W. S. & B. .....	Coxsack .....	Athens .....	4.8 1/2	6.34
Greene.....	Stoney C'e and C'kill. Mt. .....	Catskill Landing .....	Palenville .....	3.0	15.73
Lewis.....	Utica and Black River .....	Boonville .....	Carthage .....	4.8 1/2	33.50
Saratoga.....	Adirondack .....	Saratoga .....	Stony Creek .....	4.8 1/2	23.50
Saratoga.....	Saratoga, Mt. McGregor .....	Saratoga .....	Mt. McGregor .....	3.0	10.50
Saratoga.....	Rensselaer and Saratoga .....	S. line of county .....	Hudson River .....	4.8 1/2	30.00
Saratoga.....	Saratoga and Mechanicville .....	S. line of county .....	Mech. and Sarato. .....	4.8 1/2	11.50
Saratoga.....	Boston, Hoosac T. and W. .....	S. line of county .....	Saratoga .....	4.8 1/2	22.00
Saratoga.....	Boston, Hoosac T. and W. .....	Mechanicville .....	Ballston .....	4.8 1/2	12.50
Saratoga.....	Boston, Hoosac T. and W. .....	Schuyler Junc'n .....	Schuylerville .....	4.8 1/2	5.00
St. Lawrence.....	Rome, W'town & Ogdensb. .....	S. line of county .....	Potsdam Junction .....	4.8 1/2	44.00
St. Lawrence.....	Utica and Black River .....	DeKalb Junction .....	U. and B. R. R. .....	4.8 1/2	10.00
St. Lawrence.....	Northern Adirondack .....	S. line of county .....	Ogdensburg .....	4.8 1/2	26.00
St. Lawrence.....	Ogdensburg and L. Champ. .....	E. line of county .....	8 m. bey'd Regis F. .....	4.8 1/2	22.00
Sullivan.....	New York, Outara and W. .....	E. line of county .....	Ogdensburg .....	4.8 1/2	43.50
Sullivan.....	Ellensville br. N.Y., O. & W. .....	W. line of county .....	N. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	36.00
Sullivan.....	New York, L. Erie and W. .....	N. Y., O. & W. R.R. .....	E. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	2.00
Sullivan.....	Port Jervis and Monticello .....	E. line of county .....	River .....	4.8 1/2	21.00
Sullivan.....	Stoney C'e and Catsk. Mt. .....	S. line of county .....	Monticello .....	4.8 1/2	9.50
Ulster.....	N. Y., W. S. and Buffalo .....	Phoenicia .....	Lanesville .....	3.0	3.30
Ulster.....	Ulster and Delaware .....	S. line of county .....	N. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	36.25
Ulster.....	Walkill Valley .....	Rondout .....	E. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	32.50
Ulster.....	Ellensville br. N.Y., O. & W. .....	S. line of county .....	Kingston .....	4.8 1/2	26.00
Warren.....	Adirondack .....	S. line of county .....	Ellenville .....	4.8 1/2	6.00
Warren.....	Lake Geo. Br., D. & H. R.R. .....	S. line of county .....	North Creek .....	4.8 1/2	23.50
Washington.....	Rensselaer and Saratoga .....	E. line of county .....	Lake George .....	4.8 1/2	10.82
Washington.....	Lake Geo. Br., D. & H. R.R. .....	Hudson River .....	Whitehall .....	4.8 1/2	22.00
Washington.....	Greenwich and Johnsville .....	Fort Edward .....	W. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	4.30
Washington.....	Rttd. and W. br. of R. & S. .....	Johnsville .....	Greenwich .....	4.8 1/2	14.65
Washington.....	New York and Canada .....	Eagle Bridge .....	State Line .....	4.8 1/2	29.00
Washington.....	Lake Geo. Br., D. & H. R.R. .....	Whitehall .....	W. line of county .....	4.8 1/2	19.50
			State Line .....	4.8 1/2	6.00
Total miles. ....					908.20



The figures given above are not in all cases strictly exact, many of them being scaled from the map accompanying the Railroad Commissioners' Report. They are sufficiently exact, however, to indicate a large mileage in the vicinity of the forest preserve. Over each of these railroads, at least two trains pass daily, one each way. The danger of sparks from the engines and from careless dumping of ashes, cinders, or the raking of fires while the trains are in motion, is an ever present one, and the statistics show, that in New York State at least, more forest fires are traced to railroads than any other source. It is not only the operating of these roads that tends to the destruction of the State forests, but in their construction much forest land has been stripped; in the first place, to clear off the four rods wide constituting the right of way; and in the second place many thrifty young trees have been sacrificed to supply the necessary ties, and the demand created for piling and bridge timber. It is truly said "they mow a swath before them," and where they go the continuity of the forest is broken up, and all opportunity for further improvement is ended. Also, another evil comes with the advent of the railroad. The track gang find it convenient to be near their work, and, to that end, squat on somebody's land. They start a small clearing in the woods adjacent to the railroad; fire of course is used to clear with, and, by the combined efforts of the squatters and the railroad, a belt of timber adjacent to the track is cut and burned, widening from year to year.

In this connection Prof. Sargent, in the aforesaid report, says:

"The railroads of the country, using in the construction and maintenance of their permanent ways, vast quantities of timber, inflict far greater injury upon the forests than is represented by the consumption of materials. Railway ties, except in California, are almost invariably cut from vigorous young trees from ten to twelve inches in diameter; that is, from trees which twenty or thirty years ago escaped destruction by fire or browsing animals, and which, if allowed to grow, would at the end of fifty or one hundred years longer, afford immense quantities of valuable timber.

"The railroads of the United States, old and new, consume every year not far from 60,000,000 ties. The quantity of lumber in 60,000,000 ties is comparatively not very great, and would hardly be missed from our forests. But the destruction of 30,000,000 vigorous, healthy, young trees, supposing that an average of two ties is cut from each tree, is a serious drain upon the forest wealth

of the country, and should cause grave apprehensions for the future, especially in view of the fact that in every part of the country there are now growing fewer seedling trees of species valuable for railway ties than when the trees now cut for this purpose first started."

The substitution of iron ties for wooden ones, which is largely practiced in European countries, arose from the necessity of finding some substitute for wood, created by the careless waste of timber or wooded lands. Such a state of affairs is threatened in New York State; but by even a half-way policy of forest management this contingency can be made as remote as desired, thereby saving one source of profit to the owners of timber land, and not sacrificing it to the advantage of the iron industry.

The Commissioners take this opportunity to impress upon all railway companies the great necessity of extreme caution and watchfulness in the use of fire, under any and all circumstances. It is desirable that all employees, and more particularly those who have the care and maintenance of the track and road-bed, be instructed to avoid all unnecessary use of fire, and when its use becomes a necessity to throw around it all the precautions that care and prudence can suggest, always having in view the fact that standing timber has a value, and as such must be paid for if wantonly destroyed; that strict investigation will follow the occurrence of all fires, and the blame and penalty attached where it belongs.

Attention is also called to the section of the law in reference to removing from the right of way all inflammable material at least twice a year, providing all engines with spark arresters and arrangements to prevent the escape of fire from the ash pan, and prohibiting employees from depositing fire, coals or ashes upon their track in the vicinity of woodlands. A careful observance of and compliance with the requirements of the law, as laid down in this and other matters, will prevent many disastrous fires. The wording of the act is plain and mandatory, and the penalty is severe. The Commissioners only ask a careful observance on the part of the railroad companies.

#### AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

It is doubtful whether Adirondack farming lands can, in any case, be considered desirable, but the best of these are found along the river valleys and the shores of some of the larger lakes. In

early times, the cheapness of these lands and the imperfect manner in which they had been surveyed and investigated, led people to suppose them to be as fertile as lands somewhat similarly situated in other parts of the State which were better known. What was still worse, this misinformation lead to the purchase of large tracts by individuals and companies, and an effort was made, by glowing descriptions of the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate, to induce settlers to purchase homesteads and clear the land for cultivation. The lands were sold at low figures, sometimes at but a few cents an acre, and the terms of payment made easy. Settlers flocked in and all the best lands were speedily taken up; axe and fire were brought into requisition, and before them the dense forests of pine, hemlock and spruce went down. In their great bonfires were consumed the wealth of grown timber, and the young trees that would have made the forests of to-day. But improvement (?) was on the march, and the farms were cleared; denuded lands that to-day grow nothing but mullen stalks, and simply provide open commons for cattle to wander about without furnishing much, if any, nourishment.

Aside from the speculators, philanthropists also have tried their hand at settlement in the mountain fastness of this region. To many, there is something akin to pathos in the story of Old John Brown's effort to establish a colony of fugitive slaves on the sandy terraces of North Elba, up among the mountains of Essex county. Lands were cleared, apportioned off, and quarters built for the negroes that were arriving on the underground railroad of ante bellum days. Perhaps the change from the far south to the extreme north was too great; maybe the soil was cold and poor, and the summer season short; maybe there were longings for the sunny clime and careless, happy scenes of earlier life; whatever it may have been, there is little left now of the deserted settlement to mark its former site, and the lands once cleared and cultivated are now overgrown with a thick coppice, the buildings and fences are rotted, and nature is resuming sway over a section that should never have been disturbed.

It may be stated, that the Adirondack region, as a whole, is utterly unfit for agricultural purposes. In most cases, it would be

a charitable policy to restrain, in the start, any attempt at clearing land for farming purposes. The entire central region should be left intact, in that condition to which it is best adapted by nature, a condition urgently required by every consideration of public economy. The State has use for a wilderness as well as for fertile fields, and the value of the latter is largely enhanced by the existence of the former.

This portion of our State has been always looked to for supplying cheap homesteads not remote from busy centers, and farming in a small way has its excuse for existence in the fact, that those who follow it here seldom depend wholly upon it for support, well recognizing the futility of such dependence, but as a means of eking out a living coupled with other sources of income. It is followed with more or less success by a large aggregate population when all the counties embracing the forest preserve are considered.

Such farmers guide summer tourists who visit these sections for pleasure or health; also work in and about logging camps for some lumber company, or do jobbing themselves in a small way, cutting and hauling a few standard logs each winter. They usually keep a few head of stock, as horses, cattle and sheep, which are allowed the free range of the woods. In the remote sections the cleared lands are rarely fenced in, and it is difficult to tell where one holding ends and the adjoining begins. Some entertain guests in a small way—where there are unusual attractions of fish and game in the immediate vicinity—and in this way they have enlarged their houses from time to time, so that a stranger, traversing the woods in the winter time, would be surprised at the disproportion between the size of the house and the magnitude of the farm. To facilitate intercourse and stimulate trade, roads have been constructed, and along these lines of travel settlers have located and have cleared their little farms. The traveler through this region is struck by a certain peculiarity, and that is, the constant recurrence of deserted homesteads; in many cases he will encounter whole villages, abandoned and going rapidly to decay as if struck by a blight. Such places are Bethuneville and Morehouseville, in Hamilton county; the Old Forge and Concord Village, in Herkimer county; and the Adirondack Iron Works in Essex county.

As fast as the agricultural operations extend—and they are extending every year—new sections of forest lands are laid under tribute, and divested of their wealth of standing timber to furnish a few acres of growing hay or grain. It is essentially a denuding process so far as the natural timber growth is concerned, and, after abandonment, is followed usually by a thick growth of poplars, cherries and white birches; seldom, if ever, by the same varieties which grew naturally in the soil. Where the denudation is simply the result of chopping, there could not exist any great objection, having in view the insignificant area cleared; but the agent called in to supplement and complete the work of destruction is fire, and the number of acres burned over bears an appalling ratio to the number of acres cleared by the axe. The preservation of the woodlands demands that the severest penalty be attached to the wanton or careless use of fire by farmers or settlers in clearing the land; that the closest watch be kept on all such operations, and that ample notice be given to the proper authorities of any meditated act of this nature.

The practice of allowing hogs, sheep and cattle to have the free range of the woods is looked upon as detrimental to the forest, from the fact that cattle and sheep browse off the leaves, buds, tender shoots and branches of saplings, while hogs root up seedlings in the search for nuts or roots, and trample down or break off the young trees which are to form future forests. At first thought this seems a trivial matter, but in the course of a season, and particularly where the herbage is scant at all times, the stock driven by the cravings of hunger, make a more vigorous search for whatever may serve for food, and range through long distances, leaving *destruction to future forest growth in their path.*

A farmer may own a piece of swamp meadow, or beaver meadow, which by continual cropping and being trampled over by stock becomes matted down, and the roots of the grass killed. To improve this he burns it over late in the fall or early in the spring, and is fortunate if this fire does not extend to and diminish the area of his own or his neighbor's wood lot. This Commission is not desirous of interfering in any way with the increase of population in the counties of the forest preserve, or of discouraging the establishment of new homesteads; but the methods hitherto

employed in clearing land are decidedly objectionable, and in the opinion of the Commission can be very much improved, to the betterment and future welfare of the forests.

In discussing the subject of injury to the forests by browsing cattle, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, in his Tenth Census Report, says :

“ The damage inflicted upon the permanency of the forests of the country by browsing animals is only surpassed by the injury which they receive from fire. The custom of turning domestic animals into the forest to pick up a scanty and precarious living, common in all parts of the country, is universal in the southern and central portions of the Atlantic region and in California. Sheep, cattle and horses devour immense quantities of seedling trees, the future forests of the country. They bark the trunks and destroy the vigor, and often the life, of larger trees. Hogs root up young pines and other plants to feed upon their succulent roots, and devour the edible fruit of many trees. In this way not only is the permanence of the forest endangered, but in the case of deciduous forests their composition is often seriously affected. Species with their shelled edible seeds, pines, white oaks, chestnuts and beeches, are unable to hold their own against species with bitter and unpalatable fruit, on account of the excessive destruction of their seeds by hogs and other animals.

“ In the central portions of the Atlantic region the general replacement of the sweet-fruited valuable white oaks in the young forest growth by the less valuable bitter-fruited black oaks is noticeable, and seriously endangers the future value of the forests of this whole region. The damage inflicted upon the California mountain forests by sheep is immense; they threaten the complete extermination of these noble forests, and with them the entire agricultural resources of the State.

“ The pasturage of the forest is not enormously expensive in the destruction of young plants and seeds, but this habit induces the burning over every year of great tracts of woodland, which would otherwise be permitted to grow up naturally, in order to hasten the early growth of spring herbage. Such fires, especially in the open pine forests of the south, do not necessarily consume the old trees. All undergrowth and seedlings are swept away, however, and not unfrequently fires thus started destroy valuable bodies of timber. This is especially true, also, in the coniferous forests of the Pacific region.”

It may be of interest to submit here also an extract from Prof. Sargent's Report on the Forests of New York, Tenth Census United States, Volume IX :

“ That portion of the State north of the forty-third degree of latitude, including within its limits the elevated Adirondack region,

was once covered with a dense forest of maple, birch, basswood, and other northern deciduous trees, through which were scattered spruce and pine. The low hills bordering the Hudson and extending along the southern boundary of the State west of that river were covered with the coniferous species of the northern pine belt. Over the remainder of the State the broad-leaved forests of the Mississippi basin spread almost uninterruptedly, except where an occasionally sandy plane or high elevation favored the growth of pines. The original forest still covers large areas in the northern counties, and protects the hills through which the Delaware river forces its way in crossing the southern part of the State. With these exceptions, however, the forests of New York are now almost exclusively of second growth. The forests of the State, especially in the north, have at different times suffered great damage from fire. During the census year (1880) 149,491 acres of woodland were reported destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$1,210,785. Of these fires thirty-seven were set by farmers clearing land for agricultural purposes and allowing them to escape to the forest, forty-three were set by locomotives, and twenty-two by the carelessness of sportsmen.

"With the exception of the spruce of the Adirondack region, the forests of the State are no longer important as a source of general lumber supply; and many industries, depending upon hard woods, have of late years decreased in importance, owing to the want of sufficient material, or have been forced to obtain their supply of timber from the west. White oak, largely consumed by the railroads, has become scarce, and has advanced at least fifty per cent in value during the last twelve years. Elm, ash, hickory, and other woods are reported scarce in all parts of the State.

"Partial return of the hoop-pole industry gave a production during the census year of 10,948,258, valued at \$155,764. New York is surpassed by Vermont in the amount of maple sugar produced by the forests. During the year 1879, 10,693,619 pounds were manufactured in the State."

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Pringle's Report upon the Forests of Northern New York :

"One who enters north-eastern New York at Port Kent, and takes stage by way of Keesville to the Saranac Lakes, finds himself, as long as his route runs up the Ausable river, which is as far as the Ausable Forks, passing through a region which gives evidence of having been formerly covered with pine. The white, red, and the pitch pine are all represented here. The pitch pine is confined chiefly to the sterile, sandy plains between the Ausable and the Saranac rivers. The red pine mingles with this species, and grows on the rocky hills of the region and on the river cliffs, while the abundance of white pine in nearly all

situations must have made this quarter of the State like the region of Vermont lying opposite, a valuable pinery in former times. But fifty or seventy-five years have passed since the pine of the Champlain valley was harvested and shipped to England by way of the St. Lawrence.

"In the valley of the Ausable and the Saranac rivers white pines spring up numerously, whenever permitted to do so, and I am told that farmers, realizing that much of their soil is not suitable for profitable agriculture, are seriously considering whether it be not to their highest advantage to surrender much of their land to timber growing, and encourage the growth of the more valuable species, such as white pine, white oak, etc. Of non-coniferous trees the white, red and black oaks are conspicuous among the pines, and in the colder and wetter sands the white birch is common. But through all this region the trees are all of second growth, and the lumber for building purposes is largely imported.

"The forest on the upper waters of the Ausable and of the divide between this river and the Saranac is principally devoted to supplying fuel to numerous *iron furnaces*. The best butt logs only of spruce are sorted out and sent to the saw mills as the forests are mowed down; the hemlock bark is removed for the tanneries, but everything else, young pine, spruce and poplar, fall clean with maple and birch. Here and there, even far up on the hillsides, are seen the charcoal kilns, and around and about them, quite to the crest of the foot-hills of the Adirondacks, the woods are cut down in great swaths to feed them. Lands once cut over are left to grow up to timber again, though fires originating in the dead brushwood, and consuming the sun dried vegetable mold on the surface of the soil generally interfere with any new growth of trees.

"Little Tupper Lake is situated in the heart of the Adirondack wilderness, and is surrounded by some of the most valuable timber lands to be found in all this region. The woods about the lake have never heard the lumberman's axe. The stream which connects it with Tupper Lake, by way of Round Pond, is not adapted to driving, and before lumber could be brought down it would be necessary to clear out the stream by blasting away much rock and building a dam with flood-gates at the foot of Round Pond. The shores of this beautiful lake present a marked contrast to those of any I have as yet visited. On other shores and river banks I had seen throughout its entire circuit, and even following the ravines far back in the hills, are great groves and belts of white pine with straight and clean shafts towering high above all other trees, unless is excepted the red pine, of which a few specimens are mingled with them on the gravelly banks of the lake, vying with the white pines in height and beauty of trunk. At certain places on the shores of this lake, and particularly along the sluggish streams connecting it with Round Pond below, are considerable swamps occupied chiefly by larch. It is pleasing to observe and to learn from



guides that this lake region of the Adirondack woods has suffered but little from forest fires. It is only limited areas here and there on the shores of the lakes and ponds or along the rivers, that have been devastated by fires originally started in hunters' camps. Seldom do these fires spread far back from the water, a fact which is to be attributed, it is believed, to the wet and mossy condition of these woods; yet, when they have been lumbered, as is the case lower down the Racket river, and a considerable portion of the trees have been removed so as to expose the brushwood, etc., to the drying influence of the sun much, the usual liability to fire exists here.

"It is safe to assume that 2,500 square miles represent the areas of the virgin forests of the Adirondack wilderness. This area will average 3,000 feet of spruce (board measure) per acre, or about 5,000,000,000 feet in the aggregate. The amount of hemlock, variously estimated from 300 to 10,000 feet per acre, will cut at least 2,000 feet per acre, or 3,000,000,000 in the aggregate or its equivalent; when the bark alone is considered, 3,000,000 cords of bark. The pine hardly, if at all, exceeds 200 feet per acre, or 320,000,000 feet in all. The hard wood growing over this entire region will fairly average forty cords per acre, or 64,000,000 cords.

"Glens Falls is the great sawing center for the lumber cut upon the Upper Hudson. This business here has passed the point of maximum prosperity and begun to decline, not that there was any necessity for any diminution of the yearly crop of logs from this field, if the forest could be protected from devastating fires. The lumberman leaves standing, as far as possible, the spruce trees too small for the axe, and these, the overshadowing growth being removed, grow with increased vigor, so that good crops of timber could be harvested from the soil every thirty or forty years, were it not that, over at least one-half of the area lumbered, fire follows the axe, burning deep into the woody soil and inducing an entire change of tree covering. Poplars, birches and bird cherries, if anything, succeed the spruces and firs. From this cause alone the lumbering industry of the region must dwindle. A large area utterly unadapted to agriculture is being made desolate and nearly valueless, and its streams, the feeder of the water privileges and canals below, become every year more and more slender and fitful. These fires are largely set by reckless sportsmen and hunters, with whom this region peculiarly abounds in summer. They are careless in their smoking; they neglect to watch and properly extinguish the fires lighted for camp and cooking purposes, and sometimes they even delight to set fire to the dry brushwood of lumber lands in lawless sport. Again, to some extent, a class of petty pioneers follow the lumberman, obtain for a trifling sum the title to a little land, or squatting without rights set fire to the dry brushwood left by lumberers, and allow the fire to spread at will, devastating thousands of dollars worth of property for the mere convenience of saving themselves the trouble of burning boundary strips around

their fields, which might not cost them the labor to the amount of ten dollars. The laws of New York in respect to setting forest fires are totally inadequate to protect the forests. The opinion prevails in the forest regions of New York that a growth of trees removed is followed by a similar growth, the result of young seedling trees left in the soil, except in the case of pine. Pine once cleared off is never renewed, was the invariable remark. This, of course, presumes that fire is kept out of the clearing, for after a fire has consumed the brushwood and much of the "duff" or vegetable mold, and with this all the young seedling trees, and even the seeds of trees that may be in the soil, an entirely different growth from the hemlock and spruce springs up. Raspberry bushes are the first to appear, the seed of which are dropped by birds flying over the clearing. Bird cherries generally appear among the first trees; the seeds being dropped everywhere in a new country by birds; poplars and small willows also appear early in a burned district, their downy seeds being widely distributed by the wind. It is only through the agency of the wind that the seed of birches and conifers can be disseminated, and spruces and hemlocks must needs appear, if they return at all, as tardy stragglers.

"Not many miles above Glens Falls the Hudson flows out from among the lowest outposts of the Adirondacks, and winds through a plain which reaches from Troy to the southern end of Lakes George and Champlain. The soil of this plain is sand deposited by the waters of former periods. The hills which bound this plain on the northwest are piles of sand, gravel and boulders, evidently the remains of a glacier which once flowed through the course of the Hudson. All this region from Troy to Luzerne, among the foothills of the Adirondacks, must formerly have been covered with pine; among the hills and near the streams white pine, and in the more sterile central portions of the plain, red and pitch pine. To-day there exists of these species scarcely more than a scanty and scattered second growth.

"Thirty or forty years ago it was thought that all the accessible spruce in the valley of the Upper Hudson had been harvested, but there is to-day nearly as much sawed at Glens Falls as there was at that time. At that time nearly all the timber standing near this river and its large tributaries had been cut. Such as stood five or ten miles back from these streams and all that was growing in the valleys of the smaller streams, or higher up the mountain slopes, would not pay the cost of hauling to the larger streams; but this is the timber which now furnishes the present supply. Logs are now driven out of streams which were then thought incapable of being driven. By damming streams so small that they may almost dry up in midsummer, throwing the logs into their courses during the winter, either above or below the dams, and in spring time, when the dams are pouring with the floods resulting from the melting of deep mountain snow, tipping the planks of the dams and letting

loose the torrents, the logs from remote places are got out to the large rivers where they can be driven. All the rivers of this region, however, are steep and rocky. The logs come down with their ends badly battered, and often with gravel and fragments of rock driven into the ends in a manner to injure the saws. They must, therefore, be 'butted' before being sawed; that is, a thin section cut from each end, and on this account the logs are cut in the woods four inches or, for the worst streams, six or more inches longer than the standard length.

"The standard length for all logs brought down the Hudson is thirteen feet. The character of these streams is such that long logs, for spars or other purposes, cannot be safely driven through them. Such sticks are certain to get fastened among the rocks and cause bad jams. As already stated, the lumber business upon the Upper Hudson is well advanced in its decline, and a score of years hence it must become insignificant under the practice now pursued, and the future of this valley gives little promise of prosperity; the soil is inferior in quality and not adapted to agriculture, while the timber, once the chief source of its prosperity, is nearly exhausted.

"Carthage, in Jefferson county, was once an important lumber center. The 'Long Falls' of the Black river furnished unlimited water power. Immense quantities of pine and hemlock lined the banks of the river and covered the plains of the vicinity; northward lay a heavy pinery. Canal boats laden with lumber were towed through the river to Lyon's Falls, and thence by canal to Utica. Now, the pine is nearly all gone from this region, the saw-mills are rotting down, and only a little hemlock is sawed here.

"That portion of the State which lies along the St. Lawrence river as far east as the vicinity of Malone, and extending some twenty-five miles back from the river, seldom exceeds 250 miles above the sea level, and is for the most part clayey loam, flat and well adapted to agriculture. This tract is now pretty well settled.

"Proceeding to the south-eastern and rising to an altitude of 250 feet a wide region of sandy soil is entered, cold, damp, and unfit for agricultural purposes. This region of forest lying north-westward of the mountains in the southern portions of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, and has not yet been badly encroached upon by the axe and fire. The destruction of this forest would be a public calamity, so useless is the soil for any other purpose than the production of timber, and so harmful to the settled country below would be the consequences resulting from clearing it. This forest is, no doubt, capable of yielding, perpetually, an annual crop double that now drawn from it. This estimate, of course, is based upon the supposition that fires are prevented. But this side of the forest is less invaded by fires than the valley of the Hudson river, and fires

do not burn so deeply into the soil or consume so much of the vegetable matter; they are, consequently, less fatal to the continuance of timber growth.

"At Canton, in St. Lawrence county, and in its vicinity as far down as Buck's bridge, below Morley, is sawed all the timber cut on the Grasse river. From this point the lumber is shipped principally to Massachusetts and Connecticut by rail, both via Rome and via Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point.

"Colonel Colton, of Norwood, upon the Racket river, explained to me at length the methods employed by him in the lumber business, and, as nearly the same methods are pursued throughout this region, I give his account: Several weeks of the summer he devoted to exploring the lands of his company, to decide from what tract the stock of logs for the following year shall be drawn. In the settlements near the margin of the forests are men whose business it is to cut and haul onto the ice of the river during the winter the timber desired by the lumber companies. Contracts are made with these men to harvest the timber above a certain diameter on certain specified tracts belonging to the company. The contractors go to their respective fields of labor as soon as the snow is of sufficient depth, taking into the woods a force of men, horses and supplies, and building camps in the vicinity of their work. When a full stock of logs is placed on the river, and the spring floods break up the ice and set the logs going, other contracts are made with the same or other men to drive the logs into the booms of the different mills at a stipulated price per log. If, as is usually the case, logs of several different companies are on the same river, all are driven down in common, and the drive is called a "Union drive." Arrived at the uppermost boom, formed by chaining together logs floating on the surface of the water and held in place by occasional piers, strong but rude structures of logs filled in with rocks, located above the first sawing station, the logs belonging to these mills are sorted out and turned into the different booms, while those belonging below are sent on their way down the channel. Once within the boom of the mills to which they belong, they are again assorted; the pine, hemlock and the spruce are separated, and the different grades are floated into separate booms or pockets which lead down to the different mills or saws which are to cut up each separate class. At the mills, inclined planes lead down to the water from each gang of saws, up which, chains being attached to the logs, they are drawn by the machinery into the mill. After sawing, the sorting of the lumber into different grades is completed with care. The boards are run through planing-mills which smooth both sides, then through other machines which tongue and groove their edges, and finally fine saws neatly trim their ends. This dressing of lumber at the mills makes a saving in freight when it is shipped, besides greatly facilitating sales. Colonel Colton invited me to accompany him twenty or thirty miles up the river to see

the 'drive,' which was just coming out of the woods. The highway by which we drove led near the river, and we could see the logs everywhere coming down, advancing endwise with the current. In many places of still-water the entire breadth of the river for some distance was closely covered with them. These were not so small as those usually seen in the main rivers, but were from full grown trees of the original forest spruce, from one to two feet in diameter. With the spruce logs were a few hemlocks, usually of larger size; a few pine logs, sometimes two or three feet in diameter, floated with the others. As the water was lowering, stranded logs were seen everywhere along the shore. They covered gravel banks and bars in the river, and were piled in disorder on the rocks of the rapids, or pushed over the waterfalls, stood on end in the midst of the white, pouring torrent.

"A few miles above Potsdam we entered upon a sandy soil; the farms appeared less productive, and the farm buildings and fences gave evidence of less thrift. As we advanced toward Colton, a region near the borders of the forest some twenty years settled, less and less prosperity among the settlers was manifest. The tilled fields appeared incapable of yielding even passably good crops; some of them could do no more than give a small crop of rye once in three years. The grass lands were red with sorrel, which comes up everywhere over this region as soon as the forest is cleared and the ground burned over. The sandy soil is cold and sour, in some places so light as to be blown about by the winds. Above South Colton we drove over sandy plains incapable of sustaining the meagre population, which ekes out a wretched existence by means of fishing and lumbering. My companion affirmed that settlements had been pushed further into the forests than they can be maintained, and that they must in most places be abandoned and the land given up to forest again. All along our way the woodlands were straggling and sadly ravaged by the axe, fire and wind. The spruce and pine had been culled out and most of the hemlock had been cut down and barked. Half-burned stumps and logs and gaunt and blackened trunks still standing disfigured the landscape on every side.

"The species of trees observed embraced all those common in northern woodlands. In one locality black cherry was remarkably abundant. Formerly the saw mills of Colton cut pine, as there was a larger proportion of this lumber upon the Racket river than is usually found in northern New York; now, they do little business in any lumber.

"As we passed up along the river I saw small squads of 'drivers' stationed in a few places where the character of the river was such that it was liable to become obstructed with logs. By assisting the logs to pass such places great jams are prevented. The main body of the men, however, worked at the rear of the drive, scrambling over the disordered piles of logs which accumulated upon the shore

or lodged against the rocks in the midst of the current. With their cant hooks the men pry and roll the logs into the current, springing about on the pile as the logs roll from under their feet. Not unfrequently logs are left at some distance from the main channel of the river. Files of men on each side then seize them with their cant hooks and, splashing through the shallow water, bring them by main force into the channel. Sometimes logs become fastened among the rocks where the current is so swift that they cannot be reached by a boat or in any other way. Then hooks attached to ropes are thrown out from the shore; the logs are grappled and thus hauled off into the current. The drivers work Sundays and week days, fair weather or foul; their occupation is full of peril, and men are lost every year. Such are usually, as a driver assured me, 'men who do not know where it is safe to go.' But sometimes the most careful men become mixed with the rolling logs or seized by the current of the waterfall and are swept away.

"Franklin county contains 995,279 acres, and 347,500 acres are still believed to be timbered. The timber portion lies in the south end of the county, and because it is not watered through much of its area by streams of sufficient size for driving out the logs, much of the timber is inaccessible, or rather the prices of lumber do not yet warrant hauling the logs long distances. The country across the line of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad appears exhausted of its spruce and hemlock. Some tracts of hard wood are still standing, but the poplars, whose young growth often conceals the stumps and prostrate trunks of dead hemlocks, really seem in many places the most common species. But little timber lands remain in Clinton county and, until the present season, lumbering on the Saranac had been for several years nearly suspended. This year (1880), however, a company was cutting a few million feet of lumber drawn from the woods of Essex and Franklin counties. The lumber of the eastern side of the Adirondack wilderness mostly comes out by the way of the Saranac and the Hudson rivers. The mountain sides about Lake George are being denuded of their spruce, which is sawed in the vicinity of Ticonderoga, and here, as elsewhere, fires follow the axe in their usual fashion.

"The forests of the Adirondack region have suffered severe losses at different times, particularly in 1878, by the sudden death of great blocks of black spruce. Mr. Pringle carefully studied the extent of this destruction and the causes which produced it. In regard to these, great diversity of opinion exists among woodsmen and others familiar with the Adirondack forests. It has been generally supposed that the trees were killed by an unusually severe summer drought, or by the attacks of a boring insect working under the bark; but the testimony gathered by Mr. Pringle points to other causes of destruction. The spruce occupies dry mountain

slopes and ridges, and deep wet swamps never greatly affected by drought. It is noticed that as many trees have died in the swamps as upon the dry slopes. It is evidently not drought, then, which has caused them to perish. The opinion, too, is firmly held by the most intelligent observers that insects do not attack the trees until they are nearly dead, and are found in vigorous living specimens.

"The black spruce is not a long-lived tree, and this dying out may indicate that the old trees of this forest, probably all of nearly the same age, had so nearly reached the limits of their natural existence as to be unable to withstand some unusual or severe climatic state, such as a period of intense winter, cold or late spring frost."

The following extracts from Mr. Pringle's report will indicate the opinions of those best able perhaps to form an opinion upon this subject:

"Mr. Mark Moody, residing at the foot of Tupper Lake, a hunter and woodsman who has passed his life in the forest, testifies as follows: 'The spruce died fearfully in this vicinity about two years ago; he tried to learn the cause. Sixteen years ago the spruce had died out much in the same way as it has been dying lately. It is the older trees which die. They seem to die by crops, successively. Under the large trees were always springing up small trees to take the places of those that perished. There seems to be a narrower limit to the life of the spruce than to that of any species. Other trees do not die in the same manner, by crops. The spruce does not seem to enjoy the same green old age, long drawn out, as the other trees do, but when it has reached its full growth seems to relinquish its vitality without any apparent or sufficient cause, and before giving evidence of decay or any diminution of vigor.'

"Mr. Warden, of Bloomingdale, Essex county, an old hunter, woodsman and guide, testified as follows: 'The spruce timber on this side of the forest has failed clear through to its northern borders, in the same manner and during the same season as in other portions of the regions.' Mr. Warden first noticed the leaves falling and covering the ground in 1878; the destruction was continued through 1879, but during the past season he had met with very few trees that were dying. Spruce timber had perished in this manner before, and he pointed out a broad valley in which most of the trees were dead and falling when he came into this region, twenty-five years before. He had carefully endeavored to ascertain the cause; was positive that insects, either under the bark or upon the leaves, had nothing to do with the death of the spruce trees, and he is sure that it is not due to drought, as he has seen the greatest destruction on the northern slopes. No active destructive agent being appar-

ent, he is inclined to the opinion that the spruce trees die because they have reached the limit of their life, and that it is some peculiarity of the winter rather than the summer that turns the scale against them; for this reason they perish in quantities, sometimes in sections. He has counted the rings of many trees, and considers 100 to 150 years the average lifetime of the spruce.

"Whatever has caused the destruction of these forests, the damage thus occasioned, both in the loss of valuable timber and in the increased danger of forest fires from the presence of such a body of dead wood, is enormous. It is believed by Mr. Pringle that from one-third to one-half of the fully grown spruce timber left in the Adirondack region is dead."

In connection with this subject, the decay of the spruce, it is proper to state that the Commissioners still find many who adhere strongly to the insect theory. Professor Lintner, our State Entomologist and an authority on matters pertaining to insect life, tells us in recent conversations, that there is no doubt in his own mind regarding this matter; that he is fully convinced that the insects attack the live spruce, and hence the decay. He cites in proof the numerous cases where these insects have been found in live spruce trees, and the fact that they are so closely allied in their genera to the well-known living insects which kill trees elsewhere.

Prof. C. H. Peck, State Botanist, also tells us that he holds firmly to the same opinion; that he has been on the ground personally, and, axe in hand, has given the subject a careful investigation. He accounts for the exemption of the young eight-inch spruces by the fact that their excess of resinous matter prevents the beetle from cutting its furrows successfully. He mentions cases where he has found in young spruce trees beetles which had become imprisoend in the gum, and thus fastened had died leaving the tree unharmed. We quote from the Second Annual Report of J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist:

#### "DESTRUCTION OF SPRUCE AND FIRS BY BARK-BORERS.

"Extensive destruction of the spruces (*Abies nigra* and *A. alba*) and firs (*Abies Balsamea*) through the ravages of bark-boring beetles had for several years past been observed in northern New York and New England.

"The attention of Prof. C. H. Peck, New York State Botanist, had been called, in 1873, to the fact that in some parts of the great northern wilderness of New York the spruce trees were rapidly



dying to the great pecuniary loss of the lumbermen and land-owners. In some tracts of considerable extent nearly all the spruce were reported as having been killed, giving to the forest a prevailing brown hue as if a fire had run through them. None of these affected districts, however, came under the observation of the State Botanist at that time.

"A locality near Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, where the spruces were rapidly dying, was visited by him. As the result of a careful investigation made it was found that their death was owing to the countless winding galleries made by one of the bark-mining beetles *Hylurgus rufipennis*, Kirby, between the bark and the wood. A part of each was eaten by the insects consisting of the newly-formed and forming layers of wood and bark, the most vital parts of the tree. In one instance another of the bark-borers of a much smaller size, *Apate rufipennis*, Kirby, was found associated with *H. rufipennis* in its destructive operations.

"The report embraces an interesting discussion of the above attack, in its character, localities of its occurrence, frequency with which the larger trees show the attack, its cessation in some localities without apparent cause, remedies for it, etc., for which the Twenty-eighth Report of the New York State Museum of Natural History, 1879 (pp. 32-38), may be consulted.

"In his following report Prof. Peck describes an attack upon the balsam fir, *Abies balsamea*, by another bark-boring beetle, observed by him at Summit, Schoharie county, New York, through which a number of trees had been killed and others were dying. The burrows were carried underneath the bark in a horizontal direction, so that three or four occurring at about the same height in the trunk would completely girdle the tree and destroy its life. The beetle proved to be a *Tomicus* of probably an undescribed species.

"The following determination, contained in a letter received by me from Dr. Le Conte, in December of 1877, is believed to refer to the above insect: '*Tomicus*, related somewhat to the European species, *suturalis*, *curvidens* and *laricis*, perhaps imported.' Dr. Le Conte desired additional species 'of the male with the hairy head' to be sent to him, which, probably for some reason was not done.

"In the Hartz forests in Germany, where one of these bark-borers, *Bostrichus typographus*, has occasioned such enormous losses, causing in the year 1780-1790, the death of 2,000,000 of trees, other methods for arresting its continued attack have lately been resorted to, under the direction of the Forest Commission. They are thus stated:

"'Experienced men are told off, to go through the forest and search for trees attacked by the beetle, and fell and bark them to prevent the spreading of the insect. In most cases they are quite able to hold the insects in check. These generally attack trees loosened in the roots by wind, known after the beetle gets in by their foliage turning yellow. In spring, when they are worst, *healthy living trees*

are felled at the southern margin of the forest in many spots, for the purpose of attracting the beetle. Such trees are often full of them three or four days after being felled. The trees attacked are barked, which destroys the larvae, if not too far advanced; if so, the bark is burned. To prevent any escaping while barking, a cloth is spread under the stem.

“The above method, it is believed, could be employed with great benefit for the prevention of our spruces and firs in infested districts. The attraction that newly-felled trees have for many of the bark and timber-boring beetles at the season of their oviposition has often been recorded in our entomological literature. Note has been made in a preceding page of the numbers of *Monohammus confusor* that were drawn to some pine trees for oviposition.”

The following from Prof. C. H. Peck, State Botanist, throws considerable light on this vexed question:

“In my last report allusion was made to the fact that the spruce trees in some parts of the great northern wilderness were said to be dying at an unusual rate as if affected by some fatal disease. In the absence of any personal knowledge of the circumstances or conditions attending the destruction of these trees, the attacks of fungi, the attacks of insects and the effects of drought were suggested as possible causes, chiefly for the purpose of directing the attention of those who might have the opportunity of an investigation, in such directions as seemed most likely to afford a satisfactory explanation of the mystery. It was then my impression that the trouble was of comparatively recent date, and that it was possibly due to the modification of our climate by reason of the extensive and rapid denudation of our forest lands.

“But I find that it is no new thing, that years ago lumbermen were fully aware of the pecuniary loss they were sustaining from this timber malady. Mr. Henry Hough, in answer to my inquiries, writes from Lewis county thus: ‘The dying of the spruce in this section has mostly, if not entirely, ceased. The greatest destruction on our territory was from ten to fifteen years ago.’ In Rensselaer county the same trouble was experienced about thirty years ago. A lumber firm found that their timber was rapidly dying, and to make their loss as light as possible, they made haste to open roads in the forest that they might draw out and work up as many dead spruces as practicable before decay should render them entirely worthless. But with all their promptness they suffered no inconsiderable loss, for these dead trees soon became too much decayed to make marketable lumber.

“I have asked lumbermen and others who have been aware of the destruction of the spruces, what theory they held in respect to the cause of it. Their theories are various, but the most prevalent attribute it to excessive dry weather or to the agitation of the trees

by high winds. The few observations that I have been able to make lead me to adopt a theory quite different from these, and though the discussion of it belongs rather to the province of the entomologists than to the botanists, such is the importance of the subject that I cannot withhold a brief account of my investigations and conclusions.

"In August a collecting trip was undertaken in the vicinity of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county. While there it became apparent to me that I was in a region where the spruces were dying. Standing near the outlet of the lake and looking upon the distant mountain slopes toward the north-east, east and south, patches of brown appeared here and there mingled with the usual dark green hue of the forest. The inhabitants told me that these brown patches were groups of dead spruces; that the spruce trees were then rapidly dying, and had been for two or three years previous, and that in consequence the value of the woodland was greatly diminishing. One of the most conspicuous of these brown patches was on the slope of Speculator Mountain, a little more than half way from the base to the summit. Preparations were therefore made to visit this locality. Once on the ground it needed but little observation to satisfy me that the destructive process was then in operation. The ground under some of the spruces was thickly strewn with their fallen leaves, yet green, and every agitating wind was bringing down more of them. The bark of these trees, and of others already dead, was perforated in many places with small round holes scarcely one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Upon stripping a piece of bark from the trunk of one of the affected trees the apparent cause of the mischief was at once revealed. The surface of the wood and the inner layer of the bark were abundantly furrowed by the winding and branching galleries of a small bark-mining beetle, an insect known to entomologists as the *Hylurgus rufipennis* Kirby, though the wings are by no means always red, as the name would indicate. Both the mature insect and its larvae occurred in countless numbers under the bark of the dying and recently dead trees. In a single instance they were accompanied by a much smaller beetle of similar shape and habits, the *Apate rufipennis* Kirby, but the former is evidently the chief agent in this unprofitable business. These insects excavate their passage between the bark and the wood, eating away a part of both. Their extended work is, therefore, equivalent to a girdling of the tree. Their numerous galleries form an intricate network of furrows on all sides of the trunk, and traverse one of the most vital parts of the tree, the newly formed and forming layers of wood and bark. The furrows are shallow on the surface of the wood, rather more than half their diameter being in the bark, but their effect is to interrupt the circulation of the nutrient juices and finally to destroy all vital action. The perforations in the bark, by admitting moisture, doubtless work more or less injury. The surface of the sap-wood and the corre-

sponding inner surface of the bark of living trees are discolored for a short space on both sides of the furrows, as if the injury exerted a poisonous or deadening influence on the tissues in its immediate vicinity. This was clearly seen in a tree which had been slightly injured, there being but few furrows, and these merely longitudinal ones without lateral branches. Each occupied the center of a discolored strip about half an inch broad, but which usually extended from two to four inches up and down beyond the extremities of the furrows. In another tree there were groups of furrows separated by considerable intervals, the central portions of which intervals had a whitish fresh appearance when the bark was first peeled, but after a few moments' exposure to the air the whole surface of the wood had changed to a dull, dead brown color, indicating a diseased or unnatural condition of the surface tissues. The foliage on this tree had not yet lost the green hue of life, but had commenced falling to the ground.

Small trees are rarely attacked. In the localities visited, from one-half to two-thirds of the spruces with a basal diameter ranging from one to two feet were either dead or dying. Trees of this size are the most suitable for lumber and consequently the most valuable. The smallest affected tree noticed had an estimated basal diameter of about ten inches. In this case the attack appeared to be a failure, for so much resin had oozed from the wounds that the work was obstructed. The galleries were scattered and single and their authors were found dead, each in its furrow. No larvae were present, and the apparent attempt to establish a colony in this tree had thus far failed. But it may be that this tree had only been attacked for the purpose of obtaining food, and had not yet been brought into that sickly, languishing condition thought by some entomologists to be necessary to induce the establishment of a colony, the deposition of eggs and the development of larvae. For it is said of *Scolytus destructor*, a bark-mining beetle that sometimes proves very destructive to elm trees in Europe, that the adult insects first attack healthy trees for the purpose of obtaining food, and when, by this means the vigor of the tree has become somewhat impaired, the female deposits her eggs in her galleries. Then the rapidly increasing number soon destroy the life of the tree.

"When two trees of unequal size stand in close proximity, the larger one seems to be most liable to be attacked. In one instance two trees stood scarcely more than three feet apart. The larger one had been attacked, the smaller remained unharmed. In another similar instance the larger of the two trees was dead, having been attacked first; the other was dying. Why this preference, on the part of these insects, for the larger tree? It may be that young trees are apt to be too resinous to be attacked successfully. In the case of the small tree already mentioned, the gummy exudations from the perforations in the bark first attracted my attention. Or the insects may instinctively know that a tree with a large trunk presents a

broader field for their operations than one with a small trunk; or possibly the vigor of the tree may be so impaired by age that it is more readily brought into suitable condition for the habitation of these parasites. Whatever the cause of this selection, no diseased condition of the tree was detected, except that which was accompanied by and to all appearance, was directly due to the insects themselves. Certainly, if the tree is at all diseased before its attack, the insects must be exceedingly quick to detect it, else they could not be found in abundance in trees whose leaves are yet green and whose sap-wood is yet fresh and moist, except where strained by their excavations.

"In the vicinity of Lake Pleasant, the affected trees are upon the mountain slope or on dry ridges where the spruces are especially abundant. And we might naturally expect that the insects would be attracted to and carry on their depredation most extensively in those localities where the material on which they work is most abundant. In the valleys I saw no trees affected by them, and yet they doubtless do carry on their destructive work in the low lands where spruces abound. I see no reason why they should not.

"In some localities their ravages have already ceased. On the slope of an elevation a few miles south-west from Speculator Mountain there are two groves of dead spruces. Many trees in both were examined, and, though all the dead ones bore unmistakable marks of the former presence of the beetle, not one could now be found, either in the adult or in the larval state. What had caused them to disappear? Surely not the lack of material on which to work, for several large living spruces yet remained. This leads to the consideration of remedies. Doubtless there are natural agencies whose free operation has a tendency to check the ravages of these insects and to prevent their excessive multiplication, but there are times and localities in which these opposing agencies are inefficient or inoperative, and then these destructive insects multiply rapidly and their ravages become painfully apparent. It was noticeable that many of the dead trees, in the two groves just mentioned, had their bark so chipped by woodpeckers that the general hue of the trunk was a reddish-brown instead of the grayish-brown. Here, then, is a possible explanation of the cessation of the ravages and the absence of the insects. Here is doubtless the indications of one of nature's antidotes to the mischief. The woodpecker is the natural foe of such insects. With its long beak and barbed tongue it extracts them as a dainty morsel from beneath the bark. It is quite probable that these birds had congregated in these two localities in sufficient numbers to completely stop the ravages of the insects.

"A few were seen at work on the affected spruces of Speculator Mountain, and, if not interrupted, they will probably in due time succeed in checking the ravages here also. The protection of these birds is to be enumerated among the means to be employed in check-

ing the malady of the spruces. They are the friends of the forest and the allies of men. How insignificant the insect, yet how capable of injury. How lightly we esteem the woodpecker, yet how indispensable are his services.

"A remedy employed in similar cases in Europe is to cut down the affected trees, strip off their bark and burn it with its destructive tenants. Though it is somewhat doubtful if the owners of large tracts of timber land can be induced to adopt this method of checking the destruction of their spruces, it is certainly to be recommended. The loss from its omission would soon far exceed the cost of its employment, but care should be taken not to engage in this work in a dry time lest the destruction from forest fires should be greater than that from insects.

"A brief extract from the Entomology of Kirby and Spencer will show that the ravages of insects upon forest trees in Europe have sometimes been serious, and that it is none too soon for us to note well what is transpiring in our own forests.

"The bark-borer of the oak is a small beetle, of an allied genus, *Scolytus pygmaeus*, which with us does no great harm, but so abounded of late years in the Bois-de-Vincennes, near Paris, that 40,000 trees were killed by it; and many of the finest elms in St. James Park and Kensington Gardens as well as in the promenades of various cities in the north of France, have fallen victims to another of this tribe, *Scolytus destructor*, whose trivial name well characterizes the frequency and severity of its ravages. The ravages of *Tomicus typographus* in the pine forests of Germany, have long been known under the name *Wurmtrökniss* (decay caused by worms), and they sometimes attack the inner bark in such numbers, 80,000 being sometimes found in a single tree, that they are infinitely more noxious than those insects that bore into the wood. About the year 1668 this pest was particularly prevalent and caused incalculable mischief, and in 1873 it is estimated that 1,500,000 of trees were destroyed by it in the Hartz forests alone. At this period when arrived at their perfect state they migrated in swarms like bees into Suabia and Franconia. At length between 1784 and 1789, in consequence of a succession of cold moist seasons, the numbers of this scourge were sensibly diminished, but they appeared again in 1790, and so late as 1796 there was great reason to fear for the few fir trees that were left."

"Westwood states that occasionally the evil was so great that prayers were offered in the churches against its extension. While we hope that our spruce tree bark-borer may never prove to be such a pest as this *Tomicus*, we certainly think that he deserves some special attention." (Twenty-eighth Report New York State Museum of Natural History.)

"While on a collecting trip in the Adirondack region, in July and August, my attention was repeatedly arrested by the extensive ravages of the spruce-destroying beetle, *Hylurgus rufipennis* Kirby,

of which a partial account was given in the twenty-eighth report. The green slopes of Mount Emmons, commonly called Blue Mountain, and of several mountains to the north of it had their beauty, and their value too, greatly impaired by the abundant intermixture of the brown tops of dead spruces. The destruction was also visible along the road between Newcomb and Long Lake, and on the mountain slopes far to the north of this road. Again, on the trail from Adirondack to Calamity Pond, there was sad evidence that the little destroyer had invaded also the forests of Essex county. From what I have seen at Lake Pleasant, in the southern part, and in the vicinity of Long Lake, in the northern part, and from information concerning the Cedar river region, in the central part of Hamilton county, there is reason to believe that much of the spruce timber of this country has already been invaded by the beetle. How much farther this destructive work has extended, or will extend, it is impossible to say. But one thing is certain, it is still in progress.

“For the purpose of gaining more knowledge of the insect, I cut down, at South Pond, a tree that had recently been attacked by it. It was about twenty inches in diameter at the base; the foliage was still fresh and green, and there was nothing, except the perforations in the bark, to indicate that it was at all affected. The bark peeled from the trunk without much difficulty, the sap-wood was perfectly sound, and the heart-wood also, except a small portion in which there was a slight appearance of incipient decay, longitudinal furrows, varying from one to six inches in length, were found under the bark, and each furrow was occupied by one or two beetles. The furrows are excavated from below upwards. In the short ones but one beetle was found, and but one perforation communicating with the external air. In the longer ones two beetles (probably the two sexes) were usually found, and from two to four perforations afforded means of ingress and egress. The lowest perforation, which is the one by which the beetle first enters and commenced its furrow, is often found closed or ‘blocked up’ by the dust and debris thrown down by the excavator in the progress of the work. The second perforation is generally one or two inches above the first. I failed to discover whether it is made by the second beetle, for the purpose of ingress, or by the first beetle. The third and fourth perforations are in nearly direct line above the other two, and are probably made from within outwardly, but for what purpose is uncertain. In one instance the two beetles were found at work making these perforations, boring through from the inner surface of the bark. In one instance the third was less than half an inch above the second, so that there would seem to be no particular necessity for it. The eggs of the insect are deposited along both sides of the upper part of the furrow. They lie close together, almost or quite in contact with each other. When the larvae emerge from the eggs they begin to feed upon the soft cambium and to

work their way under the bark at right angles to the main furrow. They are, at first, so minute and work so close together that they make no distinct furrows, but seem rather to devour entirely a very thin layer of the cambium. But as they increase in size they begin gradually to form distinct furrows and to take directions more divergent from each other and from their original course. In this way colonies from contiguous furrows at length run together and in time the whole trunk is surrounded by their multitudinous pathways, and the death of the tree is accomplished. Great care is taken by the parent beetles to keep *their* furrows separate. No instance was observed in which they ran together. In one instance the course of a furrow was changed to avoid running into the lateral furrows of a colony of larvae just above. No furrows were found in the tree more than ten or twelve feet from its base, thus indicating that the attacks are not made simultaneously. Some of the furrows in this tree were scarcely more than an inch long, and evidently had been just commenced. Others were fully excavated and contained eggs, and in others still the larvae had hatched and commenced their work, but in none were they fully grown. In another tree, a few rods distant from the first, the attack had evidently been made earlier in the season, for the larvae were farther advanced in size and the bark, on one side of the tree was well loosened, though, strange to say, the other side of the trunk was comparatively unharmed. I was unable to discover why, in this instance, the attack was limited to one side of the trunk. It is pretty evident, therefore, that the trees are attacked all along during the months of June and July and possibly as late as August. I suspect, also, that the parent beetle, after having established a colony in one place may emerge from her furrow to repeat the operation in another place, either in the same trunk or in a different one, but this I was not able to ascertain definitely.

"A whitish fungus, *Polyporus volvatus* Pk. scarcely larger than a hickory nut, occurs in considerable abundance on the trunks of spruces killed by this beetle. The mycelium of the fungus grows beneath the bark, and the external plant is connected with it through the perforations made by the insect. Hence this fungus becomes a conspicuous indicator of the track of the beetle and tells the tale of its destructive power." (Thirtieth Report New York State Museum of Natural History.)

We also quote here from the Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1884, by Dr. A. S. Packard, *Special Agent* :

"THE DESTRUCTION OF SPRUCES IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

"I spent about two weeks in the middle part of June in the Adirondacks, passing through the more mountainous portions, from the Ausable Chasin to Schroon Lake, spending most of the time at



Keene Flats, at Beede's Hotel, in the heart of the forest region. Mr. Beede, who was formerly a lumberman and guide through these forests, informed me that the spruce had been dying for the past fifteen years, and that, on the mountains surrounding the hotel, about one spruce in ten had died; and from our observations, and those of George Hunt, Esq., of Providence, who kindly accompanied me on this journey and who had visited these woods for many years past, we should judge this to be a moderate estimate. The trees had not died in masses or clumps, but simply individually, and in places only were the dead trees especially thick. That they had not died from the attacks of caterpillars was also evident from the appearance of the trees, particularly the terminal branches, which showed no trace of having been eaten back by worms, such as is the case on the coast of Maine; moreover, no traces of the bud-worms were to be found, either on the young trees bordering open fields or roadways or in the forests.

"Mr. Beede, like others, attributed the death of these to drought, but it was observed that the trees were dying in damp, protected places, as well as in situations where severe drought might injuriously affect them, and that the pines and maples, as well as other trees, were in a healthy condition. The path up the summit of the "Giant of the Valley" led through spruce woods in which there were numerous dead and dying spruces. None or scarcely any dead spruces or firs were observed which did not have the bark filled with bark-borers, species of *Dendroctonus* and *Tomicus*, or allied genera.

"Two large living spruces, *the wood full of sap and the leaves fresh and green*, were examined, and in the bark were numerous beetles of the genus *Hylurgops*, both in the worm or grub state and in the beetle stage. These beetles, while in the grub or worm condition, run their galleries into the sap-wood and partially girdle the tree. There were enough worms in these trees to ultimately kill them, and there was no doubt but that these two trees were doomed to death by this cause. We mention these cases especially, as it is doubted by some entomologists in Europe whether living, healthy trees are attacked by borers.

"As has been stated in our Bulletin on Forest-tree Insects, it is well known that healthy, large sugar maples are often attacked and killed outright by the borer which attacks that valuable shade tree. The instances of the death of healthy trees of various kinds from the attacks of internal pests or of bark-boring beetles are so numerous that we are now inclined to believe that the death of the spruces in northern New York and New England is almost wholly due to this cause. It is the belief among some lumbermen that the spruces are dying of old age. There is undoubtedly a limit to the life of any tree, but why should this cause have been confined to the spruce only within the last ten or fifteen years? Spruces, like other trees, have died of old age since the world began. Again,

summer droughts and winter storms and severe cold weather should not affect the spruce more than any other tree of our forests, especially the pine and the hemlock. On the contrary, the spruce is our hardiest tree. It lives farthest up on mountain summits; it is the northernmost of our evergreen trees, living nearer the Arctic circle than even the larch. It can withstand severe drought, flourishing on rocky ground where the soil is thinnest; it grows luxuriantly in swamps where the ground remains frozen later than elsewhere, and the arrangement of its branches enables it to withstand heavy snows and winter storms as well, if not much better than any other tree in our northern forests. The adverse forces of nature, winds, gales, frost, snow, sudden heat and drought have acted for ages upon the spruce, and by the processes of natural selection the weak qualities of other evergreen trees have apparently been eliminated from it; it has survived and persisted by reason of its unusual powers of endurance, its toughness and insensibility to the rigors of a northern and subarctic climate. It has, however, of late years, and perhaps periodically, been the special prey of boring insects, species which also attack its allies and the pine, but which seem in regions from which the pine has been eliminated by the axe of the lumberman to concentrate their forces on this tree."

We quote also from that eminent authority, Dr. Franklin B. Hough, regarding the Management of Woodland and Encouragement of Forestry in our State:

"The subject cannot be more appropriately introduced than by citing the language of Governor De Witt Clinton in his last message to the Legislature, in which, after alluding to the need of an investigation into our mineral resources (which has since been realized in our geological survey), he says: 'That branch of rural economy which embraces the plantation of forests ought to be fostered, and the reproduction of our woods is an object of primary importance.'

"This was written in 1828, fifty-six years ago, when the State canals, then but recently opened, had scarcely begun to deplete the great timber regions along their route, when fully two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the State was a forest. If this necessity, thus clearly foreseen and plainly stated by this eminent statesman, was true then what shall we say of the conditions and prospects of to-day?

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"These illustrations only serve in a manner to represent a fact that every person knows—that the woodlands of the State are being steadily wasted, without any care for their restoration, beyond that of abandonment here and there to the chances of a second growth, when the soil has been exhausted by wasteful tillage or is too poor for agricultural use.

"Under proper care these waste lands might, without much expense, be made to yield several hundred per cent more than when left to chances. With us, as throughout the whole country, forestry is in no sense a local question. It concerns every farmer and every owner of land. It is a financial question, involving the gain or loss of considerable sums to every owner of landed property and many millions of dollars in the whole State. It is a question which concerns the future vastly more than the present; for with the evidence of advancing prices before us there is a prospect amounting to certainty that by the time the trees planted now have grown to timber size they will have a much greater market value for lumber than trees of this size would yield if sold now.

"Having thus gained some details, and stated some principles applicable to the whole State, we will now proceed to notice more particularly the region still, to a large extent, a wilderness in northern New York. It includes nearly the whole of Hamilton county and parts of Lewis, Herkimer, Fulton, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. From this region the sources of the Hudson, the tributaries of the Mohawk river, from the north side, the Black river and several large tributaries from the east side—the Indian, Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, St. Regis and Salmon rivers on the north, and several large affluents of Lake Champlain on the east side, take their rise. Although all of these streams have a rapid current for many miles in descending from the forests in which they rise, their upper waters are tranquil so that boat navigation can be had (with the exception of short portages) for long distances in the interior.

"The reports or progress made in the early years of our geological survey, gave the first reliable accounts of the altitude of the mountains in the eastern part, and the geologists of this survey first gave the now familiar name of "The Adirondack," in memory of an Indian tribe which long ago inhabited the northern part of the State. A little later, this region began to attract the notice of tourists.

"By this means, and by later surveys, the northern wilderness had now become widely known as a region for resort, by hunting and fishing parties and those seeking rest. But although settlements advanced like the rising tide, and filled the country round this wilderness, it still remained—like an island in the sea—as wild and desolate as when first known. Yet this was not from any lack of enterprise or capital on the part of those who acquired titles and endeavored to form settlements as the history of the efforts made by Philip Rhinelander and Arthur Noble, and John Brown, of Providence, and James T. Watson and the Castorland Company, and many others through a long period, would abundantly certify.

"The State began at an early period, and has continued down to recent times, to open roads through this region with the view of settlement, in fact, the greater part of the highway taxes upon the

lands of this region have been devoted to this object, and many roads have been opened. A list of them would be long and tedious, but it is enough to say that such as were cut out, for the most part soon grew up by a second growth, and the bridges rotted down unused and without complaint.

"As the hemlock timber began to disappear from Greene, Schoharie, Ulster and Delaware counties, the tanners of that region began to operate at various convenient points all along the borders of the wilderness. These tanneries are not long-lived concerns, and one after another they are given up, and new ones started further into the interior, as the supplies around them become exhausted.

"The lumbering business of this region, beyond the supply of local wants, dates principally from the time when the State canals were opened, and by far the most important district for the manufacturer has been along the Hudson, from Glens Falls to Fort Miller, a distance of about sixteen miles. The business was for a time subject to much hazard from the loss of logs in freshets by the breaking away of booms. About the year 1849 an association, known as 'The Hudson River Boom Association,' was formed among the mill owners below the Great Falls (Jessup's Falls), and many log owners who had their lumber made at their mills. A series of piers and chained booms were constructed in a substantial and costly manner at the foot of the Big Bend, about four miles above Glens Falls. This has since been found equal to the requirements, and even in the great flood of 1869, which swept off mills and lumber piles, dams and bridges in its tumultuous current, miles upon miles of logs, heaped up in wild confusion, were held fast until the flood abated, and the river returned to its normal level. We are able to present below, through the courtesy of Dr. A. W. Holden of Glens Falls, the historian of this region, a statement of the amount of business transacted at this boom for a series of years. The accounts are kept in 'Market Logs,' which in this district means a log thirteen feet long, nineteen inches clear at the small end, and practically yielding 200 feet of lumber, board measure. As the average of stock runs in the boom, including logs of all kinds, each market log represents about two pieces by count.

## "MARKET LOGS RECEIVED AT THE BIG BOOM FROM 1851 TO 1884.

YEARS.	Market logs.	Equivalent amount in feet board measure.
1851 .....	132,500	26,500,000
1852 .....	345,400	69,080,000
1853 .....	303,000	60,600,000
1854 .....	297,000	59,400,000
1855 .....	302,500	60,500,000
1856 .....	292,500	58,500,000
1857 .....	298,000	59,600,000
1858 .....	332,000	66,400,000
1859 .....	400,000	80,000,000
1860 .....	353,000	70,600,000
1861 .....	300,000	60,000,000
1862 .....	300,000	60,000,000
1863 .....	310,000	62,000,000
1864 .....	279,000	55,800,000
1865 .....	292,000	58,400,000
1866 .....	507,000	101,400,000
1867 .....	832,000	166,400,000
1868 .....	600,000	120,000,000
1869 .....	543,000	108,600,000
1870 .....	687,000	137,400,000
1871 .....	551,000	110,200,000
1872 .....	1,069,000	213,800,000
1873 .....	824,000	164,800,000
1874 .....	446,000	89,200,000
1875 .....	563,000	112,600,000
1876 .....	575,500	115,100,000
1877 .....	674,000	134,800,000
1878 .....	599,000	119,800,000
1879 .....	732,000	146,400,000
1880 .....	683,000	136,600,000
1881 .....	770,000	154,000,000
1882 .....	584,000	116,800,000
1883 .....	822,000	164,400,000
Totals.....	16,598,400	3,319,680,000

"Lumbering has been carried on for a long period upon the rivers further north flowing into Lake Champlain. A great impulse was given to the business by the opening of the railroad from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain in 1850 as a part of a connected system of railroads tributary to Boston. Extensive mills were established

upon most of the rivers crossed by this road, but especially upon the Racket river in Potsdam and above. At a still later period lumbering operations have been located upon the Oswegatchie, Beaver and Moose rivers, the supplies for which are floated from the interior. These combined operations of the tanneries and the lumber mills have tended to the rapid depletion of the native timber, and among the direct effects to the great diminution of the streams and rivers that have their sources in the interior.

"In the recent discussions upon the subject of reservation in our State Legislature, the strongest opposition was experienced in the counties partly included in this wilderness. Influential men and committees appeared in Albany to obstruct and delay, and, if possible, to wholly prevent any conservative legislation whatever, as if their property was endangered and their interests threatened with ruin if the projects demanded by a great public interest became laws. This opposition, I believe, would be changed to firm support if the true end and aim of forestry was rightly understood. It is *not* the object of forestry, at least in this country, to maintain the woodlands as a shelter for game and as a region of pleasure resort to those who can afford the time and means for this kind of enjoyment.

"In the aristocratic governments of Europe, forests are kept, in some instances, as parks and hunting grounds for privileged classes, and hunting licenses are sold for considerable sums to those who seek this kind of pasttime.

"With us, no government, State or nation, will ever undertake reservations for this purpose. It may be done by individuals or clubs for their own amusement, but that is a matter that concerns nobody else. That such a privilege is valuable, no one will deny, because there are those who will pay money for it. Instances might be mentioned in which the exclusive right of hunting upon marshes is hired from the owners at a price that would more than pay taxes and the interest upon the worth of the land. The sale of these privileges by government may be practicable and profitable in Europe, but it is altogether out of place with us.

"Our taxpayers would never tolerate such an object of expense, and it is to be regretted that the word "*park*" has ever been used in this connection, because it leads to the erroneous idea that expenses are to be increased for the enjoyment of those who have time or money to spend in sporting or in woodland life.

"We regard the principal and by far the most important end of forestry to be the *growth of timber for the supply of man*. The forester's business does not end when he has planted a tree, or cared for one planted by nature and protected it to full growth; it is not finished until he has cut it down for use and started others in its place. We know how necessary it is to protect a woodland from injury of various kinds. The avoidance of fires and their control if accidentally started; the destruction caused by sheep and cattle when allowed free range among young trees; the detection and

often the prevention of injuries from insects; attention to the drainage, so that a fallen tree shall not obstruct the flow of water, and thus kill off the timber growth of an interval; attention to timely thinning; the clearing out of cheap or worthless kinds to give a chance for the more valuable; the filling of vacant spots by seeding or planting; the restraining of thieves as in the protection of property of every other kind, may be reckoned among the duties of the forester. We find ourselves in this situation in regard to the Adirondack wilderness. The land had all, or very nearly all, been sold to private owners, and for long periods extensive lumbering operations had been carried on. As the lands were stripped of their pine, spruce and hemlock timber, they became unprofitable, and in some cases they were overrun with fires, causing permanent injury to the soil. Their owners, having no further revenue in prospect, have allowed them to be sold for taxes. This reversion has been going on from the earliest period of lumbering operations, and has increased since the great tanneries have commenced their denuding operation. The lands left to themselves would, in time, afford a new growth, when they would sometimes be repurchased from the State, to be stripped and abandoned as before.

"In 1872 the 'Park Commissioners' recommended that no more lands in this region should be sold, but that as lands reverted from non-payment of taxes they be held for future forest management. This advice was not acted upon until 1883, when about 800,000 acres had reverted, notwithstanding the sale that had been held during this interval. As it is, the lands now owned do not lie in one body, and it will be *necessary to acquire intervening portions* to bring them into convenient shape for proper management."

An interesting feature of the foregoing is Dr. Hough's allusion to the opposition once encountered in the Adirondack counties, together with his expressed belief that a better acquaintance with the forestry question, as proposed, would elicit support instead. Although dead, he lived to see that belief realized, and the consequent well-defined plan of action inaugurated by the State.

It is a matter worthy of note and congratulation that the Forest Commission is to-day receiving a hearty and intelligent support from the lumbermen and landowners of the Adirondack and Catskills.

#### EUROPEAN METHODS OF FOREST MANAGEMENT.

While the circumstances are wholly different from any that could exist in this country, owing to the different form of government, still it might be well to glance at the methods adopted by the nations

of Europe and the results attained by a systematic treatment of the forests.

In this connection we cannot do better than to quote the words of Hon. George B. Loring, in his address to the American Forestry Congress, held at St. Paul, Minn., in August, 1883:

"In the report of R. W. Phipps, Esq., of Toronto, on 'The Necessity of Preserving and Replanting Forests,' I find a sketch of forests and their managements in other countries, to which I call your attention as one of the most comprehensive statements we have upon this subject. His sketch, which is here abridged, is taken from an extensive report of Captain Walker, a gentleman who passed nine months on the Continent, by direction of the English government, for that purpose.

"From Mr. Phipps I learn that in Hanover there are 900,000 acres of forest, under government or State management, belonging to the church and to municipalities. The care and working of these forests costs about \$650,000 annually. The receipts therefrom are \$1,500,000 and the profit is about \$850,000, about one dollar and fifty cents per acre per summer. The officers in charge are a forest director, and over-forest master, twenty forest masters, 112 over-foresters having in charge districts of seven or eight thousand acres each\*, 403 assistant foresters. A systematic plan for the management of the forests is adopted.

"After a forest has, by thinning, planting and so forth been gradually got into perfect order, the system of natural reproduction forms a great part of the German method.

"It is as follows: The rotation and periods are fixed in the working plan. For beech it is, in Hanover, 120 years, divided into six periods of twenty years each, that is to say, when the forest has been brought into order there should be nearly equal areas under crop of trees in each of the six periods, from one year to twenty, from twenty to forty, and so on. When a block arrives in the last period, filling in is commenced by what is called a preparatory clearing, followed by a "clearing for light" in the first year after seed has fallen, with the object of (1) preparing the ground for seed, (2) allowing it to germinate, (3) affording light to the young seedlings. If there is a good seed year and sufficient rain, the ground should be covered with seedlings in two or three years after the first clearing; but it is better generally to wait for a second year, and aid nature by hand sowing, transplanting from patches of many to barer spots, and turning up the turf to give the seeds a better chance of germinating.

"When the ground is well covered the old trees are felled and carefully removed, so as to do as little damage as possible to the new

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\* For the same number of acres in New York the Legislature restricted this Commission to fifteen foresters.



crop, and the block recommences life, so to speak, nothing further being done till the first thinning. The time allowed between the first and final clearing, is from eight to fifteen years.

In these forests can be seen all the periods of growth-nurseries and schools for seedlings. In Prussia there are 20,000,000 of acres of forest, 10,000,000 of which are private and the remainder, with which we have more to do, State, communal and ecclesiastical. Of these the income is \$14,000,000 and the expense \$7,500,000, leaving \$6,500,000 clear. The forests in Prussia, as in Hanover, form part of the finance department, and are presided over by an overland forest master and ministerial director, and a numerous council or board. There are two forest academies, one near Berlin and one in Hanover. There are twelve provinces in Prussia, divided into thirty circles, each having an over-forest master. These represent the forest department in local administrations, which as a board represents the forest interest in the government.

"In order to be a forest master, the lowest of the gazetted appointments, five years without pay are required to be given in study with but meager pay when employed, yet candidates are numerous.

"In some provinces the Prussian government has certain rights in the management of private forests; in others, none. In Saxony the State forests are nearly 400,000 acres, worked at an expense of \$500,000, receiving \$1,750,000, leaving a clear rental of three dollars per acre. The expenditure is planting, draining roads, improvement of inferior roads, felling, transport, killing insects, etc. About 5,000 are planted yearly, at an average cost of seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. The official establishment resembles that of Hanover. There is a forest academy at Tharandt with a separate staff of professors.

"In Bavaria the State forests cover 3,000,000 acres. They return after paying all expenses, about one dollar and fifty cents per acre per annum. About 30,000 are planted or sown annually, taking 35,000,000 plants and 1,000,000 pounds of seed. Persons found guilty of breach of forest rules have been punished by enforced labor in the woods. Private forest rights are being bought up by the government. The system of management is much the same as that previously described.

"In Austria the State forests have been largely sold to meet State necessities, but there still remains nearly 2,000,000 productive acres which yield, however, after expenses are paid, little over twenty-five cents per acre. The existing establishments of forestry are not uniform, but there are about 1,200 employees, of whom twenty-one are forest masters. Scientific forestry is not so far advanced here as in Germany, but officials are busily introducing a reorganization by means of which, there is no doubt, it will be on a par with other States. The Austrian crown forests have been neglected. There has been till now no attempt at rotation of blocks or working in

periods. The present director is trying hard to change matters for the better. He is planting up many bare or ill-covered tracts, where natural reproduction is impossible owing to the absence of standard trees.

"In the Grand Duchy of Baden there is a most interesting private forest belonging to the Prince of Furstenburgh, in the Black forest. There are about 72,000 acres in charge of eighteen foresters and over-foresters, who have many subordinates. The administration of the forests of France is intrusted to the ministry of finance, and the head of the department is the director general, assisted by two administrators, one charged with the management of the forests and sale of the products, the other with the police of the forests and the forest laws. The forests under the management of the bureau (State or Commerce) are about 7,500,000 acres. Also, there are in France 15,000,000 acres of private forests. The saw-mills in the forests are usually owned by the government, and hired at a certain rate to the wood merchants, who buy the cuttings. The School of Forestry at Nancy is said to be one of the best in the world. The French government have, at great expense, replanted vast and almost barren districts; they have also established great forests along the sea shore, where formerly the sand threatened to destroy whole departments, and have averted the evil.

"In Russia the government owns about 330,000,000 acres of woods, and other parties 150,000,000. About forty per cent of the country (Russia in Europe) is timbered. The immense government woods have been placed under the care of the Minister of Public Domains, who has a director of the forest department, and the organization of the service is very complete. Two special schools of agriculture and forestry have been established, one in St. Petersburg and one near Moscow.

"Italy has over 5,000,000 acres of communal forests, over 6,000,000 of private forests, and only 500,000 acres of State forests. One-fifth of the land is in forest.

"In Switzerland the waste of forest has been more rapid and destructive than any other country of Europe, and in none, perhaps, has this been followed by more disastrous results. Public attention has, however, been thoroughly awakened, and active measures are in progress to remedy, as far as may be, these evils. The cantons which have charge of these operations have for some time, at great expense, been constructing works to control the streams, and planting trees wherever practicable.

"The description of the forests in the British Isles, as given by Captain Walker, from whom Mr. Phipps obtained his facts, is most interesting, and shows, as to those which I have already referred, that the business of forestry is entitled to the most careful consideration of State and individuals."

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the act creating the Forest Commission, the following rules have been prepared. Several thousand copies have been printed and put in the hands of our foresters, to be posted and distributed throughout the counties of the State, and particularly those embracing the forest preserve, in order to make people well acquainted with forests laws, with the hope that their observance will serve to correct many minor evils tending to the destruction of the forests. "Ignorance is the tool of design." (George Washington, 1776.) The practice of tree cutting and tree destroying, prevalent about camps, is too often considered harmless, from an idea that nature is so lavish in her bounty that what is taken will not be missed. These rules call direct attention to many of these evils, and propose a simple means of remedying them, there being no escape from others except in positive prohibition. There is so much tending to destroy, and so little to conserve, that the Commission feel constrained to throw around the remnant of forest lands belonging to the State, all the protection that ingenuity and the counsel of many minds can suggest :

## FOREST COMMISSION, STATE OF NEW YORK.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

*First.* All persons having occasion to light a fire for burning a fallow, or for purposes of clearing or improvement, shall give five days' notice of such intention to the nearest fire warden. He shall also give notice to all owners or occupants of adjoining lands, at least forty-eight hours previous to setting such fires, and these fires will be permitted only when the wind is favorable. Competent persons must remain on guard until the fire is completely extinguished, and no such fires will be allowed until the trees are covered with mature foliage.

*Second.* Besides the fires specified in the foregoing rules, fires are permitted in or near the forest for cooking, warmth and insect smudges, but all other fires are absolutely prohibited. Persons kindling a fire for any of the purposes herein mentioned are directed to clear away all combustible material for a space of six feet around the place where it is about to be kindled, and to thoroughly extinguish the fire before leaving the neighborhood, either temporarily or permanently.

*Third.* Hunters in the use of fire-arms are hereby cautioned against allowing fires to start from such cause. Smokers are also

reminded of the danger to the forest from their carelessness, and all persons are hereby warned that any damage or injury to the forest which may be caused by their acts or omissions will be deemed to result from their culpable carelessness.

*Fourth.* Peeling or girdling trees of their bark for covering camps or shanties is hereby prohibited. For such purpose the tree must be felled, and all bark removed therefrom before another tree is cut down. The trees thus felled, and such fallen timber as lies in the vicinity, must be used for firewood or in camp construction before any standing timber is cut for that purpose.

By order of the Commissioners.

WILLIAM F. FOX,  
*Acting Secretary.*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30, 1886.

LAWS OF NEW YORK, CHAPTER 283, LAWS 1885.

AN ACT to establish a Forest Commission, and to define its powers and duties, and for the preservation of forests.

PASSED May 15, 1885.

SECTION 30. The Forest Commission shall, with as little delay as practicable, cause rules for the prevention and suppression of forest fires to be printed for posting in school-houses, inns, saw-mills and other wood working establishments, lumber camps and other places, in such portions of the State as they may deem necessary. Any person maliciously or wantonly defacing or destroying such notices shall be liable to a fine of five dollars. It shall be the duty of forest agents, supervisors and school trustees, to cause these rules, when received by them, to be properly posted, and replaced when lost or destroyed.

§ 31. Any person who shall willfully or negligently set fire to, or assist another to set fire to, any waste or barren lands belonging to the State or to another person, whereby the said forests are injured or endangered, or who suffers any fire upon his own land to escape or extend beyond the limits thereof, to the injury of the woodlands of another or of the State, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months. He shall also be liable in an action for all damages that may be caused by such fires; such action to be brought in any court of this State having jurisdiction thereof.

SECTION 640 OF THE PENAL CODE.

SECTION 640. Malicious injury and destruction of property. A person who willfully cuts down, destroys or injures any wood or timber, standing or growing, or which has been cut down and is on lands of another or of the people of the State; or cuts down, girdles,

or otherwise injures a fruit, shade or ornamental tree standing on the lands of another or of the people of the State, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or both.

## SECTION 414, PENAL CODE.

A person who, having been lawfully ordered to repair to the place of a fire in the woods and assist in extinguishing it, omits, without lawful excuse, to comply with the order, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and be liable to fine and imprisonment.

## SECTION 74, REVISED STATUTES 1876, VOLUME 1, PAGE 603.

Every person who shall trespass on any lands belonging to the people of the State, by cutting or carrying away timber growing thereon, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for every tree that shall be cut or carried away by him or under his direction.

## FORM OF CIRCULAR SENT TO SUPERVISORS.

FOREST COMMISSION — STATE OF NEW YORK.

To.....*Supervisor, Town of*.....  
*County of*.....*N. Y.*

DEAR SIR — Inclosed herewith we send a copy of chapter 283, Laws of New York, entitled "An Act to establish a Forest Commission, and to define its powers and duties, and for the preservation of forests," passed May 15, 1885.

We would respectfully call your attention to paragraphs 17, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, which define your powers and duties under said act.

TOWNSEND COX,  
 SHERMAN W. KNEVALS,  
 THEO. B. BASSELIN,  
*Forest Commissioners.*

## FORM OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

FOREST COMMISSION — STATE OF NEW YORK.

To the President and Board of Directors of .....  
*Railroad Company* .....

GENTLEMEN. — Inclosed herewith we send a copy of chapter 283, Laws of New York, entitled "An Act to establish a Forest Commission and to define its powers and duties, and for the preservation of forests," passed May 15, 1885.

We would respectfully call your attention to paragraphs 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, which define your duties in regard to the prevention and extinguishing of fires on woodlands adjacent to the line of your railroad.

TOWNSEND COX,  
SHERMAN W. KNEVALS,  
THEO. B. BASSELIN,  
*Forest Commissioners.*

### REPORTS OF SPECIAL AGENTS BY COUNTIES.

The following information was gleaned by special agents, who, under the direction of the Commission, made the tour of the counties embracing the Adirondack portion of the forest preserve, with the view of obtaining the opinions of the people of these sections in regard to the Forest Commission and the various measures connected therewith; also, to gather up such information regarding the woods, and the operations in and about them, as the people living in them always possess and are ready to impart. It would be useless in the short time at our disposal to attempt any arrangement of the information other than that in which it is presented; but even a casual reading will disclose the fact that on certain points the majority in their testimony agree; notably is this the case in regard to fires, and also in the dying of the spruce, but as to the causes in which each of the above originate there seems to be considerable variety of opinion. Ignorance of the existence of a Forest Commission is somewhat remarkable for being so widespread, and it is hoped that the free distribution of this report will correct this evil, and enlist the active co-operation of the inhabitants of the preserve in the work which is so closely identified with their interests.

#### CLINTON COUNTY.

*Clayburgh.* — This is the charcoal burning region, and the country is about naked. Around Silver Lake is considerable forest growth, but not on State lands; these lie along and upon the mountain ridges, and where they have not been burned over the kiln men have left little or nothing. There is no second growth on these lands, and the rocks cannot be cultivated.

*Dannemora.* — The town of Ellenburgh has some of the best lands for agricultural purposes in the county. Farmers can raise

better crops on them than in other sections of the county. Most of the State land lies on the sides of the hills, is rocky and not good for farming purposes. The squatters are in the valleys, on the best of the State lands. The State cut a lot of timber while they ran the iron contract in the prison from 1862 to 1876. They had two sets of kilns in the prison yard and four sets over the mountains, thirty-two kilns in all. They are all torn down now, and the lands that were stripped are growing up in good shape with second growth timber.

There are some good timber lands in the town of Ellenburgh, along the sides and on the mountains near Chazy Lake. Near Chazy Lake House the timber was cut off years ago and the cleared territory burnt over. The house stands on lot 246. There are also four squatters on this lot who came when the State was manufacturing coal for the iron contract, and when this was abandoned, they were left there. The land is stony and poor, and they cultivate only a small patch or two. These squatters are very poor, and the town has to keep them through the winter.

The Chateaugay ore beds can be traced nearly to the State lands. On lots 50, 71, 72, 88, 89, 113, 114 (Beers' Atlas) in the town of Ellenburgh, belonging to R. S. Webster, mines have been opened, but very little worked; these lie in the neighborhood of the State lands in the central and southern portion of the town. Through this town the whole course of the Chazy river is on the State lands, the northern portion of the town is pretty well taken up in farms.

Lot 104 (Beers' Atlas) belongs to the State, and has a valley in it with a stream flowing through it which carries large quantities of sand, washed from the separators of the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company at Rogersfield.

*Plattsburgh.*—A lumberman and county official states: "Forest fires are started by fishermen and hunters carelessly leaving camp fires burning and neglecting to entirely extinguish them. Fire will smoulder for days in the muck in the woods, and when the wind happens to come up just right, it spreads into surrounding brush, or gets into a wind-slash, when hardly anything will stop it. Another source of fire is from burning over beaver meadows for hay cutting. Farmers find that after about three years cutting on these meadows,

the grass gets matted down and then they burn it over ; these fires spread to the woods and cause large tracts of timber to be burned over ; this is repeated every few years till the soil on the neighboring mountains is entirely burned off down to the bare rock. There are many such places along the Saranac river. Settlers in clearing land will select the dryest time to start their fires, and in clearing a small patch will burn over large areas. There are cases where fires have been started to cover up timber stealing on State lands.

Nearly all the spruce timber in the woods is either dead as it stands or dying. This is not only true of the large, full grown trees, but the smaller, what we call two-log trees, are dying also. The first appearance of the blight is in the smaller branches, off from which the needles drop ; it then spreads to the sap-wood ; the outer rings of the tree are dead and bored full of worm holes, which we see when we saw up the logs ; the black spots seem to run only through the sap-wood. After a tree has taken the blight, decay follows very rapidly, and these trees get blown down, and in places make bad wind-slashes or wind falls. We cannot cut over our lands fast enough to keep ahead of this dying of the spruce, and shall loose considerable timber from this cause. The spruce timber does not seem to be uniformly distributed through the woods, but will occur in clumps or groups. On 160 acres in Franklin county we will cut 3,000 standards. Where these spruce trees occur in clumps and are dead, they offer great chances for extensive wind-slashes, and these in turn are traps for the fire to start in, which once started in such a place gets such headway that no ordinary methods will stop it. A good way to fight fire is to build counter fires. There are thousands of these dead trees on State lands in Franklin and Essex counties which should be taken out while the logs have a market value ; if left for two or three years, the rot spreads so rapidly into the body of the tree, that they will be worthless for sawing into lumber. The State will loose much by neglecting to attend to this matter, besides running great risk of wind-slashes which destroy the beauty of the woods, making it hard to travel through, and last, but not least, making the liability to fire greater, as it gives the fire greater chance to spread and consume, besides endangering, the adjoining timber lands belonging to private



parties. I have noticed that this dying is not confined to the spruce which grows on the ridges, but those on swampy lands seem to be affected in the same way; neither is it true of all the spruce, as I have noticed that those trees growing on the south slopes of the mountains seem to be more affected than trees growing in other localities. At any rate, it is getting to be a serious matter with the lumbermen, because they cannot lumber fast enough to keep ahead of it. The Chateaugay railroad is clearing a belt of timber along the line of the railroad to supply the coal kilns of the ore and iron company. They cut everything clean, and have had some bad fires sweep over the cleared section. Last year one of their houses at Lyon Mountain was burned up by a fire which swept through their clearing. They fight the fire by building counter fires.

The lumbermen will co-operate with the State authorities in any measures tending to lessen the chances of fire. There is timber enough in the woods to last for many years to come, and more is growing up all the time. I know of lots that have been lumbered over twice in past years, and are being lumbered over this winter for the third time. This shows what can be done where care is taken to keep the fires out and allow the young timber to grow up."

A lawyer states: "The lands belonging to the State in Clinton county, with the exception of a small tract in the town of Ellenburgh, are all cleared lands or worthless burnt districts and mountains from which the soil has been burnt off. There are parties who would buy the scattered cleared tracts at a fair price."

#### SARATOGA COUNTY.

*East Day.*—A hotel keeper says: "I first noticed the dying of the spruce twenty years ago, on Cedar river, near Newcomb, in Essex county, and since then I have often noticed it in other localities. It comes from the extreme drouth which we have had during past years. The blight does not seem to affect the other kinds of timber. Speaking of the effect of the drouth, I have seen swamps in the thick woods, where the water used to stand hip deep through the year, and in traveling through the woods I had to go around them, but now I can go right through them dry shod. I attributed the timber dying to the dry weather we have had for the past few

years. We are out of the main line of travel of summer visitors, but I have my house full every season and could have more if I had accommodations for them."

*Huntsville.*— A surveyor says: "The State owns 100 acres in the town of Day, in Dartmouth patent. It is part old pasture, and part second growth, lying partly on a mountain side. The State owns a plot situated mostly in the south-west corner of the town of Day, a good share of which is burnt over, and an old lumber road runs across it. Another tract in the south-west corner has also been lumbered over and partly burnt. "John Glen and Forty-four Others" Patent, in the south-east corner of the town of Edinburgh, has been lumbered off once, portions of it five years ago, and other portions as long as fifteen years ago. Where the fire has been kept out there is a strong, thrifty second growth. When the fire breaks out and gets into old choppings it is a hard element to contend with. The trouble is caused by squatters who burn carelessly. Through the north part of this county and the south-west part of Warren county the spruce is dying rapidly. There is not much State land in this county with spruce on it. The spruce timber began to die from five to six years ago, the decay appearing first on the mountains. I lay it to the dry season. Where there is a mixture of hard wood it does not die so quickly, nor on low ground, but mostly on mountain sides. Where the spruce is dying on State lands *it would be a benefit if the State would clean them out*, because the longer it stands the larger the second growth becomes, and when the dead trees fall they knock more down and make a worse fire-trap than the tops alone would. Standing dead timber is bad for the fire, too. In the north-west part of the town, where the timber was cut off fifteen or twenty years ago, if the fires had been kept out the timber would now be worth more than it was then; it would cut more market logs to the acre. I think if the State could purchase some tracts and dispose of others, and get their lands more consolidated, it would make it easier to look after and easier to control. In places where they lumbered in this county twenty years ago, and did not cut down very small, and where the fire has been kept out, the timber is now valuable. I hear no talk about the Forest Commission; think the people here know little or nothing about it."

*Mount Pleasant.* — A mile and a half west of this place the road to Batchellerville passes through a 500 acre tract of State land. It is mostly low, swampy ground, or slightly rolling. Two branches of a stream come together in this tract, the waters of which flow into Sacandaga river. This tract embraces lots 59 and 60 in Glen's patent, and is in the south-east corner of the town of Edinburgh. They are well timbered with the hard and soft varieties, except along the road where the fire has burned some. The woods are full of brush and old tops left from lumbering. Adjoining the tracts are rough, poor farming lands.

#### HAMILTON COUNTY.

*Hope.* — A resident states: "I am about seventy years old, and have lived on the Sacandaga river all my life, and forty years on the site of my present residence. I have noticed no material decrease in the flow of the stream. At the first cutting of timber the largest and best trees were picked out, but at the second cutting they skinned everything. I think the idea of preserving the forest has come too late; tree planting I think impracticable, and if the wild lands are let alone Nature will attend to it. Some of the territory is so burnt out that nothing but bushes will grow. Second growth is always inferior timber; that is, the second growth which springs up of itself after a region has been logged over. There is considerable thrifty second growth pine along the Sacandaga river, particularly near the stream, most of which in a few years will be of sufficient size to cut. The farms along this river are much the best of any in this section. The buildings, in most cases, are numerous and fairly good. Northville is the market town, and the road to it along the river is excellent. Poplar is the most common second growth timber along the river, particularly where the hard and soft timber of original growth has been cut off. It is claimed that gold has been discovered in this and Fulton county, and several claims have been staked out along both sides of the Sacandaga river, between Wellstown in this county and Northville in Fulton county."

*Wellstown.* — A surveyor states: "A strip of land from three to four miles wide, on each side of the Sacandaga river from Wellstown

to Northville, has been cleared of its original timber. State lands are entirely denuded of timber, and are of rocky, rough soil. Cutting the spruce and hemlock does not denude the lands, because the hard wood remains. On the mountains where there is spruce and hemlock there is a light, mucky soil. Hard wood has a deeper, better soil. Timber cutters sell the bark of the hemlock to the tannery companies on the trees, and the lumbermen come along and take the logs. Some State lands cannot be located on account of the old surveys being somewhat mixed. People are opposed to the State buying the land and paying no taxes on it. Hamilton county cannot exist if the State continues to buy in non-resident lands and pay no taxes on them. The burden laid on the small and scattered population would be unjust and too great for their resources. Only about one-hundredth of the area of the whole county is land that could be called fit for cultivation. Sheep and cows are the principal stock. Tourists would stop in Wellstown if there were accommodations. I have been a surveyor in these parts for about thirty years, and am familiar with a large portion of the county from having tramped over it. Twenty years ago no tree was cut that would not make a twenty-inch log; now they cut timber eight and ten inches in diameter. Hemlock and spruce lands are worth from one dollar and twenty-five cents to ten dollars per acre, according to the amount of timber standing. Shaw's tannery, located at the southern end of the village, was burned in the spring of 1885, but will be rebuilt this coming spring."

A lawyer states: "Some few squatters have cleared small tracts of State lands in this vicinity and have placed them under cultivation. Through the rougher agricultural sections, oats, hay and potatoes are the best crops, but corn and wheat do not thrive very well. Taxes are excessive in comparison with the resources, and yet there is scarcely enough realized to meet the needs of the town. Private parties have to repair bridges, as there is no money for the town to do it with. The tax on State lands should be equal to that imposed on adjoining private lands. I think the lumbering does not do as much damage as fires, and that it does not interfere with the water supply or the retention of moisture."

## LEWIS COUNTY.

*Jerden Falls.*— There is an extensive tannery here. The proprietors own 75,000 acres of forest land in this county, well timbered with hemlock and spruce, and also have the ownership of the hemlock bark on 25,000 acres additional. Their average annual peeling covers about 1,400 acres and produces about 7,000 cords of bark. The timber is afterwards cut up and driven down streams to mills, where it is cut up into lumber.

It is reported that there has been no damage by fires upon their tract or vicinity. They take every precaution against fire on their lands and believe it good policy for the State to make provision against disastrous fires. They state that the streams have not been materially affected by the cutting of timber as done by them. They never have given the matter any attention so as to have an idea what the law should be.

Another states: "He has resided in Jerden Falls for several years and is familiar with the woods and its business. Men should be appointed to look after fires, and it should be made an object for them to be diligent outside of salary by way of reward for detection of violations of the law. There has not been a fire in this vicinity for several years to injure green timber, and but little land has been burned over where the timber has been cut during the last fourteen years."

Another: "Thinks the law ought to provide a penalty for not putting out a fire built in the woods on the party leaving it."

*Harrisville.*— A prominent citizen says: "I have lived in the town thirty-eight years; I would suggest that guides be licensed by State law, and charged with the responsibility of putting out fires when built by camping parties; I think the State should sell *all* the large timber on its lands, suitable for commercial purposes, under proper restraints."

*Diana.*— A resident of this town says: "I have had about forty-five years' experience in the forest and on its borders; am familiar with the woods over a large tract; there have been some fires in vicinity of Cranberry lake, not large ones; have no idea of the best way of preserving woods from fires; there are no streams on which they are lumbering, near State lands, in the vicinity of Cranberry

Lake; there has been some pine timber cut on State lands in this town or near Harrisville."

Another says: "I would make a penalty for setting unnecessary fires, or leaving fires, and make parties liable for all damages under the form of an action in tort, if money cannot be collected. I recommend the sending of reliable men or detectives to watch and detect parties setting fires, sending the detectives at such times as in their judgment there is danger of fires running."

"For illustration: The past season has been so wet, the entire time, that there has been no danger from fires spreading. There has been no apparent decrease in volume of water in streams by reason of lumbering on their head-waters that I hear of."

An old resident and hunter says: "I think the Commission should post notices all through the woods, where frequented by hunters and persons seeking pleasure, calling attention to the law; that men should be employed, and rewards offered, for the apprehension of parties violating the law. The State should sell its large timber, having in view the proper protection of the rest."

#### FULTON COUNTY.

*Northville.*—A land agent says: "There have been no fires in this section recently; there are no farming lands in the vicinity of the State lands of this county; the best lands cleared in their vicinity are used for pasturage; the people, as a rule, know nothing of the existence of a Forest Commission; there is a camp-meeting ground and pic-nic ground on the outskirts of this place, where are about 200 cottages, with drives and walks laid out; it is situated on the banks of the Sacandaga river and attracts large numbers of people through the summer season; boating, fishing, hunting and religion are the chief sources of attraction; Johnstown, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Fonda and Canajoharie people are largely the patrons."

A physician says: "I see no difference in the summer flow of the Sacandaga river for the past thirty-five years; the small growth on the stripped timbered lands seems to hold the moisture in the soil and keep it damp; birch and beech are more apt to follow the cutting of the original timber. The original birch, beech and maple is still standing on the high lands, the spruce and hemlock hav-

ing all been cut out. Old pine stumps, now mostly rotted out, show the original growth of timber on these lands. My father recollects sixty to seventy years ago when a large growth of pine covered these parts. There is more snow in the second growth than in the open large timbered lands, and the snow stays longer. I do not think that lumbering, as at present carried on, injures the forest. Timber ten inches in diameter is the smallest cut; they cut down those ten inches in diameter, leaving those nine inches in diameter and then do not visit the place again, perhaps in years. The soil along the river bottom is sandy, while on the higher ground above the river it is muck and loam, with more or less sand and gravel. Mayfield mountains near here are well wooded with hard wood, mostly maple, beech and birch."

## HERKIMER COUNTY.

*Gang Mills.*—The foreman of a large mill says: "We own 18,000 acres and manufacture 6,000,000 feet, board measure, of lumber annually. We cut only soft timber, and leave all below twelve inches on the stump. We hold our lands for lumbering purposes, and have had no fires of any account. The roads are fairly treated by the town. We use no dams in driving. We have serious trouble from irresponsible parties cutting on our lands, stealing timber and leaving fires. This mill commenced running in 1848, and we are now, and have been, cutting a good deal of timber on lands cut over before. The second cut is sounder than the first cut in the same locality. The spruce trees are dying rapidly and can only be saved by cutting at once. We should be glad to have the State protect the woods from fire and timber thieves."

*Gray.* — Agent of a large tannery says: "We own about 8,000 acres in this county and hold it for the bark; we sell it with the timber, reserving the bark if we have a chance. There have been no fires on, or near our land. We have been treated all square on the road question. Have never given the matter much attention, but think the State should protect the forest."

*Salisbury.* — A lumberman says: "I own about 5,000 acres and as executor hold about 2,000 more. I manufacture about 600,000 feet board measure, annually. There have been no fires of any

account and we have had no trouble about the roads. I have no idea in general to give. I think the State ought to sell what land they own. The soft timber is "going" on State land, but that is just as well as to have it wasted. There is to-day more than forty teams on the State lands stealing timber. I will not furnish any man's name; you can see the rest if you want particulars."

*Stillwater.* — A resident says: "The highway taxes on all lands lying adjacent to the road leading to Stillwater are put on the Brown's tract by special legislation. He says, if the money can be held on the road where raised, he will contribute liberally himself. The road for which he desires relief is the road leading from Lowville to Fenton's No. 4, thence to Stillwater, and beyond to Smith's lake; and is traveled each season by a large number of pleasure seekers and invalids going into the forest."

ONEIDA COUNTY (NOT IN THE FOREST PRESERVE).

*Forestport.* — A member of a lumber firm says: "We own 1,000 acres of timber and manufacture about 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. We cut nothing but soft timber, and leave all the trees below twelve inches on the stumps. I have not noticed any failure of the Black river; we use dams to drive our logs. No damage has been done the stream or the adjoining forest, and there will be none, unless there is more water in the stream than we ever have during the spring freshets. We have no fault to find with the roads. There have been no fires here of any account, and we are very careful about fires starting. We think the State ought to protect the whole forest from fires so far as possible; we buy a large portion of our stock from a tanning firm."

An old resident says: "I am seventy-six years of age. For many years I was engaged in getting out long timber for spars and piles. Lumbermen are cutting now where it was cut over nineteen years ago, and are cutting more timber than was cut then on the same territory. The cut now is sounder and better timber—free from rot and shakes."

Another lumberman says: "We own 3,300 acres of forest, and cut only soft timber, leaving that below twelve inches on the stumps; our land is in Herkimer county."



Another lumberman says: "My business is cutting spars and piles; I cut only spruce, and cut down to ten inches. Have sold some small pieces of land; my land is in Herkimer county; I would like to sell it to the State."

#### LEWIS COUNTY.

*Harrisville.* — There is a tannery here; the firm own 14,000 acres of forest lands, and use about 7,000 cords of bark per year in each of their tanneries, one being at Harrisville and the other at Natural Bridge.

One of the officials said: "I know nothing about the woods, except our own; I think the protection of the forests should be turned over to the game protectors."

Another said: "The above statements were correct, in his opinion. He had given the matter but little attention aside from their own lands. The proprietors were spending money and taking every precaution possible against fires; thought the State should move at once to prevent large conflagrations, with which they are always threatened in dry seasons. They would be pleased to assist the Commission in any way by information if requested."

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*Moir.* — On the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and one of the *termini* of the Northern Adirondack Railroad. This road runs to St. Regis Falls, but the company have extended their road to within eleven miles of Paul Smith's, and have laid the rails to four miles beyond Santa Clara, which is seven miles beyond St. Regis Falls. In passing over the road, one sees that the timber is being cut so as to entirely break up the forest. The firm owning the road is cutting everything, small and great alike, completely ending any further improvement.

A member of the firm said: "We own 65,000 acres, and manufacture about 14,000,000 feet board measure, annually. Next year we will manufacture 18,000,000 feet. We leave timber twelve inches on the stumps, and cut a little of the nicest hard wood. I would recommend a severe law for the punishment of persons unnecessarily setting or leaving fire. The streams near there were

not apparently failing, and the towns were treating them fairly in the matter of roads."

*Malone.* — A lumberman says: "We own about 35,000 acres; we have two gang mills and one other; we manufacture 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet board measure per annum; we cut our timber with the purpose of preserving the forest, leaving all the trees twelve inches on the stump, and cutting only the soft timber. In 1871 we had a fire on our land, set by a hunting party, that burned up \$5,000 worth of timber, and we have a good deal of timber killed by hunters peeling the butts. The law should be as severe as can be enforced, against all depredations, particularly fire, and rigidly enforced."

*Saranac Lake.* — A land agent says: "A general dying of the spruce timber began about five years ago. When fire sweeps through a timbered section not all the trees are consumed. Some trees which have been burned only at the roots are blown down, and this timber has a certain market value as it lies on the ground or is standing. I have sold considerable of this timber at an average price of twenty-five cents for a standard log. People have been in the habit of going on to State lands and cutting timber, looking on it as legitimate plunder. The people in this region will second every effort of the Forest Commission. The whole business of the village is built up on the patronage of summer boarders or tourists, and it is getting so now that people from New York and Boston come here and stay the year round. This winter there are a number of such people stopping in the place, some of whom have built fine residences for themselves. The woods attract them, and so it stands us in hand to do what we can to keep the forests as they are, or better them. In order to do this, timber stealing and firing must be stopped."

*Franklin Falls.* — A merchant says: "If the fires could be prevented on the outlying sections, much advance would be made toward saving the woods. The State owns outlying patches and disconnected plots, too many of them, as the lands should be more grouped. Fishermen and campers leave fires burning, and this is the cause of many forest fires. Hunters will go into a district which has been lumbered over, and where the brush and

tops are piled around among the standing timber; they say if this section were burned over it would be a good feeding place for deer and easier to get through. They burn it, and this practice destroys large tracts. Some start the fire just for the fun of the thing, to see the blaze, and it is hard work to stop it after it once gets going. No fires have occurred in this vicinity lately. Take the fires out and the forest grows very quickly. In 1852 the hill in front of my store was burned over until it was clear of trees and brush; now it is pretty well covered with trees. There never was much pine right here; there was some, however, down along the streams. This place is in Township 10, Old Military Tract. All around the streams and ponds it has been burnt over; the sawing timber was taken off years ago. Near Round Pond the State lands are either burnt tracts or worthless swamps, the timber having been peddled out years ago. In this neighborhood, if you clear good, hard wood soil, and not burn the 'scurf' too much, then cultivate for two years and seed down, you can cut hay for five or six years. Here a light soil will grow a crop of hops with less manure than it takes to raise a crop of oats. People are arguing the question of preserving the forests; I don't hear much of any decided opinion expressed, as some are for and some against it; they talk both ways. What we want is protection from fire. There is getting to be a good many hops raised in this county. There are scattered acres in this township where hops could be raised, but no large areas. Acres fit for this crop could be picked out. Oats exhaust the soil quicker than hops."

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

*Pine.*—There is a large tannery here. One of the officials said: "The firm owns 12,500 acres of forest land, and use about 4,500 cords of bark per year. In this portion of the wilderness there have been quite extensive fires; I would not like to estimate the damage now; I have no particular views as to the best method of preventing fires. We fully realize that it is an important matter, and demands the earnest attention of the State and individual owner."

Another says: "I have lived here forty-five years, being a hunter and passing a large portion of my time in the woods. There were large fires in the woods between Cranberry Lake and Raquette

river several years ago, and a number of smaller fires of late years. The woods must be taken care of if they want any left worth calling a forest. I am in favor of the best plan."

Another in the same vicinity says: "I am an old resident and familiar with the forest. There is much damage done by fires built by campers and the peeling of trees for shanties. Something ought to be done by the State to prevent such work."

Another says: "I am a surveyor, land agent and hunter; am sixty-five years old; I am very anxious to see the forests protected from all depredations. One of the serious troubles is with camping parties, who make camps by peeling the butts of large spruce trees, thereby killing fifteen or twenty, when one cut down and peeled would furnish the same amount of bark; these dead trees soon blow over, and furnish kindling for fires."

*Edwards.* — A resident and surveyor says: "I am fifty-four years of age, and have lived here all my life; I am a surveyor and familiar with the forests. There has been a number of extensive tracts of wilderness burned over between the Grasse and Raquette rivers, and some around the head of Jordan river. The State should take action by vigorous legislation for the protection of its forests from fire or other depredations. The State should own all lands comprising water-sheds to important streams. I believe the State at large will suffer great financial loss unless the remaining forest is held nearly as a whole."

*Russell.* — One familiar with the woods says: "The damage by fires in the wilderness back of this section has in years past been immense. That cannot be remedied now, but for the future it can and should be taken care of. The law should be made clear and strong against all depredations, particularly fire. The law must make it a misdemeanor to set unnecessary fires, or to leave fires where parties have camped. The law should be enforced by putting good men in there to see that it is complied with, whether the season, or time, be wet or dry. All wood roads and important trails should be posted with notices calling attention to the law. The law can be enforced much easier than the game law, for the reason that there is no such natural temptation to violate it, and it is small labor to put out all fires when breaking camp."

The Clifton Iron Company owns 22,000 acres in the town of Clifton, comprising three-fourths of the township, and being all except the north-east one-fourth.

The superintendent of a lumber company says: "Our company owns 22,000 acres of timber lands in Pierrepont, Hammond, Jamestown and Sherwood townships. We manufacture about 10,000,000 feet, board measure, of lumber per year. I am of the opinion that fires are aided largely by dry trees falling down, trees which were killed by hunters peeling them in the construction of camps. I think the State should provide by law against the destruction of timber by such trespassing, whether on public or private lands. I have no clear idea what the law should be or the manner of enforcing it."

A resident states: "I own about 30,000 acres, located in Clare, Jamestown and Hammond;" and another says: "I own about 3,500 acres in the town of Clare." Both declared themselves very much interested in the work of the Forest Commission and in the preservation of the forests. The former said: "I think the law should be amended so as to make parties leaving fires, or setting unnecessary fire, liable for five times the damage and for a misdemeanor, action to be brought in any court of record of the State having jurisdiction over that grade of offenses. The law should be enforced rigidly during the entire season by men who should follow up and shadow parties while in the woods. Parties owning lands can send men at any time to look after tracts where there is danger from fires. I employ men to patrol my woods in all dangerously dry weather. Our streams here are not used for navigation; only to run logs, and consequently, we do not notice their failing very much. The roads, or some of them, ought to be put into shape so that invalids can get into the wilderness alive. Forestry may be taught in the schools to advantage if it does not crowd out some other branch of equal or more importance. I am selling some soft timber, and I do not cut below ten inches."

A log jobber says: "I only cut to twelve inches at the scale end of the log and sixteen at stump. I cut nothing but spruce and hemlock. There have never been any fires where I have worked."

*Gouverneur.*—A member of a lumber firm says: "We own

50,000 acres of forest lands, and one of my partners owns, individually, 15,000 acres. We have 15,000 acres in Franklin county, 18,000 acres in Lewis county and the balance in St. Lawrence county. We leave all timber, except hemlock and spruce and a small amount of bass-wood. We cut down to twelve inches on the stump. We always hire men to watch for fire in dry weather. About twenty years ago a fire burned 1,000 acres of timber before it could be extinguished. Nothing now grows upon that land except a few small bird cherries. The streams are failing somewhat, but it comes from clearing lands along the stream, not from any lumbering. We sell no land to settlers, but hold it for forest and lumbering. We manufacture from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The roads leading into the wilderness should be made so that invalids, desiring to visit them for health, can get in there. I am not anxious to see any more hunters in there, but suppose they will go. The Commission should ask for stringent laws against fires, the destroying of timber by girdling, and all forest depredations, and then be sure and enforce them."

*Potsdam.* — A lumber dealer says: "We own about 35,000 acres, and manufacture about 5,000,000 feet, board measure, of lumber annually. There have been no fires of any account of late years near our tract. It surrounds the Vanderbilt summer resort. Mr. Vanderbilt keeps a man and his family there all the year. We cut down to ten inches on the stumps. The State ought to sell all the large, soft timber on its lands rather than let it blow over and rot, furnishing the best of food for starting fires. I do not desire to express my opinion on other matters connected with the forest."

Another lumberman says: "We own about 3,500 acres of timber land, and manufacture 6,000,000 feet, board measure, per year. We cut down to ten inches on the stump. The streams are not materially lessened. I think the law should be changed in reference to highway tax on wild lands, so that the money could be put on the roads through or nearest to the lands themselves. Make the strongest law you can against fires, as that is the worst enemy of the forest."

Another lumberman says: "The township of Hollywood comprises about 50,000 acres, every square mile of which was lumbered

over from twelve to twenty years ago, and I will take this opportunity to invite the Commission to look it over and see if it is not in as good a condition for forest purposes as ever. We do not cut less than twelve inches on the stump, and cut nothing but pine, hemlock and spruce. We never sell any land to settlers, but hold it solely for the purposes of lumbering; in fact we cannot sell it and get our pay. The man who will buy such land for a farm cannot and will not pay for it, while a man who, by his industry and economy, has saved money will not buy such land. There is no failing of our streams to any noticeable extent. The State should sell the grown timber off their land, instead of letting it die, blow over, rot and be burned up. The roads, or at least some, ought to be put in shape, so that persons seeking health could get there. The hunters will get there if they have to go in balloons. We own 15,000 acre of woodland and manufacture 10,000,000 feet, board measure, of lumber per year."

Others said: "They owned 8,000 acres, but were not lumbering on their own lands. The law should make it imprisonment for setting unnecessary fires or leaving fires in the woods, and a reward should be offered for the apprehension and conviction of all such persons. Hunters and camping parties commit a large amount of damage by peeling the finest standing spruce timber for shanties."

#### WARREN COUNTY.

*Oregon.*—A resident says: "If the people who have squatted on State lands should be driven off, there would be a great many paupers in this county. The State lands in this section are entirely skinned of their timber; the pine was cut off a great many years ago. Parties interested bid in the State lands, cut off all merchantable timber and then let the lands pass into the hands of the State by default of taxes. The Morgan Lumber Company are lumbering in this section. A large number of men who make guiding a business in summer, find employment with the loggers in the winter. No summer visitors stop here, only as they pass on their way to remoter sections; there is little or no fishing in the streams, logging and driving having killed the fish. There is a great deal of maple sugar made in this section. Ginseng root dug in the woods, and

properly dried, sells for two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound. Merchants pay seventy-five cents per pound green and one dollar and fifty cents per pound dried. For spruce gum the merchants allow sixty-five cents per pound in trade, and get eighty cents to ninety cents per pound for it. O. O. Shaw's tannery in this place consumes from 4,500 to 5,000 cords of bark per year and employs from forty to fifty hands. On an average it takes from four to five trees for a cord of bark."

*North Creek.*—A lumberman says: "The driving of logs on small streams is bad, for the reason, that the rush of water back of the dam cuts down the bed of the stream and the bottom of the dam, which enables me next year to get from five to six feet more water in my pond, and this increased depth draws and drains from that depth for a large surrounding area, taking the moisture away from the tree roots which die from the lack of it, and much timber is lost in this way. A tannery here uses about 3,000 cords of bark per annum, which comes from around this locality, from above North river and from township 13. From fifteen to twenty hands are employed."

*North River.*—A hotel keeper says: "Some of the people are in favor of the work of the Forest Commission and others are against. The majority of the guides are against the scheme, as they think it is done in favor of individuals or certain sections, and not for the general benefit of the whole wilderness. Thirty years ago the water in the Hudson river, flowing in front of my hotel, was sufficient to drive logs; now this cannot be done without building dams. The banks of the river used to be clothed with green timber, holding back the water from the rains and melting snows, but now everything is dry and sterile. There are as many again summer tourists in these parts as there were ten years ago. Damming lake outlets causes back flow, killing timber and ruins the shores of the lakes. Stagnant water has made the country more unhealthy than it used to be; typhoid fever was not thought of twenty years ago, but now cases are frequently heard of. Forest fires occur more in the early spring than at any other time, and comes mostly from clearing lands. Farmers raise corn and potatoes on the first burn over. Fires catch in the top and branches left from



logging, and sweep through, burning all green timber and killing it; then, perhaps, in four or five years the fire will sweep through and burn out the stumps, and so continue till the soil is stripped down, leaving nothing but the naked rocks. The hillsides along the river here were originally covered with a fine growth of large pine in good soil, but the repeated burnings have left them what they are now, bare, barren and good for nothing."

*River Side.* — A woodsman says: "Pruning out the large spruce and hemlock on the low grounds where there is soil, favors the growth of the forest; but on the mountains where there is a large growth, mostly of evergreens, and a spongy soil, moss and roots with sand under, I would not prune, because the high trees are liable to be struck by lightning, thus starting fires and burning up the soil and timber. On the other hand, on the low ground a fallen tree soon absorbs moisture, rendering it much less liable to take and carry fire. On 200,000 acres of the Adirondack company's land, that has not been lumbered, there can be cut, of all kinds of hard and soft wood, an average per acre of forty markets, equal to 8,000 feet of lumber, board measure, and of cord wood there can be cut twenty cords per acre for coal and merchantable wood. Charcoal averages forty-five bushels to the cord of wood. For coal burning all kinds of hard and soft wood are used, from all sizes down to two inches in diameter. Sixteen dollars, or thereabouts, is the average value of wood per acre for all purposes. The average life of soil on productive new Adirondack farms is only a few years. It is very short for oats, grass and potatoes; grass being the best crop, as corn cannot be raised to any advantage. Two thousand feet, board measure, of hemlock lumber, or ten logs, yield one cord of bark. Building dams and raising the water level mars the beauty of the streams and shores of the lakes; it also stagnates the water, producing malaria. When a stream or lake is dammed, the timber should be all cut off inside of the flow-line, and all the vegetable growth and dead logs should be removed. For the last fifteen years the Hudson river has been growing less and less each year; the small streams have diminished very much, and the fish are gone. Forty-nine out of every fifty people are in favor of the Forest Commission. Farmers up this way take winter boarders and

invalids from the cities. For two and a-half months Dan. Eldridge has from sixty to seventy horses engaged on the various wagon and stage routes carrying visitors into the woods. Probably 2,500 people go up every year into the Schroon Lake country; about an equal number or a little more, say 3,000 people, stay from one week to two months. In making the tour of the woods, about three-fourths of the travel comes in and goes through to Canada. All facilities in this section for taking care of tourists are full up to their capacity all summer. Schroon Lake houses accommodate from sixty to 250 people; Elizabethtown, Essex county, has four hotels, all full.

Stoddard's Guide-Book gives information on this subject: State lands average about two dollars per acre for farming and other purposes. Guides do not say much about the Forest Commission. In Brown's tract hemlock trees have been cut and peeled and the logs left to rot. The fire matter has generally been the result of lumbering. The State owns a half interest in lots in the northeast corner of Township 33 of Totten & Crossfield's Purchase; the Adirondack company owning the other half interest. The State owns no land in Township 7 of Totten & Crossfield's Purchase; 9,750 acres belong to the Adirondack company and the balance to George Wakely or Henry Tiff, and George Underwood, of Fort Edward. There are some good lands in Township 21, Totten & Crossfield Purchase. On lots 101, 102 and 103, parties are stealing pine for shingles, and they have been cutting right along for three years. The country between Roaring Brook Tract and Old Military Tract, and Lake Ohamplain has been all lumbered off and burnt over, leaving a good deal of bare rock. Showers of rain will raise the west branch of the Ausable river from one to six feet owing to the rapid and unobstructed rush of the rain-fall into the valley from the mountain sides.

*Pottersville.*—From Riverside to Pottersville the road passes around the west side of Loon Lake, mostly a settled country, with good roads. Several summer resorts can be seen along the road and two small lakes. The village has two or three good hotels and is a stopping place on the road to Lake Pleasant.

*The Glen.*—A farmer states: "There is some very nice young pine coming up on individual lands in this vicinity. The north-

west corner of lot 37 has quite a young forest coming up on it, and parties are getting some pine off from it now for wood pulp. The north portion of lot 11, lying along the highway, also has a fine growth of young timber."

*Creek Centre.* — A woodman says: "The dying of the spruce timber is pretty general through this county. It is killed by the drouth; it seems to be confined mostly to the south sides of the mountains. There have been no fires in this locality during the past year, excepting a fire which was started by a farmer clearing up a potato patch and which burned over about 100 acres of State lands. Before the fire occurred this tract was covered with a good second growth; not much timber of any value was burned up, as it was all hard wood and small second growth. Keep the fire off of these lands, and in fifteen or twenty years there will be good timber on them again, but a further burning will take off the soil down to the bare rock. This 100 acres abuts on the road from Creek Centre to Luzerne, and lies adjacent of other good patches of hard wood and second growth."

*Brant Lake.* — A farmer says: "Brant Lake has one good summer hotel and several farm houses on its shores. The country around here is a burnt and cleared section with only a small second growth. The mountains are mostly bare, with but few trees. One island in the lake is occupied. Brant Lake is five miles from Schroon Lake, and parties from the hotels on the latter make daily excursions to Brant Lake."

*Sabbath Day Point.* — A farmer and fisherman says: "There is no lumbering on State lands in this vicinity, but there is a job on lots adjoining. The hotel keepers look after the islands in the lake, and see that no timber is cut on them and that no brush fires are kindled. Fires are frequently started in the woods by bee hunters who find a bee tree, cut it down and set fire to it to drive out the bees; it is not always that they have water at hand to put out the fire and it is not always that they care. There are many bee hunters in this locality. I am familiar with the State lands about here and know where the lots corner."

*Hague.* — A merchant and lumberman says: "The spruce timber in the western part of the county is dying, and in the thirteenth

township there is hardly a live spruce standing in the woods. There is hardly one-sixteenth part of the State lands in this vicinity but that fire has run through, and the timber is down and very much tangled up. Forest fires start from burning fallow; by careful watching, and if parties having fallow to burn know they are watched they will exert more caution. Five hundred acres of forest lands were burned in this town last year; there were four fires in all, one of which was near the mines, and the miners turned out, fought and extinguished it. People are very much in favor of protecting the forests. There are many squatters on the islands belonging to the State in Lake George, who have built nice houses and improved the grounds, but hold them to the exclusion of campers. Other islands are occupied through the summer by campers, who cut, slash and burn to a greater or less extent. Many of the islands are covered with a nice growth of trees, but there is a little depth of soil, and burning over leaves bare rock. In regard to lumbermen cutting up their brush and distributing it, that would cost a world of money, and be impracticable. Let the tops and branches left from lumbering lie on the ground and rot; they will soon decay and enrich the soil. As they decay they will hold the moisture; the roots of the trees will run under these heaps of decayed brush. In setting out orange groves in Florida, the practice used to be to brush out clean as a yard; now they let the brush lie and rot, and plant the trees in the midst of the heaps, and find that they do better. The same could be done with brush left from lumbering, but the fire must be kept out. The decayed brush makes soil, and will help support a new growth of trees. Public houses and private cottages on Lake George will accommodate 10,000 people. There are twenty-two steamboat landings at various points along the lake. There is some chestnut and some hickory growing on lands in the immediate vicinity of the lake. The lake road being sand and gravel is always good."

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

*Aiden Lair.* — A hotel keeper says: "The chief trouble is from people who burn fallow to make a small clearing, and destroy the woods on two or three square miles. We want protection from fire;

we don't want a man to burn over a couple of townships to clear a turnip patch; we depend on the woods and the attractions of the place for our living, and don't want to see either destroyed or marred. I intend building a large house in the spring, and would like to think my property is going to be protected. There is good fishing in the streams and lakes now; plenty of large trout can be caught; but if the timber is going to be burnt off, and the mountains stripped down to bare rock, as they are around other places, I don't want to put my money in here. The guides around here want to see the woods preserved. As a rule, there is good soil on the mountain sides in this vicinity, and where the fire has been it has not burned it down to the rocks."

Another hotel man says: "I have 200 acres burnt and cleared, and a good comfortable log house built. The soil is not worth anything in this town of Minerva; the State lands in this township are accessible by road, and the roads are good, with good bridges over the streams."

*Minerva.* — A surveyor and woodsman says: "The lumbermen in these parts don't want a Forest Commission; many people are against it because they think that if a person wants a few sticks of timber the State won't sell to them."

*Olmsteadville* — High mountain ridges lay to the north, barren and burnt over. This section is nearly all a cleared farming country with some deserted homesteads. The State lands here lie on those high ridges and are of no account for timber or agricultural purposes. The soil is all burnt off in large tracts down to the naked rock.

*Tahawus.* — The keeper of the Adirondack Club-House says: "This club owns about 100,000 acres of land, consisting of a portion of township 44, all but a few lots in township 45, and all of Townships 46 and 47 of Totten & Crossfield's Purchase. Townships 45 and 47 are nearly all green timber; township 46 is partly cleared and some burned; the club-house is in this township; township 44 is mostly all green timber. The club owns another house at Adirondack near Lake Henderson; the club was organized March 1, 1874, and no fires of any account have occurred on the preserve since then. They sell the timber on sections not lumbered to Finch, Pruyn & Co., of Glens Falls. The only timber cut is

the original growth. The soil in the cleared sections is very fair for hay, which is about the only good crop; the club lands yield about forty tons of hay a year. About two-thirds of the guides in this section are careful men and in favor of preserving the woods. There is considerable burnt timber land between here and Schroon river. From Tahawus to Boreas river for three miles of the way the road passes through a burned district with but a scant second growth; beyond the burned limits the mountains are covered with good timber, mostly hard wood. The road is good and winds around near the base of the hills."

*Schroon River.* — A merchant and hotel keeper says: "The road from this place to Boreas river, Tahawus, Long Lake and Blue Mountain is kept in repair by both the town and county. The county put in \$500 on the road from Boreas river to Tahawus, over half the way being through lands owned by the State. It is a mail route, stages being run twice a week to Newcomb and return. The people would like to see the taxes a little better distributed and have the State bear a trifle of the expense. Fire has done more mischief than the ax, but there are patches of good second growth timber. There is a great amount of travel and business here both through and local. We have our house full of summer visitors every season. All along the main road the timber is cut off. Lumbermen might have lumber eternally and still there would be timber enough, but the fire kills everything. If the Forest Commission can prevent fires the timber will soon grow up. A tree that is dead and falls down is more or less soaked with moisture and will burn slowly, but tops left from lumbering get to be as dry as tinder and encourage and carry fire. A fire will not start readily in green timber. In regard to lumbering here, lumbermen will get out 3,000 market logs from the woods along the river this winter, cutting them from the low lands and in the little side valleys off from the river. Land in this section is not very productive. The valley of the river is free from stumps and stones and is a sandy soil. On some of the State lands cleared up near Boreas river there is cut a good deal of hay. This soil is very easily tilled, but is a non productive soil."

*Keene Valley.* — A hotel keeper states: "We own 2,160 acres in

this vicinity, but we lumber only enough to cover our own wants. We are getting out lumber now for an extension to our hotel. The summer guests are crowding us for more room and accommodations. We are deeply interested in the preservation of the forests. If the fires can be kept out the lumbering will not do much harm. There is no lumbering being done on State lands in this vicinity. The State tract in this town is heavily covered with spruce and hemlock, but there is not much pine. There is a good road from Schroon river to my hotel. It was built mostly by private subscription, the town contributing \$500. The road leads through two plots of State lands, both well timbered and well watered. The streams are full of fish. The forest trees have been killed by the unusual drouth of the past three or four years, and fully one-eighth of the full-grown spruce stands dead in the woods. The spruce roots do not go as deep as the roots of hard-wood trees, but spread out shallow. No good crops have been raised here for the past seven or eight years. People through this valley are very much in favor of the work of the Forest Commission. We need the protection, as the woods are our one source of income, and without them this place of mine would be worth nothing."

*Keene Center.* — A merchant states: "There is no lumbering on State lands around here. Some sections of this country along the road to Saranac Lake, about three miles west of this village, have been stripped of timber of all sorts for coal burnings. There are six coal kilns in the village and three at the clearing three miles west of here. People say little about the Forest Commission, and I think few know of it. There are no State lands until you get beyond the Cascade House at Edmunds' Ponds, in the town of North Elba; the State tracts are all heavily timbered, except an occasional patch along the road where small fires have been. No lumbering is being done in this section this winter, except by one or two private parties, who are getting out a few logs for their own use."

*North Elba.* — A lumberman says: "Ames and Cameron are lumbering in this vicinity this year; Cameron is running a 5,000 standard job. The State lands are not being lumbered; the only lumbering done is by private parties, who are getting out a few standards for their own use. The people here don't say anything

about preserving the forests, and I think few know about the Commission appointed for that purpose. The State lands near here are all covered with a heavy growth of the original timber, except, perhaps, a few acres along the road which were cut and partly burnt in building and repairing the road. Ames and Cameron are lumbering for the Hartwells. This township has been sub-lotted into 160 acre lots; I have a hotel on the stage route from Elizabethtown and Ausable Forks to Saranac Lake."

*Ray Brook House, North Elba.* — There are some cleared up lands surrounding this house. The burned sections are small, and well grown up with young poplar and white birch. There are a number of farms in this vicinity, some of which show careful clearing, and some are very poor, with many stumps and stones, the soil being mostly sand. A good deal of tamarack grows in this section. There is some low, swampy land, covered with scrubby bushes.

*Ausable Forks.* — A lawyer states: "Fires all have their origin from lumber jobs, or in clearing up the brush, and usually occur after the snow goes away in the early spring; also in the fall, in which season our hottest and most destructive fires occur. I never knew of a fire having been started by guides; they are very careful men; they are in the habit of occupying the same camps year after year, on the lines of travel from point to point, and aim to preserve them. Lumber jobs are usually in the interior of the forest, and the fires burn large areas and get beyond control before they are noticed. By the time the people get in where they are, they have become unmanageable. Sometimes counter-firing will check the spread, but usually they are allowed to burn. The J. & J. Rogers Iron Company has about 1,000 men in its employ, and can easily surround their choppings; and by plowing furrows and building counter-fires they can control their fires so that they do little damage to their standing timber. They sometimes burn over their choppings so as to protect their lumber lands. Fires are sometimes started on the outskirts by berry pickers, but there are none from this cause in the dense forest. I have not observed the timber dying in the forest to any alarming extent. From severe drouth on the mountain sides where there is shallow soil, or from borers, there is occasionally a tree which is dead or



dying, probably from old age or some natural cause, but not in any wholesale numbers. People here and throughout the county are interested in the preservation of the forests. The sporting travel passing through here in the summer season is great; one six-horse and one four-horse coach leaves here daily for Saranac Lake and Paul Smith's, at St. Regis Lake. There is a daily four-horse line from here to Loon Lake and a daily four-horse line to Lake Placid. There is also a daily stage from here to Keene Centre. Stages for the accommodation of summer travel commence to run about the first of June, and leave off the first of October; these are all mail lines. Aside from these lines people get off the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company railroad at Westport, where there is a daily line of four-horse coaches going in by way of Keene Centre to Saranac Lake, passing the Cascade House at Edmunds' Ponds, and any number of private rigs on the road all the while. There is quite a large summer residence in the Keene valley, and it is not outside of fact to say that 1,000 people stay there the season through."

*Lake Placid, North Elba.* — A resident of Ausable Forks says: "All along the west shore of Lake Placid are a number of camps, and a good road leads into the lake from the main stage route. On the western shore Oliver Abel has the West Side hotel for the accommodation of summer visitors. On the eastern shore of the lake, also accessible by a good road, are a number of hotels. At the Stevens House (burned during the winter), the Allen House, Mirror Lake House, Lyon's, Brewster's, and quite a number of cottages owned by city people, there are accommodations for about 1,000 people, and every place is full the season through. There are good roads, which are being improved from year to year, and over these run daily lines of stages from principal railroad points for the accommodation of visitors and for carrying the mail. A new road is being opened this winter from Lake Placid to intersect the road leading through Wilmington Pass on the Ausable river near Wilmington Notch. This road passes through State lots 317, 337, 357, using an old road which was built by the MacEnterries to their forge forty years ago. This road lessens the distance from Ausable station to Lake Placid six miles."

*Ausable Forks.* — A guide says: "Timber dying is almost

entirely confined to the west side of the woods, but is gradually working east. The decay commences at the small limbs ; the needles fall off first, giving the tree a rusty appearance ; decay then works in toward the trunk, when the tree dies very quickly. In six or seven years the tree will rot down, if it is not blown down before this time."

*Elizabethtown.* — A surveyor says : " As a general rule the slopes of the mountains are abrupt on the south and south-east sides, and on these slopes the spruce is dying more than on the opposite slopes. Drouth causes the timber to die, and on these slopes the water is readily drained off, leaving the ground such as there is off it, parched and hard. Where the ground is moist the timber does not seem to be dying to such an extent. The blight seems to affect all sizes, the small as well as the large trees. It begins at the small outer branches and at the tops and works in toward the trunk. Forest fires have often been started from wantonness ; for the sake of making a big blaze, fires will be carelessly left by guides, or will be smouldering in the duff,\* where it will burn for weeks. I have seen the smoke from fires in the duff even after the snow has fallen. Of the State lands near here, one parcel through which a highway passes, is occupied, and has been for years ; another parcel lies on the mountain side, and is entirely stripped of timber."

*Ticonderoga.* — An engineer and surveyor says : " It is claimed by many that it is of no use to protect the forests, so far as their influence on the rainfall and the precipitation of moisture is concerned ; that even after the duff or spongy soil on the mountain tops and sides is gone, burned up and washed off down the rock, at the elevation of the Adirondacks, with the mountain tops so near each other, condensation of vapor takes place, and will precipitate the rainfall, so while it might not be retained and absorbed by the duff, still the moisture would not be all lost, but some would be retained by the roots and shrubs. I do not quite agree with this, and to illustrate the action of these things I will give you a little experience I had : Some parties engaged me to locate a

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\* Local term for the vegetable growth covering the forest ground of the Adirondacks. Under the spruce trees, the falling needles accumulate to considerable depth, forming the "spruce duff," a peculiar and interesting variety of forest humus.

wood lot for them, and we were camped in a valley, through which ran a small stream, and the valley and mountain sides were covered with a thick forest growth. Three days of continuous rain did not roil the brook. Three years after I had occasion to pass over the same spot, when a passing shower caused a flood of muddy water in the same small stream. This struck me as peculiar, as I recalled its condition of three years before, but a walk of a short distance up the valley explained matters. Here the slopes of the valley were very abrupt and bounded by high mountains. Some hunters, or some one, had built a fire, which, by some means or other, had spread and burned the timber off the steep mountain sides on both sides of the valley; there was nothing to hold back the water, and the portion of the shower falling on these naked sides rushed into the valley, carrying with it loose soil enough to produce the discoloration which first attracted my attention. The section of country between Ticonderoga and Schroon Lake was within my recollection covered with a dense forest. Lumbermen went in and cut in a careless manner, and then the fires got in and burned it black as a cinder. It is not agricultural land, but it is barren and worthless. It was once covered with a good soil and there are many lakes, ponds and streams in this section, the waters of which find their way to the Hudson river. The choppings in the forest prepare the way for the fire. On these burnt lands, which were bought by Mr. William Pickhardt, an effort was made to replant the forest. He procured a number of bushels of acorns of the German oak and half a ton of white pine seed. He planted the acorns and sowed the pine seed where the soil would be best for it; the sowing was done in the month of March on the snow. The year after planting the young oaks were up two or three inches. A year ago last summer his farmer on this tract had an application from two men for work in haying employment; they were refused, and out of revenge deliberately went out and set a fire in the middle of the tract; after two days' work the fire was encircled. Mr. Pickhardt employed fifty men who fought it night and day and succeeded in saving all but 100 acres. I have noticed an unusual dying of the spruce trees, but I have not noticed anything which leads me to decide on the cause of it."

## ULSTER COUNTY.

The prevailing impression regarding the forest preserve is that it embraces the Adirondack counties only, and the existence of the Catskill preserve seems to be little known, although the State owns a large tract in the Catskill region. The greater part of the Catskill lands are in Ulster county, there being over 40,000 acres of State lands in the two towns of Denning and Hardenburgh. These townships are situated at an altitude upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and include the highest peaks in the Catskill range. Slide Mountain, which is the highest of the Catskills, and second only to a few in the Adirondack range, is situated on State lands in the towns of Denning and Shandaken.

This part of the preserve forms the dividing ridge of the watersheds running to the Mohawk, the Hudson and the Delaware. The Schoharie Creek flows northward and joins the Mohawk at Tribes Hill, its waters being first utilized as a feeder to the Erie canal.

The Esopus Creek, which rises here, flows to the east and north, and pours its waters into the Hudson at Saugerties, affording an important water power, which is used to advantage by the manufacturers near its mouth.

The east and west branches of the Neversink and the east branch of the Delaware all rise here, and flowing southward unite at Port Jervis and enter the Atlantic through Delaware Bay.

These streams, with the exception of the Schoharie Creek, rise along the dividing ridge of the watershed, whose peaks form the mountain range between Denning, Hardenburgh and Shandaken, and the waters flowing to the Hudson and the Delaware start here from mountain springs scarce 300 yards apart.

A prominent citizen and ex-member of the Legislature from Ulster county says :

“The State lands in Ulster county, those now in the forest preserve, contain much of their original forest growth; considerable hemlock remains and the rest consists of maple, birch and beech, with some second growth of soft maple, poplar and wild cherry. There are but few roads running through the tract, and little danger from fires. Timber stealing and other depredations do not appear to have occurred, or, if so, have not been noticed.”

Ulster and Sullivan counties own large tracts of county lands adjoining the forest preserve, together with some lots scattered through the preserve. These lands can be maintained as a part of the preserve, but it is to be hoped that these counties will soon turn over their holdings together with their title to the State. Much of the land in this vicinity held by private ownership could be purchased at a low price, and at a not far distant day the State will receive new accessions, through the recent tax sale of the Comptroller. A bill is already pending before your honorable body which, if passed, will turn the State holdings in Delaware county over to the forest preserve, so that, with the lands in Greene county and the probable accessions referred to, the Catskill preserve will be increased to over 100,000 acres.

All of the tanneries and saw-mills in this section have been abandoned, since which the numerous mountain streams have become repopulated with trout, and now afford some of the best fishing in the State.

This portion of the forest preserve is in the heart of the Catskills, and is surrounded by the grandest of its scenery. Here the Slide Mountain rears its majestic form, surrounded by its retinue of lesser peaks. Here, also, are the deep, cool valleys, whose silence is broken only by the rushing cascades, or by the murmur of woodland sounds. Here are the rocky glens, among which the Peekamoose is so justly celebrated, while on every side the eye is greeted by an array of scenery unsurpassed throughout the State.

An important feature of this part of the forest preserve is its close proximity and accessibility to the bulk of our population, to New York, Brooklyn, and the cities along the Hudson. Parties seeking the benefits of a camp life or summer vacation can obtain it here at a moderate expense.

In addition to the fishing, the woods abound with a variety of small game, while in the more remote places in this wilderness larger game can occasionally be found. Bear have been killed every winter, and the panther is not wholly extinct; deer are to be found in certain localities, but not so numerous as in the Adirondack preserve.

The principal points of entry to the Catskill region are Kingston, Catskill, Livingston Manor and Ellenville.

## COMPOSITION OF SOIL.

The nature of the soil which covers the Adirondack lands is peculiar. On the mountain sides there is no sub-soil, but in its place are rocky ledges, more or less fissured, with gravel of various degrees of coarseness. In the valleys there is sand and gravel which is rapidly accumulating in the vicinity of denuded hills. The surface soil, from a few inches to three or four feet in thickness, is made up of the gradual accumulation from the increasing round of vegetable growth and decay, accomplished through a long period of time. This soil has no adhesive consistency, nor has it much weight, but is loosely held together, affording free access of air and resisting changes of temperature. It is but slightly mixed with earth or gravel, and when the forest is removed it will not withstand the action of the rain, but is soon washed away. Where the forests are removed by fire, this vegetable structure of the soil is also consumed, and the remaining portion of earth is too scanty to resist long the mountain storms and hold its place.

## EFFECT OF FOREST REMOVAL ON WATER SUPPLY.

Our forests are endowed by nature with certain physical functions, which are important and absolutely necessary to the welfare of the land. They promote rain-fall ; \* they prevent cyclones ; they temper the force and severity of winds ; they purify the air and impregnate it with sanatory properties ; they prevent sudden changes of temperature, and they enhance the profits of agriculture by a favorable climatic influence.

But far more important than these is their capacity for the retention and gradual discharge of rain-fall. By reason of their structural peculiarities, our forests are great, natural reservoirs. They retain and then distribute, with even flow, the water that irrigates the farms, that turns the mill-wheels, feeds our canals and floats the commerce of our rivers.

An examination of this natural process of storage and gradual distribution is always an interesting chapter in the study of

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\* "Though the forest may not cause rain to fall, it does not prevent its falling, as does the bare ground. It has been found that twenty per cent more rain falls over wooded areas than upon similarly situated open fields."—FARNOW.

forestry. The retention of rain-fall by forests commences with the leaves. The foliage breaks the down pour, which otherwise would cut channels in the earth, and, on hillsides, would sometimes wash it away altogether. The leaves not only break the force of the rain-drops, but they retain them to a considerable extent. This is often noticed in city streets where the pavement under shade trees is perfectly dry during some passing shower. The leaves, also, even after they are surcharged with water, still retain a quantity, as is evidenced by their continual dripping, long after the rain has ceased.

The main storage, however, is in the floor of the forest, the soil itself. The soil, or humus of the woods, is peculiarly adapted to this purpose. It consists of mossy growths, dead leaves, creeping plants, fallen trees, and the common forms of decayed vegetation. The whole structure of this ground-work is, consequently, porous or cellular, absorbing and retaining water like a sponge, while the fallen timber and scattered debris of the forest furnish the obstructions which form countless little dams and pools. Here, also, the snows of winter are safely stored. Shaded from the sun, the accumulated mass melts slowly, in quantities graduated to the absorbent capacity of the underlying structure. Altogether, it is one vast reservoir, in which the rain-fall and the melted snow is safely detained.

Then comes the other important function of a safe and gradual discharge of the waters thus stored. Secure within the gloom of the forest, none of the rain-fall is wasted by evaporation, but all is saved and delivered slowly and safely to the valleys, where it is needed. This effluent action commences with the gravitation of the water which percolates, drop by drop, through the interstices of the forest ground. Working its way beneath the surface, it appears further on in the many springs and swamps, from which the smaller brooks start and wend their way to join the larger streams.

But what is the result if the forest be removed? What have been the results in the Adirondacks and the Catskills where such removal has taken place?

The rain-fall, no longer restrained within its natural barriers, runs

swiftly down the slopes, changing the mountain brooks into torrents, whose united flow so often causes ruin and destruction along their course.

Where the Adirondack slopes have been stripped of their forests, whether by fire or otherwise, the rain tears up the scanty covering of earth, cuts out gullies, and often washes it entirely away, leaving the bare surface of the rock exposed. This denuding of the rock is also accomplished often by the direct action of the forest fires. To understand this fully, it should be borne in mind that the surface of a large part of these forest uplands consists of nothing but broken, tumbled rocks, hidden from sight only by mats of leaves, beds of moss and vegetable growths in which the trees take root. The flames which consume the timber eats away this covering also. Thus, after the timber and its foliage is removed, the hillsides, whether bared by fire or washing rains, stand with their gray, gaunt, rocky sides exposed. They are an unsightly feature of the landscape, a constant menace and source of impending danger. The rain-fall pours down their stony sides "as if from the roof of a house," and is transformed from an element of good into an agent of destruction.

It is unnecessary to specify here in detail the action of such floods. Their results are too well-known; roads and bridges destroyed, dams swept away, the water-power of factories ruined and wharves or docks torn out. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are all made to suffer, and at times the loss of human life has to be added to the list.

It is not sufficient to answer in reply, that there have always been floods, and that there were floods before the forests were destroyed. The rarity of the instances thus cited will not offset the frequency with which floods occur at the present time. Granted, the particular instance cited of some old-time freshet; but, what would have been the result in that same case if the volume of water, unimpeded by forest growths, had precipitated itself upon the valleys. Granted, the floods of fifty years ago; but they were antedated by fifty years of agricultural operations and clearing of land.

In the uplands of the preserve there are many densely-wooded tracts, adjacent to others from which the forests have been stripped.



The residents agree that in the former floods are unknown, while in the latter they are a yearly occurrence. Their appearance was co-incident with the disappearance of the woods. It was then noticed that the bridges, which for many years had sufficed to span the streams during heavy rains, were no longer safe, and new ones with longer spans became a necessity. The high water-mark of the spring freshets grew higher and higher, while the low water-mark of the summer drought fell lower and lower.

Again, denuding the uplands of their woods not only causes sudden floods in spring and fall, but diminishes the summer flow of rivers. The water which swelled those floods should have been stored in the forest reservoirs for delivery in summer. The increasing diminution of our rivers during the heated months is plainly traceable to the removal of the forests. Their brimming swamps, no longer shaded from the sun, lose their waters by evaporation, instead of supplying it to the brooks. The other reservoirs are gone, and in their place are sun-dried fields and arid rocks. These are facts, not theories, and the proofs are only too abundant. Streams once used for driving logs cannot be used for that purpose now; they are too shallow in summer, while at other times the water rises and falls too quickly to be of use. Rivers that once furnished ample water-power for mills and factories have failed, and the expense of substituting steam has been incurred. Rivers that once were forded with difficulty in summer, can now be waded by children, while some of the smaller creeks and trout streams dry up completely, leaving nothing but a bed of stones. It is not necessary to specify particular instances; they are well known, and there are too many of them. The remedy lies in preserving the remaining woodlands and in promoting a new growth on the hills and plateaus already denuded.

With three exceptions, all the principal rivers of our State rise in the Adirondacks or in the Catskills, and the importance of preserving the forest covering of their watersheds should be thoroughly understood by every citizen.

Not only are our rivers regulated by the condition of these watersheds, but our canals and their whole system of inland commerce is also dependent upon them for their very existence. The

principal feeders of our canals draw their water supply from these localities. With the clearing away of the forests came a failure of canal supply that necessitated the building of costly dams and reservoirs to replace the natural ones which the fire and axe had destroyed. The Mohawk river, which for years had fed the Erie canal at Rome, failed to yield any longer a sufficient supply, whereupon the Black river was tapped at Forestport, and its whole volume at that point diverted southward to assist the Mohawk in its work.

This continued diminution in the summer flow of rivers has given rise to an impression that there is a decrease in the total of the annual supply. Statistics do not fully warrant such an idea, but rather show that while the yearly amount of rain-fall or total precipitation remains nearly constant, it is the delivery which is affected and becomes inconstant. There is no better argument in proof of the increasing quantity of the spring floods, than this well-recognized and admitted fact of the diminished summer flow; for, with no change in the total of the annual discharge, there must be an increase of volume in the vernal and autumnal floods to account for the growing scarcity of water at other times.

It is interesting in this connection to note the measurements made in the Schuylkill river, showing the diminution of its minimum flow; and we quote the figures because it is a well-stated example of what has occurred in our own streams and rivers. On page 62 of the report of the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Department, he says:

"The history of the Schuylkill is both interesting and instructive. In earlier days, a noble river with a bountiful and healthful drainage area of woodland, mountain and meadow, pouring a powerful and equable current of pure water through its channel, the occupancy of its valley, and the growth and development of population and industries from source to mouth have greatly modified its characteristics. Generation after generation made fresh inroads upon its resources, and added its quota of varied pollution, until at length the river, whose pure volume for a long period was able to eliminate the evidence of man's careless work and presence, and which even yet might have continued to do so were it not, Samson like, shorn of its power of conservation by the ruthless cutting away of the forests and clearing of the land upon which it depends to equalize its flow, has become a sewage and trade-polluted stream

whose failing volume in seasons of drought is unequal to the nauseous task of digesting and disposing of the extraneous and dangerous matters with which it is surcharged."

In the case of the Schuylkill river there are two prominent facts which present themselves. One is that during the last sixty years the Schuylkill has displayed a marked diminution in its minimum flow. The data on this point, as summarized in the report of the commission of engineers in 1875, is as follows :

"In 1816 the flow was estimated at 500,000,000 gallons per day ; in 1825 at 440,000,000 ; in 1867 at 400,000,000 ; and in 1874 at 245,000,000, which is less than half the flow in 1816.

"This remarkable decrease, not being accompanied by any great *change in the rain-fall*, nor probably in the *total annual discharge of the river*, is no doubt largely due to the destruction of the forests within the drainage area, whereby the conservative action of the woodland has been lost, and the rain-fall is permitted to descend rapidly to the bed and pass off in a succession of freshets. It so happens that this low water-flow occurs precisely when the largest supply is required, viz., in summer, although a winter minimum occurs during some years."

From our own State comes also a note of warning. Year after year the Superintendent of Public Works calls attention to the failing supply of water for the State canals. He points to the decrease of volume in the rivers which furnish the supply, and calls upon the taxpayers for more money to build additional dams and reservoirs.

"The rainfall in the water-shed of the northern reservoirs, during the summer, was less than for many years past. The supply was exhausted before the fall rains, and it was found necessary to lower the outlets of several lakes to secure sufficient water to maintain navigation. The clearing away of the forests and the more perfect drainage of the country lessens the natural water reserves, and the danger of navigation being closed from this source increases yearly. Additional reservoirs should be constructed to supply the eastern and middle divisions." (Report of Silas B. Dutcher, Supt., 1882.)

"I would recommend the securing of an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for the construction of a dam and reservoir necessarily required at this point. The preservation of the woods in the Adirondack region has been discussed. Its importance in connection with the water supply for the canals cannot be over-estimated. With the continual cutting away of the forest, the decreasing

water supply has become painfully apparent. Should this continue, the result on the canals would be disastrous." (Report of James Shanahan, Supt., 1883.)

"There are three important places on the canals, where the water supply must demand special attention.

"The first is what is known as 'the long level,' between Utica and Syracuse, a distance of fifty-three miles. This is supplied by reservoirs located in the counties of Herkimer and Oneida, on the north, emptying their waters into the Black river down to Forestport, and from thence through a navigable feeder to Booneville, where it is taken into the Black River canal to Rome, where it enters the Erie canal, forming one of its principal feeders. The capacity of these reservoirs, up to a few years ago, seemed to be entirely sufficient for the maintenance of an abundant supply of water for these levels. However, the experience of the last few years has proved that with the failure of the streams during the summer months, for the safety of navigation, an increase of storage capacity must be resorted to.

"The third important place on the canals where the water supply should demand special attention is the Glens Falls feeder, on the Champlain canal. Navigation on this, from the feeder to Fort Ann, north a distance of about ten miles, and from the feeder to the Saratoga dam, south a distance of about twelve miles, is kept up by water from the Hudson, by damming the water at Glens Falls, which is taken through the Glens Falls feeder, a distance of twelve miles. Navigation on the Champlain canal is *entirely dependent on this supply*, the feeder level being a summit level.

"Observation has shown that the supply of water in the upper Hudson is failing. During last season the guard gates at the head of the Glens Falls feeder were opened full width, for the consecutive days of one whole month, as also many other days during the season of navigation, during which time *all the water of the Hudson has been taken into the canal*, with barely sufficient water for navigation.

"I would respectfully suggest the construction of one or more reservoirs, of sufficient capacity to overcome any emergency that may arise from lack of water." (Report of James Shanahan, Supt., 1884.)

These statements of the Superintendents of Public Works are respectfully commended to the attention of those who consider all arguments for forest preservation as mere theories, and who are pleased to allude to the forestry movement as a pretty bit of sentiment. There must be further taxation to build reservoirs in place of those which nature had provided, and in that at least there is neither theory nor sentiment.

## SURVEYING AND LOCATING LANDS.

The Commissioners do not contemplate undertaking surveys of the State lands in the forest preserve. The approximate location of the majority of these lots is laid down in maps and descriptions on file in the Comptroller's or Secretary of State's office, being either copies of, or the original surveys themselves. These surveys indicate the bounds of individual lots, and also give a brief description of the markings by which the corners are indicated with a few remarks on the character of the lot. For instance the description of lot 85, Paradox Tract, town of Schroon, Essex county :

“ This lot is State property and lies along the north shore of Paradox Lake, No. 85, beginning at a hemlock sapling marked 77, 78, 85, 86 ; then west forty chains to a stake fifty-five links south from a fir tree marked 85, 86, 89, 90 ; then south forty chains to its corner in Lake Paradox, being the north-west corner of lot No. 84 ; then along the north bounds thereof east forty chains to its corner in said lake, being the south-west corner of lot No. 78 ; then along the west bounds thereof north forty chains to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres. Remarks : South part of this lot lies in Lake Paradox, north part middling good. Timber, beech, maple, hemlock, spruce and pine. Price, one dollar, 1807.”

This lot is a quarter section, and is a square in plan.

People living in these wooded sections possess more or less familiarity with the lines and corners of the lots ; and in each county there are one or more professional surveyors who have made it a business to collect information in relation to the old surveys, and are well posted on the actual location of the marked corners and lines of marked trees. As a general rule, therefore, little difficulty is experienced in locating individual lots in any tract, having always at hand the advice and experience of those familiar with the case in point.

Should it become necessary in the future to have more elaborate surveys in order to define the boundaries between the State and individuals, or to make actual partition of lands in which the State now holds an undivided interest with individuals, it would seem to fall properly within the province of the State Engineer and Surveyor to make such survey and such partition, and to furnish this

Commission with a map and copy of the field notes of the work. This business was formerly entrusted to that department, as the examination of former records will show. It is proposed to reduce this matter to a system and keep full and complete records of all work of this nature, to the end that the domain of the State may be fully and accurately known, and the Forest Commission have a more definite knowledge of the special character of every part of this region. They will then be better prepared to meet and solve the problems which may arise and confront them in the prosecution of their work.

#### TAXATION OF STATE LANDS.

The abandoned, waste and forest lands belonging to the State, in the counties embraced in the forest preserve, are untaxed. The popular opinion, as expressed to our special agents, is that they should be taxed. In some sections the plea is poverty of resources, and that roads and bridges are kept in repair by private contribution, not enough being realized from the road tax to meet the needs of the case. In others, injustice is claimed; inasmuch as a block of State land occupied by a squatter may, and often does, adjoin the lands of an individual owner. The soil on the one farm is as good as the soil on the other, and yet the owner has to bear his just share of the burden of taxation, while the squatter goes free. In some cases the State has acquired ownership of three-fourths of a township, and the remaining fourth is left to bear the entire burden of public expenditures necessary to keep up the roads and bridges. As the State acquired its possession through defaulted taxes, it seems unjust that the ones who paid their taxes should be obliged to assume an additional burden thereby.\*

The tax is collectible between November and February of each year. Where landowners fail to pay their taxes, either intentionally or otherwise, and allow them to go unpaid for two years, the land is sold by the Comptroller for the tax, the State bidding in such parcels as find no purchasers.

A liberal allowance of time is given in which to redeem the land after it has been sold by the State. This period of redemption is

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\* A law requiring the State to pay taxes on its lands in the preserve was passed the last session. (See Appendix A.)

the two years following the sale, which term, added to the interval preceding and necessary to the preparation for a general tax sale at Albany, makes a period of from four to seven years between the time when the tax was due and the final date when the State acquires an absolute title.

During this time the owner can go on the lands, strip them of every stick of standing timber, remove all the valuable products of the land or forest, and the laws of the State will not interfere with him. Lewis county is an exception, as there the law makes it a fine of \$500 for each and every offense of peeling bark or cutting timber on lands upon which the State or county tax remains unpaid. (Chap. 153, Laws of 1884.)\*

Where parties fail to pay their taxes at the appointed time, four years is the shortest period under the present law in which the county and State authorities can complete the proceedings necessary to a tax sale and acquire a title; that is, the two years preceding the sale, and the two years following allowed for redemption. Sometimes the preparation for these sales involves a longer delay, and as many as six years have elapsed before the State ordered a sale for unpaid taxes, after which two more years (for redemption) had to elapse before the State could perfect its title. In the meantime the land was being despoiled. This is manifestly unjust, and discriminates against the better class of residents.

In order to adjust this matter of taxes between the State and individuals, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature which provides for the taxation of State lands, and also for the reservation of the timber and bark in case the tax remains unpaid.

It may be of interest to mention here that almost the entire area of the forest preserve has been acquired through tax sales, over 700,000 acres having been added by the sales of 1877 and 1881. There will probably be further accessions from the same source, and this increase of area will solve, to some extent, the question of State purchases of Adirondack lands. It is a matter of regret, however, that the lands thus acquired are so thickly interspersed with private lots, whereas the successful management of the preserve requires that the territory should be in solid or contiguous tracts.

Since the standing timber is the only valuable element of forest property in tax sales of wild lands, its removal manifestly makes the security worthless, although the soil remains. The State has been grievously imposed upon in these tax sales, and speculators have had by far the best of the bargain. The remedy is about to be applied; but if it could have been discovered twenty years ago and applied then, the State of New York would to-day possess one of the finest forests to be found in any State of the Union.

#### REPAIRING ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In the more mountainous and densely-wooded portions of the Adirondack and Catskill regions, the population is necessarily poor and scattered, and, consequently, the great burden of the care of the roads and bridges is thrown upon a few. Were it not for interested parties, such as the summer hotel-keepers and those who make it a business to transport summer tourists from place to place, this region would be almost inaccessible. As it is, good roads have been built, and are still kept in repair by private enterprise. New roads are opened every year, lessening the distance to leading resorts from the lines of railroad, or penetrating into and opening up new regions hitherto only reached by trail or bridle-path. The people of the State have no desire to see one million or more acres of its territory relegated to solitude and desolation, but prefer to have it thrown open to the tourist and pleasure-lover. The wilderness has become a great place of resort, and the caring for the multitude has grown into an extensive and lucrative business, furnishing the means of support for a considerable population. It is these people who are most active and interested in securing good roads, and who are looking to the State for such assistance as can be rendered. In many cases, large tracts of State lands abut for long distances on both sides of a road, still the adjoining individual owners are obliged to keep the road in repair, or suffer the loss of their property, by reason of the non-payment of the tax levied for that purpose.

The State cannot be expected to maintain a force of paid laborers to look after the roads in this section and to rebuild the bridges when washed out by floods, but it could, without detriment,



share a portion of the expense, inasmuch as it enjoys, as a land-owner, a portion of the benefits. Neither should the State lend financial or other aid to further the schemes of any lumber company to reach hitherto uncut timber lands, and thereby hasten the destruction, which it is endeavoring, by other instrumentalities, to prevent.

Where roads pass over lands belonging to the State, the Forest Commission is desirous of seeing such sections treated as fairly as the rest; and in the repairs to have as much justice shown to State interests as though an official representative were there on the ground to look after such interests.

#### CO-OPERATION OF GUIDES.

The Commission is desirous of securing the friendly co-operation of the guides in the Adirondack and Catskill regions. No other class of residents of these sections have such an intimate knowledge of, or are concerned so much with, the woods and the forests as the guides. Their calling sends them to the most remote sections; year by year they become more and more familiar with the peculiarities of the woods; month after month they tramp through valley and over mountain; they know the location of each lake and where the rivers take their rise; they know the windfalls and burnt districts; they know where the trespassers and thieves have been; they know where there is danger of fire and how to avoid it.

What better class could the Commission have in their service? The guides are the companions of the careless tourists, and they may be the neighbor of the unthrifty farmer who burns the woods. It is safe to say there are 1,000 persons engaged in this service in the Adirondack region, and probably 100 in the Catskills. These people will readily see the necessity of co-operating with the Commission in the effort to keep out fire and preserve the woods. City people do not travel miles to see a blackened and barren waste, or to undergo the torture of a torrid sun blazing down on a denuded mountain. They come to see the woods, to retire to their deep shades; they will climb rugged paths to reach the top of a mountain where a view may be obtained of range upon range of

mountains heavily clothed in thick forests. They will travel miles through the woods in a narrow path to float on some lake, forest bordered even down to the waters edge. They pay willingly for the privilege of being taken to such places, and for being allowed to view such scenes. It is not the State that gets the pay but the guide, and the greater the popularity of his section the larger are his returns. If there is discrimination at all it is in favor of this one class of individuals. It is virtually a protection thrown around their interests, by the State assuming control of the public lands, which form so great a part of the territory over which they are allowed free range.

#### PEELING SPRUCE TREES FOR COVERING CAMPS.

Bark-peeling, as generally understood, means the taking of the bark from felled hemlock trees, using it for tanning leather and the logs for sawing up into lumber. There is another kind of bark-peeling, however — that which is done for building shanties — which utilizes a portion of the bark but none of the tree. The tree thus girdled dies, soon decays and falls down. Every hunter builds one or more camps each year. Much mischief in the woods is attributed to this class, and at times their depredations are most annoying and very expensive to owners of large tracts of forest lands. One owner, alluding to their persistency, said: "The hunters would find their way into the woods if they had to go in balloons."

The name of the inventor of the bark shanty has been lost to posterity, but his methods have been handed down in all their perfection; every pot-hunter knows how to build one, and does it on the least excuse. This is his method: A level spot is selected on the bank of some stream, or the shores of a lake or pond, on moderately elevated ground, where there is a good drainage and a spring near by. Though the shanty is to be but a temporary one, lasting until the winter snows break it down, still the injury inflicted on the forest is just as great as though permanency were the aim. Enough young saplings, maples or birch, are cut and a skeleton frame is made by placing two crotched uprights at a distance apart equal to the width of the shanty desired, with a cross

pole resting in the crotches. Other poles rest on the cross pole at one end, and are stuck in the ground at the other, thus forming the sloping back of the shanty; still others are stuck in the ground at the sides. Each of these poles is a young, straight, thrifty sapling, the survival of many seedlings, and would become, if unmolested, one of the forest trees of a generation or two hence. Another style of frame may be adopted: Two bent or bowed saplings are cut, stuck in the ground and fastened together at the top for the front frame; another larger and longer bent pole is well anchored in the ground at one end, and fastened to the top of the front frame at the other. Shorter poles are stuck in the ground and sprung over and fastened to the back-piece. The frame being finished, at the expense of a very great number of saplings, the whole is covered with spruce bark peeled from the largest, straightest, soundest and best trees to be found in the vicinity, in order that the shanty may be warm and not leak during rain storms. If spruce happens to be plenty about the camp, such trees as will furnish desirable sheets of bark are immediately attacked.

A circular cut in the bark is made with an axe, as low down as the tree is straight and sound, and also a similar cut as high up as the chopper can reach, making two rings from five to six feet apart; these two girdling cuts are then connected by a vertical one and the edge of the axe inserted under the bark to start it; the rest of the operation is finished with a stick slightly bent, flattened or sharpened at one end, and called a "spud."

The bark comes from the tree soft and flexible, and can be spread out flat without danger of cracking it. These sheets are laid over the frame, shingle fashion, and either stay on of their own weight or are slightly fastened with shingle nails to the frame work of poles. As the hunter will not peel above his reach, from fifteen to twenty of the best spruce trees are thus barked and killed to make a single shanty, which, coupled with the destruction of saplings, is all out of proportion to the amount of benefit derived, and should be prohibited wholly or in part. If parties will camp out in the woods, a canvas tent makes a good shelter; or, if they cannot sleep well unless sheltered by a bark shanty, it may be allowable to build such, but the bark for the covering should be peeled from a tree felled

for that purpose; and such tree felled should be first peeled, even up to the branches, making use of all the sound bark on that one tree before another is cut down. Trees thus felled and peeled should be utilized for fire-wood as far as possible, including the trunks and branches, so that no dry tops will be left around the camp to catch and carry fire. Instructions to this end have lately been issued to our foresters.\* Where a large camp is built with a body of logs and the roof of poles and bark, the logs for the body can be made, in a great measure, to yield the bark for the roof. The attention of guides and tourists is called to this matter; they are requested to give it careful thought, and devise means by which this wholesale destruction of trees about camps may be avoided. A clearing thus begun is sure to extend on all sides from year to year, till, finally, the camp standing in an open space exposed to the heat of the sun, becomes uncomfortable in the day-time and drenched with dew in the night; the spring dries up, and wood has to be brought from a distance; the site is abandoned, and the same operation repeated in another more sheltered and favored locality.

#### BRINGING MEN TO TRIAL IN ADJOINING COUNTIES.

The Commission at the very outset is confronted by a work of no slight magnitude. Reports, well authenticated by trustworthy persons, are coming to them of depredations on the timber lands belonging to the State, of an extent and audacity that scarcely seem creditable. These depredations are by individuals and also by organized bands of despoilers, who in one section range over parts of three counties. These men have become bold through years of unmolested plundering, and some even openly defy and threaten any who would interfere with what, to them, has come to be looked upon as their right. One of the first acts of the Commission was to take active steps in this matter, and to stop it at once so far as they had the power and money at their command to do it. To this end detectives were sent into one of the worst localities, and after some effort secured convincing proof of the operations of the thieves, together with the names of the culprits. Under the present law, trial must be held in the county where the offense is com-

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\* Rules and Regulations, page 72, rule 4.

mitted, or an order obtained from a judge of the Supreme Court for a change of venue. In the former case it would be next to impossible to convict in the case of a timber theft; the guilty person may be possessed of some wealth and social influence; his friends and neighbors may be engaged more or less in the same business; their fears or sympathies would have a tendency to mould their opinions, and with some of their friends on the jury, no amount of evidence could secure a conviction. Besides, the sympathies of the community naturally lie with the arrested parties, since where crime has been so openly committed for generations, the idea of punishment has become obsolete, and any attempt at enforcing law is looked upon with contempt and treated lightly. By taking defendants out of their own county and holding them to trial in a community not in sympathy with the spoliation of public lands, it seems to us that the ends of justice would be more readily accomplished, to the honor of the State and the upholding of the laws. Frequently, it might happen that long delay would be caused under the existing law for change of venue. A motion to change the venue almost necessarily causes long delay. Such delay seriously interferes with the ends of justice; often defeats the object aimed at, and without doubt will bring the workings of the Commission into ridicule, whereas it is desirable that this lawless class be taught a salutary respect for its power. The passage of a simple law covering this matter of depredations on State lands (changing the venue to some county where the residents do not regard the State forests as a piece of commons) would place the Commission in better shape to put a speedy end to this evil, with less machinery and cost than under the present system. They would commend this subject to the consideration of your honorable body.

#### LUMBERMEN CUTTING DOWN TO TWELVE INCHES ON THE STUMP.

The reports of our agents and foresters have furnished us with a mass of information in relation to lumber operations in the different counties, including the forest preserve. The practice of close cutting varies somewhat according to the scarcity of the timber, or the demands of the market. A lumberman may have a large order to fill and no very heavy timber to cut from. He will

cut close, even down to eight inches diameter on the stump, in order to make up his requirements. Another may have a similar order, but being the owner of lands never cut over can fill it by cutting larger trees, requiring less labor and returning a larger profit, in which case he only cuts down to twelve inches diameter at the stump. Twenty years ago, when comparatively little lumbering had been done in these parts, except for the purpose of clearing land for agriculture, no tree was cut that would not measure twenty inches at the scale end. Sixty years ago the harvest of great pines was gathered in from along the valleys of our rivers and along the shores of the lakes. These pine lands were cleared, and what timber was not shipped to some market went up in smoke and flame to make way before the advance of civilization.

The Forest Commission cannot frame rules to regulate the cutting of timber on any lands except those belonging to the State, but they feel at liberty to call attention to the short-sighted policy of those lumbermen who, to supply a present demand, cut without any regard for the future, and thus cripple the productiveness of their forests.

In many places the people tell us of lands being lumbered over for the second and even the third time, and say that the timber now obtained is of a superior quality to that cut from old forests. It is sounder, more free from shake, and worth more to-day than the original timber which came from the same lands. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the full grown trees being pruned out and removed, there is left more room and a better opportunity for the younger trees to grow and expand. The young trees get a new and increased supply of sunshine, air and moisture. Again, where so many of one species are removed there is great cause to fear its total extermination. In the first place, the supply of seed will receive a decided check, become scant, or fail altogether; and, in the second place, the young seedling trees are deprived of the shelter of large trees, which is necessary during the first few years of their growth. This lack of shelter very much interferes with their development and prevents a vigorous, healthy growth. We have no reliable statistics relating to the yearly rate of increase in growth of spruce and

hemlock, but, from the fact that fifteen to twenty years elapsed between the first and second lumbering of a piece of forest land, it would seem that this interval about covered the period during which the timber under eight inches in diameter increases to twelve inches or more, and the time necessary for seedlings to reach a fair growth—in the neighborhood, perhaps, of eight inches in diameter. Close cutting keeps the size of the timber below a fair average. If a section were cut, and afterwards not touched for a long term of years, the forest would surely reproduce itself and yield large, fine timber, but the repeated cuttings must eventually result in the extermination of the spruce and hemlock, as was the result with the pine, even if the worse misfortune of fire does not occur, denuding the lands entirely of timber and destroying its capacity for regrowth. Those lumbermen who look for a continuous supply from their forest lands find it to their advantage to spare all soft wood trees that have not attained a mature growth. They maintain that they get a better quality of timber in the end, and more market logs to the acre. The welfare of the forests depends on some united action on the part of the lumbermen in this matter, else the business, so far as the soft varieties of lumber are concerned, must come to a speedy end.

#### PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE OF GUILT IF FIRES ARE LIGHTED BY GUIDES OR TOURISTS.

The Adirondack and Catskill regions might, with truth, be said to be occupied by a vast population during three months of the year, a floating population, whose stay extends from one week to three months—people whose sole aim is health and enjoyment. These take into their employ others—men who, from long residence in and familiarity with the woods, are able to conduct the pleasure-seekers from point to point, and who go under the general name of guides. These people and their guides do not meditate any acts of lawlessness, nor harbor any desire to injure property. Still many disastrous forest fires, costing the State and other owners of forest lands thousands of dollars, are directly traceable to their carelessness. The law requires the Commissioners to post notices throughout the regions embracing the forest preserve, calling public

attention to the rules for the protection and extinguishment of fires on forest and waste lands. It is hoped that these rules will have the effect of inducing caution where little or none has heretofore been exercised. It is desirable also to attach the blame, when fires start through such carelessness, where it belongs, and the Commissioners recommend that a law be passed making it presumptive evidence of guilt if the origin of a fire can be traced to the operations of a guide or tourist whether any malicious intention existed or not. The fear of a penalty will be the means of instilling proper caution in regard to the use of fire, and caution is absolutely necessary, since a lack of it has caused wholesale destruction of forests and forest-bearing soil. Fire has proved to be the greatest enemy to property of this nature.

The people of these sections say that the laws cannot be made too strong in the matter of fire, and that the strongest that can be framed should be passed and rigidly executed.

#### LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS.

By paragraph 7 of the act creating this Commission, the islands in Lake George have been turned over to its care and control. This charming lake, so popular as a summer resort and tourist route, attracts yearly many thousands to its shores and beautiful islands. Hotels of the best class, large and small, front upon its waters, while the foliage of its islands shelters each year the white tents of parties who there find rest and recreation. The lake is situated in Warren and Essex counties, while part of its eastern shore forms one of the boundary lines of Washington county.

It is impossible to state here the exact number of islands in this lake. There is a popular tradition that there are 365, "one for every day in the year;" but, after a careful examination of various maps and surveys, it appears that there are about 200, and this count embraces many which are mere rocks, with but a small surface projecting above the water. But whatever their number may be, the State owns all of them, with the exception of those on the following list, which were sold by the State to private parties at various times, as stated :



Long Island (Colonial Government).....	July 4, 1770.
Green Island .....	April 18, 1794.
Dome Island.....	October 11, 1855.
Clay Island .....	December 31, 1855.
Fourteen Mile Island.....	June 10, 1856.
Whortleberry Island.....	August 3, 1858.
Hiawatha Island.....	April 15, 1859.
Tea Island.....	April 15, 1859.
Three Brothers' Island.....	April 15, 1859.
Diamond Island.....	April 15, 1859.
Picnic Island.....	August 15, 1859.
Seven Mile Island.....	October 12, 1861.
Turtle Island.....	November 13, 1861.
Flea Island.....	November 26, 1861.
Hog Island.....	December 4, 1861.
Little Green Island.....	December 6, 1861.
Harbor Island.....	December 28, 1871.

Although these are the only islands that the State records show to have been sold, still many others are occupied by parties who have obtained appointments as "custodians," and by virtue of such have entirely excluded the public. In some cases these custodians have built summer houses on their islands, and proceeded in all respects the same as if they were the rightful owners. As a result, complaints have arisen from every side. Citizens of the highest worth and respectability have appeared personally before this Board, asking that, in the exercise of its lawful powers, the Forest Commission should prevent the further extension of this exclusive private occupation to other islands of the lake. The Commissioners will give this matter their careful attention, and will endeavor to adjust matters satisfactorily with a view to the rights of all concerned. They desire to hold this Hundred Island Park for the benefit of every citizen, and extend the invitation to all to avail themselves of its wondrous resources for enjoyment. The summer visitor, bent on pleasure, need not look for a more attractive place, while the invalid, tired of heated cities, will here find needed rest by its placid waters and in the quiet seclusion of its wooded isles.

## ARBOR DAY.

There seems to be a popular and urgent demand throughout the State that an additional holiday shall be legalized, and the day devoted to tree planting, tree culture and education in forestry. In many of the States a holiday of this character is observed. Nebraska was the first to inaugurate the movement, it having done so in 1874, since which its good example has been followed by several other States. In Ohio, Massachusetts and Vermont the day is designated by a proclamation of the Governor, but in the other States the day is observed in accordance with requests emanating from the State Agricultural Associations. In Iowa it was instituted by the Horticultural Society; in Minnesota by the State Forestry Association; and in West Virginia the day is set apart for the schools by order of the State Superintendent.

The Forest Commission of this State appreciate the importance of inaugurating a similar movement, and are in sympathy with any plan which will tend to stimulate public sentiment in favor of tree culture and forest preservation. But the selection of an Arbor Day, with a proper line of action to be pursued, is attended with difficulties which make the matter a question not easily solved. The subject requires more consideration than the Board could devote to it during the short period since their organization, pressed as they have been with more urgent and important matters, and they, consequently, cannot recommend at present any particular date as an additional legal holiday.

One of the chief difficulties which presents itself in this matter is the difference of climate existing in so large a State. A date selected for an Arbor Day might be suitable for the early spring, peculiar to the Chemung Valley, but wholly unsuitable for the upland counties of the Adirondacks. As a matter of fact, in this very season, while tree planting was going on in Queens county, our forester in Clinton county reported that (April fifth) loaded teams were crossing on the ice at Plattsburgh. In such a state of things it is difficult to recommend to your honorable body any particular date as an Arbor Day. Tree planting to succeed should be undertaken as soon as the frost leaves the ground, a condition whose occurrence varies much in time throughout so large a State as ours.

Again, even if a State be small enough, or fortunate enough, to have a uniform climate throughout its entire extent, yet the season will vary with each year, and a date which might be accompanied by favorable conditions one year, might in the next find the country either ice-bound or too far advanced in the warmth of an early spring.

A fair solution of this difficulty has been considered by the Board, and it is this: That owing to the varying condition of our climate, citizens, forestry associations or public schools should plant their trees whenever the local conditions are most favorable, and that later in the season, when the weather is more propitious for an out-door holiday, the Arbor Day exercises shall take place.

The nearest date when pleasant weather could be depended on throughout the State would occur in May. We already have a holiday on the thirtieth of that month, and so the suggestion seems a proper one that the Arbor Day exercises take place on Memorial Day. *And there must be some exercises connected with the day to make it successful.* There must be singing, recitations, speeches and sentiment, or else the tree planting, divested of these adjuncts, will soon resolve itself into the prosy details of an agricultural process and be abandoned altogether.

Another idea suggests itself in this connection: Throughout our State only the larger cities can indulge in the parades incidental to Decoration Day, while in the villages and rural districts the day is very apt to be unobserved. There are no regiments and bands to parade. Occasionally some little company of veterans appear, but their decreasing ranks indicate that this feature of the day must soon be omitted. Again, there are but few soldiers' graves throughout the country villages which can be decorated, for, with but few exceptions, the soldiers who were killed in battle were buried where they fell. Though they rest in far off graves, their memory is ever present in their homes, and so what better observance could be held on Memorial Day than dedicating trees, which, in coming years, should bear their names and keep their memory green. The tree, fostered by loving care, and bearing its tablet properly inscribed, would, for generations to come, be a far better monument than the moss-grown, crumbling marbles of the village

churchyard. The tired wayfarer, resting beneath its grateful shade, will ponder over the story of heroism recorded there, and children, playing beneath its spreading branches, will learn the story of the tree, and with it the lesson of loyalty that will constitute the future bulwark of the nation's liberty.

So let our Memorial Day be also an Arbor Day. Let each Grand Army post, in addition to strewing the flowers, which become withered and scattered on the morrow, dedicate some tree to the hero whose name is lettered on their guidons. Let each household plant some beautiful elm or maple, and name it in honor of the loved one who fell while fighting for his flag; and let every school dedicate and assume the foster care of some tree in honor of their hero, whether he be soldier, scholar, statesman or poet.

If dedicatory exercises are to be held on Memorial Day, then there should be a preliminary day when the trees are to be planted. The date of this will vary according to the climatic requirements of each particular season or locality. As early in the spring as possible, each school principal should notify the pupils that in the next week the first fair day will be given to them for a holiday in which they will repair in a body to the woods, where they can assist or witness the work of transplanting the young trees which are to be dedicated on the succeeding Arbor Day. With the prospect of such an additional holiday in the woods, the children may be safely relied upon to see that the annual tree planting is not overlooked or neglected.

The Commissioners feel constrained to present these suggestions instead of recommending any definite date for an Arbor Day; and the suggestions are offered more with a view to eliciting some expression of public opinion than as a matured plan.

#### APPENDICES.

There are some other matters which we consider worthy of your attention, but which properly belong in an appendix, and will be found there.

We would respectfully call your attention to Appendix "A," in which will be found a schedule of laws containing the previous

enactments regarding the preservation of trees and forests, tree planting along highways, etc., together with the law prescribing the method of procedure in tax sales.

In Appendix "B" will be found the bibliography of forestry, or a list of the various books which have been written on the subject. They are given under the name of the public library in which they may be found. These catalogues have been compiled in the office of the Commission, after extensive correspondence with the larger public libraries throughout the country. They evidence the vast amount of care and thought which has been bestowed on this subject by thinkers and writers, both here and abroad. The list is commended to the attention of all patrons of forestry, or those desirous of studying the subject, with the hope that it will be of use to many who may reside in the vicinity of the libraries mentioned.

In Appendix "C" we offer for the consideration of your honorable body the valuable and important list of State lands in the forest preserve. It mentions in detail every lot of this wide domain, giving the lot number, original tract or patent, the number of acres in each lot owned by the State, the years in which the tax sale occurred, and the number of acres conveyed in each sale. This list of lands is of great value and importance, as it is the real basis upon which the Commission must execute its work. It has been compiled and tabulated in our office, with patient care, from the documents and records furnished through the courtesy of Hon. Alfred C. Chapin, State Comptroller.

In conclusion, the Commissioners would say that they find the charge of this new department fraught with cares and responsibilities. They do not seek to evade the burden in the least; but they look to the Legislature and the people of the State for the support and encouragement necessary to success.

WILLIAM F. FOX,

*Acting Secretary.*

TOWNSEND COX,  
SHERMAN W. KNEVALS,  
THEO. B. BASSELIN,

*Commissioners.*



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APPENDIX "A."

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PREVIOUS LEGISLATION

PERTAINING TO

TREES, FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS.

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## APPENDIX "A."

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# LAWS OF NEW YORK

PERTAINING TO

## FORESTS, TREE CULTURE AND THE ACQUIRING OF STATE LANDS BY TAX SALES.

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Forest legislation in New York is not altogether a matter of recent date. The Colonial Laws of New York embrace provisions for the care and protection of the forests, even to prohibiting land owners from cutting certain kinds of timber on their own lands, such as trees suitable for masts, ship building, etc.

The colonists evinced a solicitude for the preservation of their forests, which contrasts strangely with the apathy of to-day. But then they had just come from countries where a timber famine had impressed them with the folly of neglecting such provisions.

The following laws cover all of the enactments which are operative at the present time, except the Forest Commission Act, which appears elsewhere. (Page 5.) The laws governing tax sales are also inserted, as they show the process by which the State acquired the ownership of the Forest Preserve:

### Revised Statutes — Laws of New York (1876).

[EXTRACTS.]

#### FOREST FIRES.

Vol. 2, page 985, paragraph 1: "Every person negligently setting fire to his own woods or negligently suffering a fire kindled upon his own wood or fallow land to extend beyond his own land, shall forfeit treble damages to the party injured thereby. Every person so offending shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court; such fine not to exceed one thousand dollars and such imprisonment not to exceed one year.

Paragraph 2: "Whenever the woods in any town shall be on fire, it shall be the duty of the justices of the peace, the supervisor, and the commissioners of highways of such town, and each of them to order such and so many of the inhabitants of such town liable to work on the highways, and residing in the vicinity of the place where such fire shall be as they shall severally deem necessary, to repair to the place where such fire shall prevail, and there to assist in extinguishing the same or in stopping its progress.

Paragraph 3: "If any person so ordered to repair to and assist in manner aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to comply with any such order he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court; such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to exceed sixty days.

Paragraph 4: "Every forfeiture recovered under the last section shall be applied as a reward to such person or persons as the officers above mentioned or a majority of them shall deem best entitled thereto, for superior exertions in extinguishing or stopping the progress of such fire."

#### PLANTING SHADE TREES.

Vol. 2, page 149, paragraph 77: "Any inhabitant liable to highway tax who shall transplant by the side of the public highway any forest shade trees or fruit trees, of suitable size, shall be allowed by the overseers of highways in abatement of his highway tax one dollar for every four trees set out; but no row of elms shall be placed nearer than seventy feet; no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than fifty feet, except locust, which may be set thirty feet apart; fruit trees must also be set at least fifty feet apart; and no allowance, as before mentioned, shall be made, unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for said abatement of tax, and are living and well protected from animals at the time of such demand.

Paragraph 78: "Any trees transplanted by the side of the public highways, as aforesaid, in the place of trees which have died, shall be allowed for in the same manner and in the same conditions as in the preceding section.

Paragraph 79: "No person shall be allowed an abatement of his highway taxes, as aforesaid, more than one-quarter of his annual highway tax, and no one shall receive any abatement of tax for trees transplanted previous to the passage of this act."

Vol. 2, page 168, paragraph 191: "This act shall not be so construed as to diminish in any way, or interfere with the authority of commissioners or overseers of highways, or any other authority legally exercised over highways or roads; but the said commissioners of highways of the several towns in this State, are hereby authorized to expend a part of the highway tax levied in their road

districts, upon the sidewalks therein, and in planting shade-trees upon the public greens or squares in said towns, provided the roads are always kept in good repair.

Paragraph 192: "All persons owning lands fronting upon any highway (except in cities and incorporated villages) may make and have sidewalks along such land in the highway, and may plant and have shade-trees along the road side of such sidewalks; such sidewalks, with shade-trees, shall not extend more than six feet in width from the outward line of such highway to the line of the center of such shade-trees; provided such highway is not more than three rods wide. In all cases where the highway is more than three rods wide the central line of such shade-trees may be extended into the highway, from its outward line, a distance equal to one-fifth part of the width of such highway; provided such central line shall, in no case, exceed eleven feet from the said outward line of such highway; and for the protection of such walks or trees they may also construct a railing of one bar, of not more than three and a half feet in height, with posts and with openings at convenient distances, so as in nowise to prevent foot passengers from using such walks, upon the roadside adjacent and within two and a half feet of such trees, or, if there are no trees, then upon the roadside of such sidewalks, on the same line on which trees may be planted as hereinabove provided. But no trees of the kinds named in chapter three hundred and twenty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine \* shall be planted nearer together than is therein provided.

Paragraph 193: "Any person or persons driving any team, vehicle, cattle, sheep, horses or swine, or racing or driving any horse willfully upon any such sidewalk, or who shall cut, mar, injure or destroy any shade-tree, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any justice of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction, upon complaint of the owner or any other person, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both, for every such offense."

Vol. 2, page 175, paragraph 219 (sec. 126): "All trees standing or lying on any land over which any highway shall be laid out, shall be for the proper use of the owner or occupant of such, except such of them as may be requisite to make or repair the highways or bridges on the same land.

Paragraph 220 (sec. 127): "Any person owning land adjoining any highway not less than three rods wide may plant or set out trees on the side of such highway contiguous to his land, which trees shall be set in regular rows, at a distance of at least six feet from each other. Whoever shall cut down, destroy or injure any tree that has been or shall be so planted or set out, shall be liable in damages to the owner of such adjoining land."

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\* Chapter 322, Laws 1869, is embodied in paragraph 77.

Paragraph 221: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons whatsoever, in this State, to hitch any horse or other animal to, or leave the same standing near enough to, to injure any fruit or forest tree that has been transplanted or used as a shade or ornamental tree around any school house, church or public building, or along any public highway.

Paragraph 222: "Any person or persons guilty of violating the provisions of section one of this act (§ 221) shall be liable to prosecution by any person before any justice of the peace in the town where the offense is committed, and punishable by a fine not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar, besides the costs of the action, and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid by the justice, one-half to the overseers of the poor of the town in which recovery was had, and the remainder to the complainant, and the same process and means for the collection of the penalties imposed by this act may be issued and had as are now allowed by law for the collection of damages in actions of tort, but no provision of this act shall operate to interfere with any ordinance of the incorporated villages and cities of this State intended to secure the protection of shade-trees therein."

Vol. 3, page 602, paragraph 1: "Every person who shall cut down or carry off any wood, underwood, trees or timber, or shall girdle or otherwise despoil any trees, on the land of any person, without the leave of the owner thereof, or on the land or commons of any city or town, without having any right or privilege in such commons, and without license from the corporation or proper officers of such city or town, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of such land, or to such city or town, treble the amount of the damage which shall be assessed therefor, in an action of trespass, by a jury or by a justice of the peace, in cases provided by law.

Paragraph 2: "If upon the trial of any such action, it shall appear that the trespass was casual and involuntary, or that the defendant had probable cause to believe that the land on which such trespass was committed was his own; or that such wood, trees or timber were taken for the purpose of making or repairing any public road or bridge, by the authority of a commissioner or overseer of highways, judgment shall be given to recover only the single damages assessed by the jury."

#### SECTION 413 OF THE PENAL CODE.

*Negligence in Respect to Fires.*—A person who negligently sets fire to his own woods, by means whereof the property of another is endangered, or who negligently suffers any fire upon his own land to extend beyond the limits thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

#### SECTION 414 OF THE PENAL CODE.

*Refusing to Assist in Extinguishing Fire in the Woods.*—A person who, having been lawfully ordered to repair to the place of a fire

in the woods and assist in extinguishing it, omits, without lawful excuse, to comply with the order, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars and be liable to fine and imprisonment.

#### SECTION 640 OF THE PENAL CODE.

*Malicious Injury and Destruction of Property.*—A person who willfully:

1. Cuts down, destroys or injures any wood or timber, standing or growing, or which has been cut down and is lying on lands of another, or of the people of the State; or

2. Cuts down, girdles, or otherwise injures a fruit, shade or ornamental tree standing on the lands of another, or of the people of the State; or

3. Severs from the freehold of another, or the people of the State, any produce thereof, or anything attached thereto, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or both.

#### SECTION 654 OF THE PENAL CODE.

*Injury to Real or Personal Property, How Punished.*—A person who unlawfully and willingly destroys or injures any real or personal property of another, in a case where the punishment thereof is not specially prescribed by statute, is punishable as follows:

1. If the value of the property destroyed, or the diminution in the value of the property injured is more than twenty-five dollars, by imprisonment for not more than four years.

2. In any other case, by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

3. And in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he is liable in treble damages for the injury done, to be recovered in a civil action by the owner of such property, or the public officer having charge thereof.

### Chapter 61, Laws of 1831.

AN ACT providing for the re-survey of the Public Lands.

PASSED March 12, 1831.

SECTION 1. The surveyor-general shall, within one year from the date hereof, cause township number eleven, of the old military tract, to be re-surveyed, and the lines and corners and numbers of the lots to be distinctly marked thereon, and an accurate map to be made of the same, a copy of which map shall be filed in the clerk's office of the town of Wilmington.

§ 2. Whenever the commissioners of the land-office shall deem it necessary to have the lines of other tracts re-surveyed for the purpose of promoting the sale thereof, or for the better identifying the

bounds of lots, it shall be lawful for them to direct the \* surveyor-general, to cause such surveys to be made.

### Chapter 848, Laws of 1872.

AN ACT to appoint commissioners of parks for the State of New York.

PASSED May 23, 1872.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. A commission of State parks for the State of New York is hereby established.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to inquire into the expediency of providing for vesting in the State the title to the timbered regions lying within the counties of Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer and Hamilton, and converting the same into a public park ; such commissioners to report the result of their labors, together with such suggestions as they may have to present, to the legislature at its next session.

§ 3. Horatio Seymour, Patrick H. Agan, William B. Taylor, George H. Raynor, William A. Wheeler, Verplanck Colvin and Franklin B. Hough, are hereby appointed commissioners under this act, to hold office for two years, to act without compensation.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

### Chapter 297, Laws of 1876.

AN ACT to prohibit the disposal of any part of the public lands on Lake George or the islands thereof.

PASSED May 15, 1876.

SECTION 1. No grant or lease of any of the islands in Lake George or of any land on any of said islands shall be made by the commissioners of the land office or by any board or officer of the State, until the further direction of the legislature, and any such grant or lease hereafter made without such express direction of the legislature shall be null and void.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

### Chapter 479, Laws of 1880.

AN ACT for the better preservation of trees and shrubbery on the islands in Lake George.

PASSED May 28, 1880.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall willfully remove, hack, hew, cut, deface or otherwise injure any tree, shrub or bush now standing or growing on any of the islands in Lake George belonging to the State, or hereafter shall erect any building thereon (except by

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\* Such duties are now vested in the State Engineer and Surveyor.

consent of the board of commissioners of the land office, in writing), shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar, and not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars for each tree, shrub or bush so removed, hacked, hewed, cut, defaced or otherwise injured, and shall also pay a fine of not less than five dollars for each day that said building is allowed to remain after such conviction. In case when conviction is had for erecting any building the court shall direct, etc., etc.

### Chapter 13, Laws of 1883.

AN ACT to prohibit sales of lands belonging to the State in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Saratoga, St. Lawrence and Warren.

PASSED February 6, 1883.

SECTION 1. Hereafter and from the passage of this act no sales shall be made of lands belonging to the State situated in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Saratoga, St. Lawrence and Warren.

§ 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the commissioners of the land office from conveying lands heretofore contracted to be sold, and not yet conveyed, to the purchasers thereof.

### Chapter 470, Laws of 1883.

AN ACT in relation to State lands (partition of interest).

PASSED May 25, 1883.

SECTION 1. Whenever the State of New York owns an undivided interest with any person in any real estate within this State, or holds and is in possession of any such real property, as joint tenant or tenant in common with any person within this State who has an estate of freehold therein, any such person may, upon obtaining the consent in writing of the comptroller thereto, maintain an action for the partition of said property according to the respective rights of the parties interested therein, and for a sale thereof if it appears that a partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, in the same manner as if the State were not entitled to exemption from legal proceedings, and with the same force and effect as in other cases, except no costs shall follow judgment thereon. A copy of the summons and complaint in such action shall be served upon the comptroller of the State, and it shall be his duty to deliver the same to the attorney-general for proper appearance for the State.

§ 2. In case any forest lands situated in the counties of Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Essex, Clinton, Saratoga, Fulton or Lewis, in which the State is a joint owner or tenant in common with any person or persons, is sold in pursuance of a judgment of the court, as provided in section one of this act, the comptroller shall, in behalf of the State, attend the sale of said lands

and purchase the same for the State, if said lands can, in the judgment of the comptroller, be purchased at their fair value.

§ 3. For the purpose of paying for lands purchased upon partition sales, as provided in section three of this act, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated, such sums to be paid by the treasurer of the State upon the warrants of the comptroller. In case the funds hereinbefore appropriated shall at the date of entry of a judgment of partition, as herein provided, be exhausted, the court shall, upon application of the attorney-general, direct that no sale be made until the expiration of two months after adjournment of the next session thereafter of the legislature.

§ 4. The commissioners of the land office may, in their discretion, sell any lands which have been any part of the canal lands of this State and which have been or may be determined and officially declared by the canal board to be abandoned by the State for canal purposes, and also any lands to which the State has acquired title by purchase, on the foreclosure of mortgages taken by any loan commissioner on the loan of certain United States deposit funds, or any loan of money authorized by this State, and also any lands lying within the corporate limits of any city or village and which has not been devoted by statute to some public use. The commissioners of the land office shall have no power to lease any forest lands lying within the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Lewis, Hamilton, Herkimer, Essex, Fulton, Saratoga and Warren.

#### Chapter 153, Laws of 1884.

AN ACT to enforce collection of taxes levied in the county of Lewis.

PASSED April 15, 1884.

SECTION 17. From and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for the owners of any land in the county of Lewis, upon which taxes have been assessed and remain unpaid and due at the office of the comptroller of the State or at the office of the treasurer of said county, and the same remain unpaid, to peel bark or cut timber upon such land, or permit others to perform such work, and any such owner violating the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine of five hundred dollars for each and every offense. And upon sworn statement of such violation delivered or forwarded by the supervisor or one of the justices of the town in which the same is committed, to the county treasurer, it shall be the duty of said treasurer to cause parties implicated in said sworn statement to be prosecuted, and to recover the penalty imposed by this section.



**Chapter 551, Laws of 1884.**

**AN ACT making appropriation for certain expenses of government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations.**

PASSED June 14, 1884.

For the comptroller to pay the expenses of serving notices on occupants or despoilers of lands now owned by the State or bid in therefor at the comptroller's tax sale of eighteen hundred and eighty-one; or protecting the State's title to such lands by discharging them from the taxes due thereon, or of bidding them in at or redeeming them from county treasurer's tax sale; or preparing and recording deeds and certificates perfecting the State's title to such lands; of definitely locating, appraising and examining them as may be required; of protecting them from trespassers or despoilers and prosecuting all such offenders, and generally of guarding, preserving the value of and protecting such lands, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and for the employment of such experts\* as he may deem necessary to investigate and report a system of forest preservation, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, but such sum shall not be expended by such comptroller in case a separate appropriation for the same or similar purpose be made by the present legislature, although the expenditure of such separate appropriation may not be under the direction of the comptroller.

For the comptroller, for the purpose of paying for lands purchased upon partition sales, in pursuance of chapter four hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. In case the sum hereby appropriated shall, at the date of entry of a judgment of partition as provided by chapter four hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be exhausted or insufficient, the court shall, upon application of the attorney-general, direct that no such sale be made until the expiration of two months after the adjournment of the next legislature.

**Revised Statutes (1876).**

[EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS GOVERNING COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.]

Vol. 1, page 410, paragraph 1: "The lieutenant-governor, speaker of the assembly, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer,

\* Pursuant to this provision, the Comptroller, Hon. A. C. Chapin, appointed Professor Charles S. Sargent, of Harvard University; D. Willis James, Esq., of New York city; Hon. William A. Poucher, of Oswego, and Edward M. Shepard, Esq., of Brooklyn. This commission, whose members were well fitted for the various technical requirements of the work, made a report, January 23, 1885, whereupon the Legislature passed the enactment under which the present Forest Commission was constituted.

attorney-general and State engineer and surveyor, shall be the commissioners of the land office."

Vol. 1, page 603, paragraph 90 (sec. 72): "The commissioners of the land office may require the sheriff of any county in which lands belonging to the people of the State, for which patents shall not have been issued, or any Indian lands may be situated, to examine and report to them and to the district-attorney of his county, any trespasses that may be committed on such lands by cutting or carrying away the timber thereon."

Vol. 1, page 603, paragraph 91 (sec. 73): "Every district-attorney on receiving any such report, and also whenever directed by the commissioners of the land office, shall commence suit against such trespassers for the penalty imposed in the next section, or shall present indictments against such trespassers to the grand jury of his county, as he shall judge most discreet. In either case he shall cause the witnesses to support such prosecutions to be duly subpoenaed, and shall conduct such prosecution to a final determination."

Vol. 1, page 603, paragraph 92 (sec. 74): "Every person who shall trespass on any land belonging to the people of this State, or any Indian lands, by cutting or carrying away timber growing thereon, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for every tree that shall be cut or carried away by him, or under his direction."

#### SALE OF LAND FOR UNPAID TAXES AND THE CONVEYANCE AND REDEMPTION OF THE LAND SOLD.

Vol. 1, page 962, paragraph 77 (sec. 33): "Whenever any tax charged on lands returned to the comptroller, and the interest thereon, shall remain unpaid for two years from the first day of May following the year in which the same was assessed, the comptroller shall proceed to advertise and sell such land in the manner hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 78 (sec. 34): "He shall make out a list or statement of the lands charged with such tax and interest, and so liable to be sold; and shall cause so many copies thereof to be printed as shall be sufficient to furnish each county treasurer with at least five copies, and each town clerk with at least two copies, and shall transmit to each county treasurer such number of said copies as shall be equal to five copies for such county treasurer and two copies for each town clerk in his county. And the comptroller shall also make and transmit to the county treasurer of each county a list or statement of all the lands in such county charged with such tax and interest, who, in addition to the publication in the State paper, shall cause the same to be correctly published and printed in each of the papers in his county designated by the board of supervisors for publishing the session laws, for the space of ten weeks

prior to the commencement of such sale. If no newspaper shall have been designated to print the laws in any county, such list or statement shall be published in two newspapers of such county to be selected by the county treasurer; and if there shall not be two newspapers published in such county, then in two papers which the county treasurer shall ascertain to be most generally circulated in such county. But no error in the printed description in such newspapers shall vitiate or in any manner affect the validity of such sale; and all expenses of printing such list or statement shall be audited by the comptroller, and paid out of the treasury of this State, on receiving one copy of the newspaper containing the same, with an affidavit of the publication of such list or statement according to the provisions of this section, to be made by the printer, publisher, or some person to whom the fact of such publication shall be known.

Paragraph 79 (sec. 35): "The comptroller may employ agents or messengers to transmit to such of the county treasurers as he may think proper, the copies of such lists of land liable to be sold for taxes; and the agents or messengers so employed shall require of each county treasurer to whom they shall deliver such copies, an acknowledgment in writing of the receipt thereof: which acknowledgment shall be delivered by such agents or messengers to the comptroller at least eighteen weeks before the commencement of the sale of the lands mentioned in such lists.

Paragraph 80 (sec. 36): "The reasonable compensation of such agents shall be fixed by the comptroller and paid out of the treasury; but the same shall not in any case exceed the amount of postage which would have been charged on the copies transmitted by such agents or messengers if they had been transmitted by mail.

Paragraph 81 (sec. 37): "The expenses incurred by the State in printing and transmitting any list of lands liable to be sold for taxes, and in publishing notices of sale, shall be charged on the lands mentioned in said list, and shall be apportioned among the several tracts or parcels of such land, in such proportions as the comptroller shall deem just.

Paragraph 82 (sec. 38): "The county treasurers shall retain in their office five of the copies transmitted to them, and shall permit all persons, at all reasonable hours, to examine the same; and shall cause the remaining copies to be delivered to the town clerks.

Paragraph 83 (sec. 39): "The expenses which may be incurred by the county treasurer in the transmission of such lists shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the county.

Paragraph 84 (sec. 40): "Every town clerk to whom such copies shall be delivered shall give notice at the opening of every town meeting for the election of town officers, that lists of all lands advertised for sale for taxes by the comptroller, are deposited in his office, and that they may be there seen and examined, at all reasonable hours, free of expense.

Paragraph 85 (sec. 41): "After transmitting such copies to the county treasurers the comptroller shall cause to be published, once in each week, for twelve weeks successively, in all the newspapers in this State designated by the board of supervisors of the several counties for printing the laws, under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act for the publication of the session laws in two newspapers in each county in this State,' passed May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, a general notice, stating that a list of all the lands liable to be sold for taxes has been forwarded to each of the county treasurers and town clerks in this State, and that so much of the said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale will, on a day to be mentioned in such notice, and the succeeding days, be sold at public auction at the capitol in the city of Albany.

Paragraph 86 (sec. 42): "Every printer to whom such notice shall be transmitted for publication, shall, within twenty days after the last publication thereof, transmit to the comptroller an affidavit of due publication, made by some person to whom the fact of publication shall be known.

Paragraph 87 (sec. 43): "Whenever the comptroller, preparatory to a sale of lands for taxes, shall deem it necessary, in order to test the correctness of the descriptions thereof, he may apply to the board of supervisors of any county, for maps of any tracts of land charged with taxes, and returned from such county. And the board of supervisors to whom such application shall be made, shall furnish such maps, at the expense of the county, if they can be procured, and if not, they shall then furnish such descriptions of the lands as they can obtain, with a statement of the quantity in each subdivision, if the same be divided.

Paragraph 88 (sec. 44): "On the day mentioned in the notices, the comptroller shall commence the sale of such lands, and shall continue the same from day to day, until so much of each parcel so assessed, shall be sold, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon.

Paragraph 89 (sec. 45): "The purchasers at such sale shall pay the amount of their respective bids to the State treasurer, within forty-eight hours after the last day of the sale; and if any such purchaser shall refuse or neglect to pay the same within that time, the comptroller may state an account against him, and deliver it to the attorney-general, who shall be entitled to recover the same from the purchaser, by an action in the name of the people of this State; and for that purpose he shall forthwith cause a suit to be instituted therefor; or the comptroller may, in his discretion, resell the said lands upon which such bids so remaining unpaid were made, as hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 90 (sec. 46): "After such payment shall have been made, the comptroller shall give to the purchaser of any such lands

a certificate in writing, describing the lands purchased, the sum paid, and the time when the purchaser will be entitled to a deed.

Paragraph 91 (sec. 47): "At any time after the expiration of three months from the conclusion of any sale of lands for taxes, pursuant to this act, when any purchaser at such sale shall not have paid the amount of his bid, or the same shall not have been collected from him, it shall be lawful for the comptroller to cancel such sale, by which all the rights of the said purchaser under such bid shall be extinguished.

Paragraph 92 (sec. 48): "When the comptroller shall have canceled any sale in the manner above provided, he may issue a certificate of such sale to any other person who will pay the amount for such certificate which would be payable by the original purchaser, in case the said sale had not been canceled, or if such certificate cannot be sold, he may transfer the same to the people of the State.

Paragraph 93 (sec. 49): "The change of purchaser shall be noted in the sales-book, and the time when made; and the certificate issued to such new purchaser shall confer the same right to him and his legal representatives as he would have acquired had he been the successful bidder at the sale.

Paragraph 94 (sec. 50): "The owner or occupant of any land sold for taxes, or any other person, may redeem the same, as hereinafter provided, at any time within two years after the last day of such sale, by paying to the State treasurer, on the certificate of the comptroller, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the sum mentioned in his certificate, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the date of such certificate.

Paragraph 95 (sec. 51): "Any person claiming an undivided part of any tract, lot or piece of land sold for taxes, may redeem the same on paying as aforesaid, such proportion of the purchase-money and interest as he shall claim of the lands sold.

Paragraph 96 (sec. 52): "Any person claiming an undivided share in any tract or lot of land, out of which an undivided part shall have been sold for taxes, may redeem his undivided share by paying as aforesaid, such proportion of the purchase-money and interest as he shall claim of the lands sold.

Paragraph 97 (sec. 53): "Any person claiming a specific part of any tract, lot or piece of land sold for taxes, may redeem his specific part by paying, as aforesaid, such proportion of the purchase-money and interest as his quantity of acres shall bear to the whole quantity of acres sold.

Paragraph 98 (sec. 54): "Any person claiming a specific part of any tract or lot of land out of which an undivided part shall have been sold for taxes charged on the tract or lot, may redeem his specific part by paying, as aforesaid, such proportion of the purchase-money and interest as his quantity of acres shall bear to the whole quantity taxed.

Paragraph 99 (sec. 55): "Any person claiming a specific part of any tract or lot of land, out of which specific part belonging to some other person shall have been sold for taxes charged on the whole tract or lot, may exonerate himself from all liability to contribute to the owner of the part sold by paying, as aforesaid, at any time before the expiration of the time allowed for the redemption, such proportion of the purchase-money and interest as his quantity of acres shall bear to the whole quantity taxed; and such payment shall operate as redemption of a proportionate part, according to the amount paid, of the lands sold.

Paragraph 100 (sec. 56): "In every case of a partial redemption pursuant to either of the last five sections, the quantity sold shall be reduced in proportion to the amount paid on such partial redemption; and the comptroller shall convey accordingly.

Paragraph 101 (sec. 57): "Whenever the lands of any one person shall be sold for taxes assessed conjointly on the lands of such person and the lands of another person, and such other person shall not pay his due proportion under section fifty-two of this act, the person whose lands shall be sold may redeem the same on paying, as aforesaid, the purchase-money and interest; and he shall be entitled to recover from such other person whose lands were assessed with his, a just proportion of the redemption moneys so paid, with lawful interest from the time of such redemption; but no suit shall be brought for the recovery of such proportion until after the expiration of the time allowed for redemption.

Paragraph 102 (sec. 58): "If such owner shall not redeem the land sold, and the same shall be conveyed by the comptroller, such owner may recover from such other person the same proportion of the value of the land sold and conveyed that he ought to have paid of the tax, interest and charges for which the land shall have been sold. In all actions under this or the last preceding section, the certificate of the state treasurer, countersigned by the comptroller, duly stating the facts in relation to such redemption or sale and conveyance, shall be presumptive evidence of such payment and of all facts therein stated.

Paragraph 103 (sec. 59): "Every judgment obtained under either of the last two sections, shall have priority as against the lands of the defendant therein, on which the tax was assessed, and for which such proportional part ought to have been paid, to all mortgages executed, and all judgments recovered, since the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

Paragraph 104 (sec. 60): "But such judgment shall not be entitled to such priority, unless at the time of docketing the same the plaintiff cause an entry to be made by the clerk in the docket thereof, specifying that such judgment has priority, as a lien on certain lands, over mortgages and other judgments pursuant to the laws regulating the collection of taxes, which entry shall be a part of such docket.

Paragraph 105 (sec. 61): "The comptroller shall, at least six months before the expiration of the two years allowed for redemption, prepare a notice for each county, in which there shall then appear to be any lands sold for taxes and redeemed, specifying particularly every parcel remaining unredeemed, and the amount necessary to redeem the same, calculated to the last day on which such redemption can be made, and stating that unless such lands are redeemed by a certain day, they will be conveyed to the purchaser; and he shall cause such notice to be published once in each week, for at least six weeks successively, in the newspapers designated by the boards of supervisors of such counties respectively to publish the session laws; such publication to be in the body of the newspaper, and not in a supplement; and the said six weeks' publication to be completed at least eighteen weeks before the expiration of the two years allowed for the redemption. The boards of supervisors of the respective counties shall audit and pay the expenses of such publication.

Paragraph 106 (sec. 62): "If no newspaper shall have been designated to print the laws in any county in which such lands are situated, such notices, and lists or statements shall be transmitted and published as above provided, in two newspapers of such county, to be selected by the comptroller; and if there shall not be two newspapers published in such county, then in the two newspapers which the comptroller shall believe to be most generally circulated in such county.

(For extra clerk hire in the office of the comptroller, in preparing for a sale of lands for nonpayment of taxes, and for the expense of printing and publishing the notices of the sale of such lands for the period prescribed by law, under the direction of the comptroller, who is authorized to designate the papers in which the notices of sale of lands for nonpayment of taxes shall be published, fifteen thousand dollars.)

Paragraph 107 (sec. 63): "If no person shall redeem such lands within such two years the comptroller shall, at the expiration thereof, execute to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, in the name of the people of this State, a conveyance of the real estate so sold, which shall vest in the grantee an absolute estate in fee simple; subject, however, to all the claims which the people of this State may have thereon for taxes, or other liens or incumbrances.

Paragraph 108 (sec. 64): "Whenever any certificate given by the comptroller for lands sold for taxes shall be lost, or wrongfully withheld by any person from the owner thereof, the comptroller may receive evidence of such loss or wrongful detention, and on satisfactory proof of the fact may execute and deliver a deed to such person as may appear to him to be the rightful owner of the land described in the certificate.

Paragraph 109 (sec. 65): "Such conveyance shall be executed by the comptroller, under his hand and seal, and the execution thereof

shall be witnessed by the deputy comptroller, surveyor-general or treasurer, and all conveyances hereafter executed by the comptroller of lands sold by him for taxes, shall be presumptive evidence that the sale, and all proceedings prior thereto, from and including the assessment of the land, and all notices required by law to be given previous to the expiration of the two years allowed to redeem, were regular, according to the provisions of this act, and all laws directing or requiring the same, or in any matter relating thereto. But when the person or persons claiming title under such conveyance, or the grantees or assignees of such persons shall be in possession of the land described therein, either by himself or themselves, or his or their grantees, assignees, agents, tenants or servants, then such conveyance shall be presumptive evidence of the facts above stated, whatever may be the date of such conveyance.

Paragraph 110 (sec. 66): "It shall be the duty of the comptroller to bid in for the State, at any sale of land for taxes, every lot of land by him put up, for which no person shall offer to bid; and certificates of such sale shall be made by the comptroller, which shall describe the lands purchased, and specify the time when the people of this State will be entitled to a deed. Such purchases shall be subject to the same right of redemption as purchases by individuals; and if the lands sold shall not be redeemed, the comptroller shall execute a lease thereof to the people of this State, or their assignees, which shall have the same effect and become absolute in the same time, and on the performance of the like conditions, as in the case of sales and conveyances to individuals.

Paragraph 111 (sec. 67): "At any time before the expiration of the two years allowed to redeem, the comptroller may sell and assign all the interest of the people of this State in any or all such certificates as mentioned in the last preceding section, either at public or private sale, as to him may seem most for the interest of the people, to any person who shall forthwith pay into the State treasury the amount of the purchase-money charged him by the comptroller; and the assignee of such certificate, if the lands therein described shall not be redeemed, shall be entitled to a deed therefor, which shall have the same effect and become absolute in the same time, and on the performance of the like conditions, as in the case of conveyances under the last preceding section.

Paragraph 112 (sec. 68): "Whenever any lot or separate tract of land sold for taxes by the comptroller, and conveyed as hereinbefore provided shall, at the time of the expiration of the two years given for the redemption thereof, or any part thereof, be in the actual occupancy of any person, the grantee to whom the same shall have been conveyed, or the person claiming under him, shall serve a written notice on the person occupying such land within two years from the expiration of said time to redeem, stating in substance the sale and conveyance, the person to whom made and the amount of the consideration money mentioned in the conveyance,



with the addition of thirty-seven and a half per cent on such amount, and further addition of the sum paid for the deed, and stating also that unless such consideration money and the said thirty-seven and a half per cent, together with the sum paid for the deed, shall be paid into the treasury for the benefit of such grantee within six months after the time of filing in the comptroller's office of the evidence of the service of the said notice that the said conveyance will become absolute, and the occupant and all others interested in the land be forever barred from all right or title thereto. And no conveyance made in pursuance of this section shall be recorded until the expiration of such notice, and the evidence of the service of such notice shall be recorded with such conveyance.

Paragraph 113 (sec. 69): "Such notice may be served personally, or by leaving the same at the dwelling-house of the occupant with any person of suitable age and discretion belonging to his family.

Paragraph 114 (sec. 70): "The occupant or any other person may, at any time within the six months mentioned in such notice, redeem the said land by paying into the treasury such consideration money, with the addition of the thirty-seven and a half per cent thereon, and the amount that shall have been paid for the deed; and every such redemption shall be as effectual as if made before the expiration of the two years allowed to redeem the land sold.

Paragraph 115 (sec. 71): "Upon such redemption, as provided for in the last preceding section, the comptroller shall give to the person redeeming a certificate under his hand and seal, stating the payment, the year in which the sale was made, and showing particularly what land such payment is intended to redeem; and such certificate shall be evidence of such redemption, and may be recorded by the clerk of the county in the book for the recording of deeds.

Paragraph 116 (sec. 72): "In every case of actual occupancy, the grantee or the person claiming under him, in order to complete his title to the land conveyed, shall within one month after the service of such notice, file with the comptroller a copy of the notice served, together with the affidavit of some person who shall be certified as credible by the officer before whom such affidavit shall be taken, that such notice, as is above required, was duly served, specifying the mode of service.

Paragraph 117 (sec. 73): "If the comptroller shall be satisfied by such copy and affidavit that the proper notice has been duly served, and if the moneys required to be paid for the redemption of such land shall not have been paid, as hereinbefore provided, he shall, under his hand and seal, certify such facts, and the conveyance before made shall thereupon become absolute; and the occupant, and all others interested in said lands, shall be forever barred of all right and title thereto.

Paragraph 118 (sec. 74): "The occupant of any such lot, or any

other person, may, at any time before the service of said notice by the purchaser, or the person claiming under him, redeem any lands so occupied, by filing in the office of the comptroller satisfactory evidence of the occupancy required, and by paying to him the consideration money for which the lands to be redeemed were sold, and thirty-seven and a half per cent thereon, together with the sum paid for the deed, if any.

Paragraph 119 (sec. 75): "Upon any redemption being made, as permitted in the last preceding section, the receipt of the treasurer, to whom the payment is made, accompanied by the comptroller's certificate, as required by section sixty-eight of this act, and further stating that such redemption was made without notice, shall be presumptive evidence that such land has been correctly redeemed.

Paragraph 120 (sec. 76): "No sale of real estate hereafter made for the non-payment of any tax or assessment, shall destroy, or in any manner affect the lien of any mortgage thereon, duly recorded or registered at the time of such sale, except as hereinafter provided.

Paragraph 121 (sec. 77): "It shall be the duty of the purchaser at such sale to give to the mortgagee a written notice of such sale, requiring him to pay the amount of the purchase-money, with interest at the rate allowed by law thereon, within six months after the giving of such notice. 'Such notice may be given at any time after the expiration of two years from the last day of such sale.'

Paragraph 122 (sec. 78): "If such payment shall be made the sale shall be of no further effect, and the mortgagee shall have a lien on the premises for the amount paid, with the interest which may thereafter accrue thereon, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in like manner as if the same had been included in his mortgage.

Paragraph 123 (sec. 79): "In case the mortgagee shall fail to make such payment within the time so limited he shall not be entitled to the benefit of section seventy-six of this act.

Paragraph 124 (sec. 80): "The term 'mortgagee,' as used in this act, shall be construed to include assignees whose assignment shall be duly recorded, and personal representatives; and the term 'purchaser' shall be construed to include assignees and real or personal representatives, as the case may be.

Paragraph 125 (sec. 81): "The notice required by section seventy-seven of this act may be given either personally or in the manner required by law, in respect to notices of non-acceptance or non-payment of notes, or bills of exchange, and a notarial certificate thereof shall be presumptive evidence of the fact; such certificates may be recorded in the county in which the mortgage was recorded, in the same manner and with the same effect as is by law prescribed in respect to deeds or other evidences of title of real estate.

"A copy of such notice served, together with the affidavit of some person who shall be certified as credible by the officer before

whom such affidavit shall be taken, that such notice was duly served, specifying the mode of service, shall be filed in the office of the comptroller within one month after such service.

Paragraph 126: "It shall not be lawful for any notary public, directly or indirectly, to demand or receive for the service of any notices of the non-payment of any tax or assessment upon any mortgagee or mortgagees, pursuant to the act authorizing mortgagees to redeem real estate sold for taxes and assessments, passed May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty, and for a certificate thereof under his hand and seal, any greater fee or reward than seventy-five cents for each mortgage upon which such notice or notices are given.

Paragraph 127: "A mortgagee whose mortgage is duly recorded, or the assignee of any mortgage whose assignment is duly recorded, and the personal representatives of such mortgagee or assignee, who shall have filed with the comptroller, as required by law, a notice and description of his mortgage, may, at any time after the sale of all or any part of the mortgaged premises for unpaid taxes, and before the expiration of six months from the giving of the notice required by section seventy-seven of chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled 'An act in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes,' may redeem the said premises so sold, or any part thereof, from the said sale. If the said sale shall have been made by the comptroller, such redemption shall be made by paying to the state treasurer, upon the certificate of the comptroller, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the sum mentioned in his certificate, with interest, at the rate allowed by law in the case of redemption by occupants, from the date of such certificate; and, if the said sale shall have been made by a county treasurer, or other county officer, the redemption shall be made by paying to the county treasurer the amount for which said lands were sold, with interest at the same rate from the day of sale. The mortgagee or assignee of a mortgage or other person redeeming lands sold for unpaid taxes, as authorized by this section, shall have a lien on the premises so redeemed for the amount paid, with interest thereon from the time of such payment, at and after the rate of seven per centum per annum, in like manner as if the same had been included in the mortgage. Section one of chapter two hundred and eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act to amend chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five,' passed April seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed.

Paragraph 128 (sec. 83): "Whenever the comptroller shall discover, prior to the conveyance of any lands sold for taxes, that the sale was for any cause whatever invalid or ineffectual to give title to the lands sold, the lands so improperly sold shall not be conveyed,

but the comptroller shall cancel the sale and forthwith cause the purchase-money and interest thereon to be refunded out of the State treasury to the purchaser, his representatives or assigns.

Paragraph 129 (sec. 84): "If the error originates with the county or town officers, the sum so paid shall be a charge against the county from which the tax was returned; and the board of supervisors shall cause the same to be assessed, levied, collected and paid to the State treasurer of this State.

Paragraph 130 (sec. 85): "If the discovery that the sale was invalid shall not be made until after the conveyance shall have been executed for the lands sold, it shall be the duty of the comptroller, on receiving evidence thereof, to cancel the sale, to refund out of the State treasury to the purchaser, his representatives or assigns, the purchase-money and interest thereon, and to recharge the county from which the tax was returned with the amount of purchase-money, and interest at the rate of seven per cent from the time of the sale, and such county shall cause the same to be levied and paid, as provided in the last preceding section.

Paragraph 131: "The comptroller of the State of New York shall have the power to set aside any cancellation of sale made by him under the provisions of chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the Laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled 'An act in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes' in either of the following cases: First. Whenever such cancellation was procured by fraud or misrepresentation. Second. Whenever such cancellation was procured by the suppression of any material fact bearing upon the case. Third. Whenever the cancellation was made under a mistake of fact. But the comptroller shall in all cases specify the particular grounds upon which said cancellation is set aside.

Paragraph 132 (sec. 86): "The expenses attending the sales for taxes out of this act, including a due proportion of the expenses of publishing lists and notices and transmitting copies thereof, and not hereinbefore provided for, shall be a charge on the lands out of which the sales are made; and an equal part of such expenses shall be added to the taxes, interest and other charges on each parcel of land out of which a sale may be made.

Paragraph 133: "In case any order or decree heretofore made or entered, or hereafter to be made or entered, under or by virtue of the power or authority contained in said act, shall embrace, or direct to be sold, a greater quantity or number of portions or lots of land than shall, on the sale under the said order or decree, be found necessary to be sold in order to raise or produce an amount of money sufficient to meet and satisfy the requirements of the said order or decree; and if, after such sale, any tax or assessment shall be levied or imposed on the parcels or lots of land embraced in the order or decree, remaining unsold as aforesaid, it shall be lawful and competent for the court in which said order or decree was

entered, from time to time, upon the petition of either of the parties to the suit in which said order or decree was entered, to direct a sale of so many of the said lots so remaining unsold, and subsequently taxed or assessed as aforesaid, as shall be necessary to pay and satisfy such subsequent taxes or assessments, and the costs and expenses of the application and the proceedings thereupon.

Paragraph 154: "All sales or conveyances, made under or by virtue of an order made or granted on such petition, shall be as valid and effectual, to pass the estate in the land conveyed, as the sales and conveyances first made under or by virtue of the original order or decree.

Paragraph 162: "In all cases where there are several persons interested at law or in equity in any real estate situated in this State, either as owning estates therein in possession, reversion or remainder, or as being presumptively entitled by virtue of any deed or will to such estates, on the death of any person or persons, in being, or upon the happening of any contingency in such deed or will specified, and such real estate, or any part thereof, has been sold, or shall hereafter be sold, or is, or shall become liable, in case of default, to be sold for any term of years to satisfy any tax or assessment imposed thereon, then and in every such case, upon any action brought by any person so interested therein, for the purpose of compelling a just and equitable apportionment of such tax or assessment upon the several present, future and presumptive interests as aforesaid, in such real estate, and the payment thereof, or the redemption of the real estate so sold accordingly, the supreme court shall have power at any time, on the application of any party to such action, to extend the time of redemption of any such real estate sold, or to be hereafter sold to satisfy any tax or assessment imposed thereon, to a period not exceeding six months from the entry of the final judgment to be given in such action, and to order a sale in fee simple absolute for such real estate, or any part thereof, to pay such tax or assessment, or to redeem the same, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, and to direct the proceeds of such sale to be applied to the payment of such tax or assessment, or to the redemption of the real estate sold for such tax or assessment, after defraying the costs, charges and expenses of the action, and the proceedings connected therewith.

Paragraph 164: "If any person so interested as aforesaid, in said real estate is unknown, or if either of the known parties to such action, whether minors or of full age, reside out of the State, or cannot on inquiry had be found therein, and that fact made to appear to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit, an order may be made by the court containing a sufficient description of the premises of which, or of part whereof a sale is sought, and requiring all parties interested therein to appear and answer the action by a day in said order specified, which order shall be published for three months once at least in each week successively in the State paper,

and in a newspaper printed in the county where the premises are situated, if there be any, and if there is none, then in a newspaper printed in the city of New York. The publication of such order shall authorize a judgment as by default against all such unknown persons and parties, not resident in this State or not found therein, as shall not appear and answer accordingly, and all such unknown persons as may appear on such notice may be made parties to the action and the complaint may be amended for that purpose."

#### Chapter 402, Laws of 1881.

AN ACT further to amend chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SECTION 43. 1. Whenever the comptroller, preparatory to a sale of lands for taxes, shall deem it necessary, in order to test the correctness of the descriptions thereof, he may apply to the board of supervisors of any county for maps of any tracts of lands charged with taxes, and returned from such county. And the board of supervisors to whom such application shall be made shall furnish such maps, at the expense of the county, if they can be procured ; and if not they shall then furnish such descriptions of the lands as they can obtain, with a statement of the quantity in each subdivision, if the same be divided.

2. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of each of the counties of Cattaraugus, Monroe, Oswego, Suffolk and Sullivan, and of every other county for which there may, at the time, be a special law authorizing and directing the treasurer thereof to sell "lands of non-residents" for unpaid taxes thereon, and by and under the provisions of which such taxes are not to be returned to the comptroller, and he is hereby required to transmit to the comptroller, at least one month prior to any State tax sale, a certified list or statement of all lands bid in, in the name of his county at, or transferred to his county from, any tax sale, or to which his said county may have acquired tax title, the deed for which has not been recorded in the office of the clerk of his said county, which may then be liable to be sold at said sale.

3. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each of the several counties of this State, and he is hereby required to transmit to the comptroller, on the receipt of a list of the lands liable to be sold at any State tax sale, and at least one month prior to such sale, a certified list of all lands then on record in his office, or lands the deeds for which are in the office for record, then owned by the said county, and liable to be sold at such sale.

§ 2. Section forty-four of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 44. On the day mentioned in the notices the comptroller shall commence the sale of such lands, and shall continue the same from day to day until so much of each parcel shall be sold as will be sufficient to pay all the taxes due thereon for the year for the taxes of which said sale shall be made, with the interest and charges thereon; but no lot, piece or parcel of land against which the people of the State of New York then hold bond or lien, for any part of the purchase-money thereof, or unpaid taxes thereon, shall be sold at such sale.

§ 3. Section forty-eight of chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as amended by chapter one hundred and fifty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 48. When the comptroller shall have canceled any sale in the manner provided in section forty-seven of this act, he may issue a certificate of such sale to any other person who will pay the amount for such certificate which would be payable therefor by the original purchaser, in case the said sale had not been canceled, or, if such certificate cannot be sold, he shall transfer the same, if the land described thereon is in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Monroe, Oswego, Suffolk, Sullivan, or any other county for which there may, at the time, be a special law authorizing and directing the treasurer thereof to sell "lands of non-residents" for unpaid taxes thereon, and by and under the provisions of which such taxes are not to be returned to the comptroller, to said county in which said land is located; but if it be located in any other county he shall, in such case, transfer the same to the people of the State; but in all cases where either a county or the people of the State become the purchaser by such transfer, the whole quantity of land liable to sale for the purchase-money mentioned in such certificate shall be covered by such purchase, the same as if no person had offered to bid therefor at the sale.

§ 4. Section fifty of chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 50. The owner or occupant of any land so sold for taxes, or any other person, may redeem the same, as hereinafter provided, at any time within two years after the last day of such sale, by paying to the State treasurer, on the certificate of the comptroller, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the sum mentioned in the certificate of sale therefor, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the date of such certificate of sale; but until such redemption shall be made, neither such owner or occupant, nor any other person, shall have any right to despoil such land of its value by the destruction or removal of any building, or

by cutting, removal or destruction of timber or other valuable products growing, existing or being thereon. The purchaser of any wild, vacant or unoccupied land at such sale, or the assigns of such purchaser, shall have no right or authority to enter upon or exercise acts of ownership over such land until the expiration of the two years allowed for the redemption thereof from such sale; but such purchaser, whose bid therefor shall have been fully paid, or the assignee or representative of such purchaser at such sale may at any time within twenty-three months from the last day of said sale, serve or cause to be served, a notice on any person despoiling said land, or on any person interested in such despoliation; such notice may be served personally or by leaving the same at the residence of such person, with any member of his family of suitable age and discretion, and shall state that such land, describing it substantially as sold, was sold for taxes by the comptroller, and that unless the said land be redeemed within one month from the date of the service of such notice, an action to recover the value of the buildings or products destroyed or removed therefrom from the date of the said sale thereof, will be instituted against any or all persons concerned in such depredations. And, if such land shall not be redeemed from said sale within one month from the day of the service of such notice, then the person or persons engaged or interested in making such depredations shall be liable, if adjudged guilty by the court before which such action is held, to pay to the holder of the said tax sale certificate therefor, the full value of any building so destroyed or removed therefrom, and of the timber, bark or other products so cut, destroyed or removed therefrom, from the date of the said tax sale of said land to the termination of said action.

§ 5. Section sixty-six of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 66. 1. It shall be the duty of the comptroller, at any tax sale held by him, to bid in for the State all lands liable to sale thereat then belonging to the State or that are then mortgaged to the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States; and to bid in for each of the counties of the State all other lands liable to be sold thereat then belonging to said counties, respectively, and also all lands which may have been bid in by or for said counties, respectively, at any tax sale which has not been canceled, or from which said lands may not have been duly redeemed, and to reject any and all other bids which may be made for any or all of such lands.

2. It shall further be the duty of the comptroller, at any such sale, to bid in for each of the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Monroe, Oswego, Suffolk and Sullivan, and for all other counties for which there may at the time be special laws authorizing and directing the treasurer thereof to sell "lands of non-residents" for unpaid taxes thereon, and by and under the provisions of which



such taxes are not to be returned to the comptroller, respectively, every lot of land in each of said counties, respectively, liable to be sold at said sale, for which no person shall offer to bid, and to bid in for the State every other lot of land liable to be sold at said sale for which no person shall so offer to bid.

3. Certificates of sale for all lands bid in by the comptroller under the provisions of subdivisions one and two of this section shall be made by the comptroller, which shall describe the lands purchased and specify the time when a deed thereof can be obtained. Such purchases shall be subject to the same right of redemption as purchases by individuals; and if the lands so sold shall not be redeemed, the comptroller's deed therefor shall have the same effect, and become absolute in the same time, and on the performance of the like conditions, as in the case of sales and conveyances to individuals.

4. The comptroller shall charge to each county, respectively, on the books of his office the amount for which it may be liable, by reason of any and all purchases made in accordance with the preceding provisions of this section. Such amount shall become due on the last day of each tax sale, respectively, and shall be payable in the same manner as the State tax is now required by law to be paid.

5. The comptroller shall, as soon as practicable after each tax sale, transmit the certificates of sale for said lands to the treasurer of each of said counties, respectively, on receipt of which said treasurer shall enter the same, in their proper order, in a book to be provided by him for such purpose, and shall have, unless otherwise directed by the board of supervisors of his county, full power and authority, until the expiration of two years from the last day of said sale, to sell and assign any or all of said certificates for any land not at the time owned by county, on payment therefor, into the county treasury, of the amount for which the land described thereon was sold at said tax sale, with interest thereon from the date of such tax sale to the date of such sale and assignment by him. Any such sale and assignment shall be duly and fully entered by such county treasurer in the book aforesaid, which book shall be a part of the records of the county.

6. In case said tax sale certificate or certificates shall not have been sold or assigned by the respective county treasurers on or before the expiration of two years from the last day of said sale, each of said county treasurers shall then transmit such unsold certificate or certificates to the comptroller, who shall issue to the board of supervisors of each county, respectively, a deed or deeds for all the lands described thereon then remaining unredeemed, or the sale of which has not been canceled. The title thus acquired by the boards of supervisors shall be held by them in trust for their respective counties, and may be disposed of by them at such times

and on such terms as shall be determined on by a majority of such board at any regular or special meeting thereof.

§ 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

### Chapter 280, Laws of 1886.

AN ACT to provide for the taxation of forest lands in the counties known as the Forest Preserve.

PASSED May 5, 1886.

SECTION 1. All wild or forest lands belonging to, or which may hereafter be acquired by the State within the limits of the Forest Preserve as established by chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, shall be assessed and taxed at a like valuation and at a like rate as those at which similar lands of individuals within such counties are assessed and taxed, subject, however, to the provisions of this act. On or before August first in every year the assessors of the town within which the lands so belonging to the State are situated shall file in the office of the comptroller, and in the office of the Forest Commission, a copy of the assessment-roll of the town which, in addition to the other matters now required by law to be stated therein, shall state and specify which and how much, if any, of the lands assessed are forest lands, and also, and separately, which and how much, if any, of the lands assessed are lands belonging to the State; such statements and specifications to be verified by the oaths of a majority of the said assessors. The comptroller shall thereupon and before the first day of September following, and after hearing the assessors and the Forest Commission if they or any of them so desire, correct or reduce any assessment of State lands which may in his judgment be in unfair proportion to the remaining assessments of lands within the town, and shall in other respects approve the assessment and communicate such approval, and no such assessment of State lands shall be valid for any purpose until the amount of the assessment is so approved by the comptroller, and such approval, attached and deposited with the assessment-roll of the town and therewith delivered by the assessors of the town to the supervisor of the town, or other officer authorized to receive the same from the assessors. No tax for the erection of a school-house or opening a road shall be imposed upon State lands, unless such erection or opening shall have been first approved in writing by the Forest Commission. Payments of the taxes which may be imposed according to law and the provisions of this act upon lands so belonging to the State shall in every year be made by the treasurer of the State upon the certificate of the comptroller as to the lawful and just amount of such taxes, by allowing to the treasurer of the county in which any such lands may be situate a credit

of the amount of such taxes due upon such lands upon the amount payable by such county treasurer in such year to the State for State taxes; providing, however, that no fees shall be allowed by the comptroller to the county treasurers in adjusting their accounts for such portion of the State tax as is so paid.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

### Chapter 331.

AN ACT to protect the waters of Lake George and Schroon lake in this State.

PASSED April 27, 1883; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drain, deposit, throw or cast any dead animal, carrion, offal, excrement, garbage or other putrid or offensive matter in the waters of Lake George and Schroon lake in this State; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to apply to the usual waste or drainage from factories.

§ 2. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each offense.

§ 3. Any person may, in his own name, or in the name of himself and the overseers of the poor of the town in which the offense is committed, prosecute and recover the penalty prescribed in the next preceding section for himself and the said overseers of the poor of said town, and, on a recovery, shall be entitled to retain one-half of said penalty, and the other half, after deducting one-half the expenses of the prosecution, shall be paid to the overseers of the poor of said town for the support of the poor thereof.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

### Chapter 448.

AN ACT to amend chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes."

PASSED June 9, 1885; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :*

SECTION 1. Section sixty-five of chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes," is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 65. Such conveyances shall be executed by the comptroller,

under his hand and seal, and the execution thereof shall be witnessed by the treasurer or deputy comptroller, and all such conveyances that have been heretofore executed by the comptroller, and all conveyances of the same lands by his grantee or grantees therein named, after having been recorded for two years in the office of the clerk of the county in which the lands conveyed thereby are located, and all outstanding certificates of a tax sale heretofore held by the comptroller that shall have remained in force for two years after the last day allowed by law to redeem from such sale shall, six months after this act takes effect, be conclusive evidence that the sale and all proceedings prior thereto, from and including the assessment of the land and all notices required by law to be given previous to the expiration of the two years allowed by law to redeem, were regular and were regularly given, published and served according to the provisions of this act, and all laws directing or requiring the same, or in any manner relating thereto, and all other conveyances or certificates heretofore or hereafter executed or issued by the comptroller, shall be presumptive evidence of the regularity of all the said proceedings and matters hereinbefore recited, and shall be conclusive evidence thereof from and after the expiration of two years from the date of recording such other conveyances or of four years from and after the date of issuing such other certificates. But all such conveyances and certificates and the taxes and tax sales on which they are based, shall be subject to cancellation, as now provided by law, on a direct application to the comptroller or an action brought before a competent court therefor, by reason of the legal payment of such taxes, or by reason of the levying of such taxes by a town or ward having no legal right to assess the land on which they are laid.

§ 2. The provisions of this act are hereby made applicable only to the following counties, namely: Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren and Washington, but shall not affect any action, proceeding or application pending at the time of its passage; nor any action that shall be begun, proceeding taken, or application duly made within six months thereafter for the purpose of vacating any tax sale or any conveyance or certificate of sale made thereunder.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

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APPENDIX "B."

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FORESTRY;

A LIST OF

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

ON

FORESTS AND TREE CULTURE.

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## APPENDIX "B."

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# BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FORESTRY.

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Forestry is a science — an advanced science — and as such is worthy of a careful study. Although largely practical in its nature, there are certain theories and fundamental principles which are necessary to an understanding of the subject, and which offer a delightful and instructive course of reading. There are too many hours spent on abstruse studies, which might better be devoted to acquiring a familiarity with this grand science which is so closely connected with every day life.

The following list of books is inserted here with a view to facilitating inquiry and research. All who are fortunate enough, by reason of location, to have access to any of these libraries will do well to examine the list, and to give some of the leading works a careful perusal. Every owner of a private library will also find the list of titles a desirable one from which to make up an order for his bookseller. Any private library, however small, would be incomplete without certain standard works named in these catalogues.

In preparing these lists for insertion here, it was at first thought best to make one list only, with characters attached to each title showing the library in which it could be found. But as there are so few titles that are duplicated or repeated, it was considered best to give each collection by itself. The catalogues embrace nearly every work that has appeared in connection with the subject, both here and abroad. Included, also, is a catalogue of magazine articles which have been written on forestry topics, from time to time. This list gives the name of the magazine, together with the volume and page in which the article may be found. It is added in view of the fact that there are so many who possess

back numbers of our leading periodicals, and who, by the aid of such a list, can easily refer to many interesting and instructive pages, which otherwise would be overlooked.

The libraries, whose collections on Arboriculture and Forestry are catalogued here, are as follows :

The Astor.....	New York.
Boston Public.....	Boston.
Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Congressional.....	Washington, D. C.
Chicago Public.....	Chicago.
Forestry Bureau.....	Washington, D. C.
Merchantile.....	New York.
Library Company.....	Philadelphia.
State of New York.....	Albany.
Historical Society.....	Madison, Wis.

We acknowledge with pleasure the assistance and courtesies received from their respective librarians.

This Appendix is inserted in compliance with the intent of the act, as set forth in paragraphs 18 and 19. The requirements there mentioned could not be fulfilled, as the time of the Commission has been occupied with the details incidental to organizing a department. They trust that this Appendix will, to some extent, carry out the design of those paragraphs in "imparting some degree of elementary instruction upon this subject;" and, although the Board cannot, as yet, furnish publications as there required, they offer this list of books as one of "the proper measures for bringing them to the notice of persons who would be benefited."



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R. LITTLE, SUPERINTENDENT.

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L. F. GRAY, SECRETARY.

*Trees and Forests.*

"The Bulletin for July, 1878, contained a list of books on trees and forests, including some works selected by the Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy. The edition was soon exhausted, and as there have been many urgent requests for this list, it is here reprinted, with additions. Mr. Marsh's list was furnished to the library by the Rev. S. W. Powell, many of the books included in it having been recently received from Europe."—*[Library Bulletin.*

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- Bryant. Culture of forest trees.
- Cleveland. Landscape architecture.
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APPENDIX "C."

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LIST OF LANDS

BELONGING TO THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

WHICH FORM THE

FOREST PRESERVE.

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[Compiled from the Records in the Comptroller's Office, at  
Albany, N. Y.]

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## APPENDIX "C."

### List of Lands in the Forest Preserve.

The list of State lands here appended will be of little or no interest to many; yet it is the most valuable and important part of the report now transmitted to your honorable body.

We have endeavored to present here, clearly and distinctly, the area and location of this immense domain belonging to the commonwealth. We would have liked to have added, also, a description of each lot, its topography, general appearance, with the quantity and quality of its standing timber. This, however, is necessarily deferred to some subsequent communication, when we hope to submit a detailed report on each lot, as made up from the various forester's returns.

The lands acquired at the Comptroller's tax sale of 1885 are not given in the following tabulations, as the time for their redemption has not yet expired. Until then it cannot be definitely known how much of an accession then occurred. Furthermore, the area of the forest preserve is greater than indicated by these lists by reason of many lands with disputed or doubtful titles which it was thought best to omit.

The amount of land in the possession of the Forest Commission at the present time is as follows:

Clinton .....	17,032 acres.
Essex .....	156, 115 "
Franklin .....	182, 907 "
Fulton .....	8,014 "
Greene .....	661 "
Hamilton .....	208,001 "
Herkimer .....	23,029 "
Lewis .....	5,948 "

St. Lawrence .....	40,826 acres.
Saratoga .....	8,355 "
Sullivan .....	501 "
Ulster .....	32,731 "
Warren .....	30,439 "
Washington .....	708 "
Total .....	<u>715,267</u> "

The amount given here for Clinton county does not include the "Prison Lands" in the towns of Altona and Dannemora, as these towns are not in the forest preserve. (See sec. 7, For. Com. Act.) There have been several thousand acres of land redeemed, which also makes the total area of the preserve much less than the amount stated in previous reports.

The acreage of the Warren county State lands, as given here, does not include the Lake George islands, although they are a part of the preserve; neither does the amount stated for Essex county include the islands at that end of the lake.

## CLINTON COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, including Prison Lands, 17,031<sup>349</sup>/<sub>2400</sub>*

TOWN.	No of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Beekmantown...	29	DUERVILLE PATENT. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. N. P't & 45a. S. W. cor. thereof .....		44 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do ...	29	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 95a. E. end of lot..			23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do ...	29	W. P't b'd E. by lands of J. Wilson, Nebur La-fringea & Mosses Lagay, 95a. ex. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. N. end thereof, & 45a. W. P't of S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot .....			18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do ...	35	S. W. cor. ....	32			
do ...	35	S. W. cor. in Beekmantown.		65		
do ...	52	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do ...	82	Ex 15a. N. W. cor. 37a. S. E. cor., 51a. S. W. cor. & 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ a., being so much of 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. N. E. cor. as is contained in E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	79 $\frac{7}{10}$			
do ...	82	Ex. 15a. N. W. cor. Sub. 1 37a. S. E. cor. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. S. W. cor. 143r. long N. & S. and 60r. wide E. & W. & 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. N. E. cor. 27c. 28l. long N. & S. ....		73 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do ...	82	Ex. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. N. E. cor. 27c. 28l. long N. & S. 38a. N. W. cor. 37a. S. E. cor. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. S. W. cor. 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. long N. & S. & 60r. wide E. & W. & 25a., being all of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot, not contained in said 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. parcel .....			25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do ...	82	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ex. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., being all thereof included in 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. S. W. cor. of lot, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. long N. & S. & 60r. wide E. & W. ....			25	
		Total in Duerville Pat. belonging to the State, 296 $\frac{2}{5}$ acres.				
Saranac .....	22	LIVINGSTON'S GORE. S. E. cor. 39a. ex. S. Eells 3a. in S. E. cor., 10a. b'd N. by 10a. owned by A. Norris, E. by lot line & S. by 3a. owned by Eells				

## CLINTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Saranac.....	22	LIVINGSTON'S GORE — (Continued). & W. by 15a. of McMurray & 11a. b'd N. by Farrell, E. by Town line, W. by McMurray & S. by Allen.....			15	
do .....	30	Ex. 32- $\frac{3}{4}$ a. E. P't 7c. 37l. wide on N. & 7c. 15l. on S. line & 185a. W. P't...	29- $\frac{27}{100}$	39- $\frac{27}{100}$		
do .....	30	W. P't b'd E. by J. Ledwith, 174a. ex. 25a. N. W. cor. thereof 18c. 25l. wide E. & W. on N. line, b'd S. by the Burnt Hills road & 110a. S. W. cor. 31c. wide E. & W. b'd N. by the Burnt Hills road Total in Livingston Gore belonging to State, 54 acres.			39	
Plattsburgh.....	6	REFUGEE GORE. <i>South of Duverville Patent.</i> All in Plattsburgh ex. 77a. S. W. cor. thereof..... Total in Refugee Gore belonging to State, 97- $\frac{47}{100}$ acres.			97- $\frac{47}{100}$	
Peru .....	2	LIVINGSTON'S PATENT. <i>Division 5, Hart Tract.</i>			75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	3	Total in Livingston's Pat. belonging to State, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.			75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ausable.....	196	MAUL'S PATENT. B'd N. & E. by land formerly of Earl Pierce, S. by Ausable River & W. by School House Lot & lands sold in 1841 by Martin Pope to Hugh McClerkin..... Total in Maul's Pat. belonging to State, 16 acres			16	
Black Brook....	7	OLD MILITARY TRACT. <i>Township 3.</i>				
do .....	10	Ex. 189a. N.W. cor. square.		967	853	
do .....	10	Ex. 189a. N. E. cor. square & 189a. N.W. cor. square.		664		
do .....	10	N. E. cor. square.			475	
do .....	15	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	583		189	
					426 $\frac{1}{2}$	

## CLINTON COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 8— (Continued).				
Black Brook	15	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	1066			
do	15	Sub. 3.....		426 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do	17	" 4.....	85	85		
do	17	" 8.....	85	85		
do	17	" 9.....	85	85		
do	18	Ex. 180a. N. E. cor. square & 80a. S. E. cor.....	593	593		
do	18	N. E. cor., square.....	180	180		
do	24	Ex. 145a. bd. N. 43c. 25l. by a line running S. 89° E. from a point on the W'y line of lot 29c. 10l. N. from the center of the Port Kent & Hop- kinton turnpike 'to the Saranac River, E'y by said river, S. 2c. by a line par'l with the N. line of lot, and W. 71c. 10l. by lot line.....			708	
do	26	N. E. cor., square.....		113		
do	27		853	853	853	
do	33	Ex. Subs. 1, 2 & 3 (being all N. & W. of Sampson Pond), 460a. & S. E. cor. 50a. Sale of 1853. ....				348
do	41	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	426			
do	41	N. W. cor., square.....		91		
do	41	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. 91a. N. W. cor., sq.		335		
do	72	S. E. cor.....	10			
do	72	S. E. cor., bd. N. by S. line of Moses Perry's land & by the continua- tion E. of said S. line to E. line of lot & W. by John Musgroves, 50a....		125		
do	73	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ pd. by John Tayler Cooper.....	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	237 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do	73	Und. in all ex. J. T. Coop- er's und. $\frac{1}{4}$ & C. D. Coop- er's und. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	30			
do	74	Ex. 100a N. W. (Reverted Sept. 6, 1859).....				758
		Total in O. M. T., Tp. 3, be- longing to State, 7,868 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				
		OLD MILITARY TRACT. Township 4.				
Saranac	1	All in Saranac.....	114	114		
Black Brook	9	Sub. 7.....	85	85		

## CLINTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>OLD MILITARY TRACT,</b>				
		<b>TOWNSHIP 4 — (Continued).</b>				
Black Brook...	10	Sub. 2.....			100	
do .....	10	" 7.....			100	
Saranac .....	32	B'd N. by Highway, E. by Trounblay & W. by Gokey.		99		
do .....	48	B'd N. by J. Farrell, E. by Hanlon, S. by lot line & W. by Caffee.....			17	
do .....	62	Ex. 50a. S. E. cor., 50a. S. W. cor. & 400a. on N. line adj. 50a. N. E. Sale of 1853.....				140
Black Brook...	89	W. end of 140a. N. P't ...	70			
do .....	90	Sub. 2.....		160	160	
do .....	91	B'd N. by Highway, E. by lot line, S. by J. P. Sayers, or J. B. Sayers, or J. B. Hayrs, or S. B. Sayrs, & W. by J. Healey or J. Haley.....	74	74		
do .....	91	On E. line 26c. 65l. N. of S. E. cor. 27c. 47l. on E. 27c. 77l. on W. & 26c. 65l. on N. & S. lines....			74	
do .....	91	S. E. cor.....		71		
do .....	91	S. E. cor., square.....			71	
		Total in O. M. T., Tp. 4, belonging to State, 1080 acres.				
		<b>OLD MILITARY TRACT.</b>				
		<b>Township 5.</b>				
Ellenburgh.....	43	S. W. cor.....	50			
do .....	72	Sale of 1853. ....				213
do .....	105	S. E. cor .....		71½		
do .....	123	Bought by State July 27, 1868 .....				213
do .....	124	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213
do .....	125	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213
do .....	126	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213
do .....	129	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213
do .....	130	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213
do .....	160	.....		213½	213½	
do .....	161	.....		213½	213½	
do .....	171	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213½
do .....	172	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213½
do .....	174	Bought by State July 27, 1868.....				213½



## CLINTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 5—(Continued).						
Ellenburgh	175	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	176	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	178	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	179	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
Dannemora and Ellenburgh.	181	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
	182	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	183	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	184	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	185	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	186	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	187	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	188	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	189	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
do	190	Bought by State July 27, 1868.				213½
		Total in O. M. T., Tp. 5, belonging to State, 5,665½ acres.				
— — — — —						
OLD MILITARY TRACT. Township 6.						
Ellenburgh	15	N. E. cor.	26			
Clinton	32	N. P't of E. ¼. Sale of 1853				200
do	37	Subs. 1 & 3		110 29/100		
do	37	Sub. 1.		100	54	
	48	On N. line 118r. W. from N. E. cor. 20r. long N. & S. & 9¼r. wide E. & W.				1 3/8
do	55	S. W. cor. 220r. wide N. & S. & 320r. long E. & W., 440a. ex. 340a. S. P't thereof, b'd N. by line par'l with & 152r. S. from N. line of lot.				100
do		N. line of lot.				
Ellenburgh	59	W. Side		208		
do	59	N. end of 54a. E. P't of 262a. W. side		37 26/100		
Clinton	61	What remains of 351a. N. E. cor. 320r. N. & S. & 175¼r. E. & W. after ex. so much				

## CLINTON COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Clinton.....	61	OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 6—(Continued). thereof as is contained in 286a. E. p't of lot .....	65			
do .....	73	Sub. 7.....	60			
do .....	85	N. E. cor. 330r. long N. & S. & 98r. wide E. & W. ....		232		
do .....	85	On S line 132r. E. from S. W. cor. 195r. long N. & S. & 45r. wide E. & W. ....		50		
		Total, in O. M. T., Tp. 6, belonging to State, 1,052 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				
Saranac.....	4	PION PATENT. B'd N. by center, E. by Douglass, S. by line & W. by J. Duyre..... Total in Pion Pat., belonging to State, 25 acres ...				25
Plattsburgh.....	16	REFUGEE TRACT. 333 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Lots. N. E. cor. Sale of 1853... Total in Refugee Tract, belonging to State, 50 acres.				50
Chazy .....	7	REFUGEE TRACT. 420a. Lots. S. E. cor.. Sale of 1853...				45
Moers .....	149	S. pt. do do .....				156
do .....	176	S. E. cor. do do .....				48
do .....	195	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ do do .....				210
do .....	197	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		52 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	197	B'd N. by P. Stafford, E. by W. Brisben, S. by J. Tallman & W. by E. White. ....		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	203	E. pt. bd. W. by Killis....		100		
do .....	204	S. E. cor. Sale of 1853....				12
do .....	210	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ & W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	157			
do .....	210	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			105	
Plattsburgh.....	241	Ex. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sale of 1853.....				367 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plattsburgh and Schuyler Falls. }	250	E. pt. of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sale of 1853 .....				83
Plattsburgh.....	252	Sub. 8, State property since 1844.....				11 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	252	Sub. 9, State property since 1844.....				12 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Total in Refugee Tract, belonging to State, 1,255 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				

## ESSEX COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING' TO THE STATE.

Total Number of Acres, 156,115 <sup>89</sup>/<sub>186</sub>.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>ESSEX TRACT — HENRY'S SURVEY.</b>				
Keene .....	128	N. P't Taylor will lot .....		1		
do .....	128	N. P't Taylor will lot b'd beg. on S. side of Style's Brook at the upper mill dam, th. N. 8r. to a stake, th. W. 20r. to a stake & stones, th. S. 8r. to a bass-wood tree on S. side of said brook & th. E. along said brook 20r. to beg. ....				
do .....	185	.....			1	
do .....	222	.....			172	
do .....	228	.....			160	
do .....	231	.....		102	102	
do .....	231	.....		200	201	
		Total in Essex Tract, belonging to State, 636 acres.				
		<b>GORE BETWEEN THURMAN'S ROAD PATENT AND HOFFMAN TOWNSHIP.</b>				
Schroon .....	3	Reverted Oct. 24, 1867.				92
		<b>HOFFMAN TOWNSHIP.</b>				
Schroon .....	A	.....		200	200	
do .....	B	.....		200	200	
do .....	D	E. P't, in Schroon, 100a ex. 50a. being so much of 55a. N. P't of lot as is contained therein. ....				
do .....	E	E. P't in Schroon .....		50	50	
do .....	E	All in Schroon .....		50	50	
Minerva .....	E	W. P't, in Minerva .....		150		
do .....	E	All in Minerva .....			150	
Schroon .....	F	.....		250	250	
do .....	1	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		62 $\frac{1}{4}$		
do .....	1	S. W. cor. ....			100	
do .....	1	Ex. Butler's 100a. S. W. cor. ....			150	
do .....	3	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by T. E. Davies & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by E. O. Comar .....			150	
do .....	5	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Finch, Prun & Co. ....		125	250	
do .....	6	.....		250	250	
do .....	7	.....		250	250	
do .....	8	.....		250	250	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
HOFFMAN TOWNSHIP— (Continued).						
Schroon.....	9	S. W. cor., 89a. ex. 79a. S. W. cor. thereof.....		10		
do .....	9	.....				250
do .....	10	.....				250
do .....	14	.....		250		
do .....	14	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				187 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	14	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				62 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	15	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		62 $\frac{1}{2}$		62 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	16	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		185		187 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	18	.....		250		
do .....	20	.....		250		250
do .....	28	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		125		125
do .....	29	.....		250		250
do .....	48	.....		250		250
do .....	58	.....				250
do .....	66	W. P't.....		90		
do .....	74	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & 75a. N. P't. of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		200		
do .....	74	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				125
do .....	74	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				125
do .....	75	.....		250		250
do .....	81	All in Schroon.....				125
do .....	93	S. W. P't.....				120
Minerva.....	94	N. P't of all after ex. 90a. W. P't & 125a. S'y & E'y P't.....	25			
do .....	94	Ex. 90a. W. P't. & 125a. S. E. cor. b'd W. by 90a. W. P't of lot.....		35		
do .....	94	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ , 125a. ex. 45a. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 90a. W. P't.....				80
Total in Hoffman Town- ship, belonging to State, 5,140 acres.						
IRON ORE TRACT.						
Elizabethtown...	77	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albany & Rensselaer Iron & Steel Co.....				106 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	78	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				72
do .....	80	.....				110
do .....	105	All of W. of Highway...				19
do .....	105	Ex. 236a. E. P't & 19a., being all of lot W. of Highway.....				19
do .....	106	.....				81
do .....	142	.....	63	63		63
do .....	205	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Hartwell.....				30 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	218	N. end.....	140			
do .....	218	.....				50
do .....	221	.....				115
Total in Iron Ore Tract, belonging to the State, 787 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.						

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
JAY TRACT.						
Wilmington	6	.....		300		150
do	25	.....	200	200	278 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do	29	.....			429	
do	32	Ex. 200a. N P't. Sale of 1853				
do	51	N. end.....	140			
		Total in Jay Tract, belonging to the State, 1,297 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub> acres.				
MAUL'S PATENT.						
Chesterfield	30	All in Chesterfield.....		75	75	
do	50	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		100		
do	56	.....		200	200	
do	106	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			100	
		Total in Maul's Patent, belonging to the State, 475 acres.				
NORTH RIVER HEAD TRACT.						
North Hudson	13	.....	160	160	160	
do	14	.....	160	160	160	
do	22	.....		160	160	
do	23	.....		160		
do	44	.....			160	
do	46	.....		160	160	
do	83	All in North Hudson			80	
do	84	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ in North Hudson		80		
Elizabethtown	83	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Elizabethtown		80		
do	83	All in Elizabethtown			80	
do	84	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Elizabethtown		80		
do	98	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
do	103	.....		160	160	
do	104	.....		160	160	
do	110	.....		160	160	
do	126	.....	160			
do	128	Being the bed of the Boquet river, & land b'd beg. 8ft. E'ly from a black cherry tree in the highway fence nearly opposite the dwelling house of Elisha Holcomb, th. N. 11° E. 8r. and 17l. to E. bank of said river, th. down said river on its E. bank N. 65° 30' E. 20r. to the top of the lower falls, th. continuing on said E bank N. 50° E. 42r. to S. line of lot 2, Roaring Brook Tract, th. W. on said S. line 17r. & 15l., th. S. 50° W. 29r., th. S. 65° 30' W. 12r., th. N. 73° W. 16r., th. S. 17°				
	&					
	129					

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>NORTH RIVER HEAD TRACT</b> <i>(Continued).</i>				
Elizabethtown ..	128 & 129	W. 12r. to a pt. 4r. up stream (on E. bank of said river) from the top of the upper or Split Rock Forge Falls, th. S. 50° E. 16r. to a large rock near the west wheel track of the State road and th. N. 85° E. 10r. to beg.....		6	6	
		Total in North River Head Tract, belonging to the State, 2,046 acres.				
		<b>OLD MILITARY TRACT.</b> <i>Township 1, Thorn's Survey.</i>				
Elizabethtown ..	16	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40		
do ..	16	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Root & Nicholson.....			20	
Lewis .....	44	Bonded Oct. 18, 1847. Sold 1853 for tax of 1847....				160
do .....	50	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albany & Rensselaer Iron & Steel Co.....		88 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	
Elizabethtown ..	55	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , in Elizabethtown....		106		
do ..	55	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do ..	79	Original.....				160
do ..	81	do .....				160
Keene .....	88	do .....			*160	160
		Total in Old Military Tract, Township 1, Thorn's Survey, belonging to the State, 825 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				
		<b>OLD MILITARY TRACT.</b> <i>Townships 1 and 2, Richard's Survey.</i>				
Wilmington.....	13	Sale of 1853.....				64
Keene .....	14	N. W. cor.....		57		
do .....	14	N. W. cor. b'd beg. at N. W. cor. of lot at a p't 13l. S. E. from a silver birch tree, th. S. 34c. to Walter brook, th. down said brook as it winds & turns to a spruce tree blazed on N. & S. sides, th. N. 17c. to S. line of lot 15, & th. W. 26c. to beg.....				
do .....	15			315	57	
					850	

\* Also sold for taxes and bid in by the State at the 1881 Tax Sale.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIPS 1 AND 2, RICHARD'S SURVEY — (Continued).				
Wilmington.....	50	N. p't in Wilmington.....	187	187	187	
do .....	51	All in Wilmington.....	205	205		
do .....	51	N. P't in Wilmington.....			205	
do .....	52	N. P't in Wilmington.....		254		
do .....	52	All in Wilmington .....			254	
Keene .....	52	.....			514½	
Wilmington .....	54	Ex. E ¼ of W. ¼.....		835	885	
do .....	54	E. ¼ of W. ¼.....			187	
do .....	56	.....		882	382	
Keene .....	65	.....		700	914½	
do .....	69	.....		760	911	
do .....	93	.....		350	592	
		Total in Old Military Tract, Townships 1 and 2, Rich- ard's Survey, belonging to the State, 5,860 acres....				
		OLD MILITARY TRACT. Township 11.				
St. Armand.....	1	.....		120		
do .....	6	.....		160	160	
North Elba .....	15	.....		160	160	
do .....	20	.....		160	160	
St. Armand.....	22	.....	160	160		
do .....	26	.....		160	160	
do .....	28	Ex. 110a. N. W. cor.....	50	50		
North Elba .....	34	.....		160	160	
do .....	35	.....		160	160	
do .....	38	.....		160	160	
do .....	39	.....		160	160	
do .....	40	.....		160	160	
St. Armand.....	41	W. P't .....	103			
do .....	42	.....		180		
do .....	43	.....		160	160	
do .....	45	S. W. ¼.....		40		
do .....	45	.....			160	
do .....	50	.....		160	160	
North Elba .....	55	N. ¼ .....		80	80	
do .....	58	Sale of 1843 .....				160
do .....	59	.....		160	160	
do .....	60	.....		160	160	
St. Armand.....	69	.....		160		
do .....	69	N. ¼ .....			80	
do .....	69	S. ¼ .....			80	
do .....	70	Ex. S. W. ¼ .....		120	120	
do .....	71	.....		160	160	
North Elba .....	72	.....		160	160	
do .....	73	.....		160	160	
do .....	74	.....		160	160	
do .....	77	.....		160	163	
do .....	78	Ex. S. W. ¼ .....		120	122½	
do .....	78	S. W. ¼ .....			40½	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 11 — (Continued).				
North Elba	79			160	160	
do	80	All		160	160	
do	80	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	40			
do	81			160	160	
St. Armand	86	S. Pt.	120	120		
do	88		160	160	160	
do	90		160	160	160	
do	91			160	160	
North Elba	93			160	160	
do	98	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		120	120	
do	99			160	160	
do	100			160	160	
St. Armand	107			160	160	
do	108		160	160	160	
do	109			160	160	
do	110			160	160	
North Elba	114	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$			40	
do	115	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		120	120	
do	117	Reverted Oct. 1, 1844				
do	118			160	160	
do	120			160	160	
St. Armand	122			160	160	
do	124			160	160	
do	125		160	160	160	
do	127			160	160	
do	128		160	160	160	
do	129		160	160	160	
do	130			160	160	
North Elba	133	N. W. cor.	10			
do	133	All		160	160	
do	134			160	160	
do	135			160	160	
do	136	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	30			
do	136	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		90		
do	136	All			160	
do	137	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	50	50	
do	137	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ & N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$			150	
do	138	N. $\frac{1}{4}$			80	
do	139	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		80		
do	139	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$			80	
do	139	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$			80	
do	140			160	160	
St. Armand	144			160	160	
do	145			160	160	
do	146			160	160	
do	147			160	160	
do	148		160	160	160	
do	149			160	160	
do	150			160	160	
North Elba	154			160	160	
do	155			160	160	
do	156	N. W. cor.		70	70	
do	157			200	200	
do	159	N. $\frac{1}{4}$		80		



## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 11—(Continued).						
North Elba .....	160	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
St. Armand .....	164	.....		200	200	
do .....	165	.....		200	200	
do .....	166	.....		200	200	
do .....	167	.....		200	200	
do .....	168	.....		200	200	
do .....	169	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150	150	
North Elba .....	174	Ex. 70a. N. W. cor. ....		90	90	
do .....	175	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	175	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
do .....	176	.....		120	120	
do .....	177	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do .....	178	.....		200	200	
do .....	179	All .....		130		
do .....	179	N. end. ....	30			
do .....	180	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
St. Armand .....	181	W. Side .....		100		
do .....	181	W. Side 35c. wide. ....			105	
do .....	182	.....		300	300	
do .....	184	.....		300	300	
do .....	185	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		225	225	
do .....	185	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			75	
do .....	186	.....		300	300	
do .....	187	.....		160	160	
do .....	188	.....		160	160	
North Elba .....	193	.....		160	160	
do .....	195	.....		160	160	
do .....	196	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		90	90	
do .....	197	.....		200	175	
do .....	198	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Amanda Lyon .....		113 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	198	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			146 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	199	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150	150	
do .....	200	.....		160	160	
St. Armand .....	203	.....		160	160	
do .....	204	.....		160	160	
do .....	205	.....		160	160	
do .....	206	.....		160	160	
do .....	207	.....		160	160	
do .....	208	.....		160	160	
do .....	209	.....		160	160	
do .....	211	.....		160	160	
North Elba .....	213	.....		160	160	
do .....	215	.....		160	160	
do .....	218	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by O. Abel, Jr. ....		106 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	218	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by E. D. Hayes & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by O. Abel .....			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St. Armand .....	223	.....		160	160	
do .....	224	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 11—(Continued).						
St. Armand.....	225	.....		160	160	
do .....	226	.....		160	160	
do .....	227	.....		160	160	
do .....	228	.....		160	160	
do .....	230	.....		160	160	
do .....	231	.....		160	160	
North Elba.....	232	.....		160	160	
do .....	233	.....		160	160	
do .....	234	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
St. Armand.....	241	.....		120	120	
do .....	242	.....		160	160	
do .....	243	.....		160	160	
do .....	244	.....		160	160	
do .....	245	.....		160	160	
do .....	246	.....		160	160	
do .....	247	.....		160	160	
do .....	248	.....		160	160	
do .....	249	.....		160	160	
do .....	250	.....		160	160	
do .....	251	.....	160	160	160	
North Elba.....	252	.....		160	160	
do .....	253	N. E. cor.....	10			
do .....	253	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40		
do .....	253	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			80	
St. Armand.....	262	.....		160	160	
do .....	263	.....		160	160	
do .....	264	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	265	.....		160	160	
do .....	266	.....		160	160	
do .....	267	.....		160	160	
do .....	269	Ex. 100a. N. W. cor.....		60		
do .....	269	Ex. 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ 00a. N. W. cor., 126 $\frac{1}{4}$ r. square.....			60	
do .....	271	.....		160	160	
North Elba.....	275	.....		160	160	
St. Armand.....	282	.....		160	160	
do .....	283	.....		160	160	
do .....	284	.....		160	160	
do .....	285	.....		160	160	
do .....	286	.....		160	160	
do .....	287	.....		160	160	
do .....	288	.....		160	160	
do .....	289	.....		160	160	
do .....	290	.....		160	160	
do .....	303	.....		120	120	
do .....	304	.....		120	120	
do .....	305	.....		120	120	
do .....	306	.....		120	120	
do .....	307	.....		120	120	
do .....	308	.....		120	120	
do .....	309	.....		120	120	
do .....	310	.....		120	120	
North Elba.....	317	.....		200	200	
do .....	318	.....		160	160	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 11—(Continued).						
St. Armand.....	321	.....		120	120	
do .....	322	.....		160	160	
do .....	323	.....		160	160	
do .....	324	.....			160	
do .....	325	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	326	.....		160	160	
do .....	327	.....		160	160	
do .....	328	.....		160	160	
do .....	329	.....		160	160	
do .....	330	.....		160	160	
North Elba.....	333	.....	40			
do .....	338	N. W. P't rem. water. ....		20		
do .....	337	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150	150	
do .....	338	.....		160	160	
St. Armand.....	347	.....		160	160	
do .....	350	.....		160	160	
North Elba.....	354	.....		160	160	
do .....	355	.....		160	160	
do .....	357	.....		200	200	
do .....	358	.....		160	160	
do .....	359	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
do .....	360	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80	80	
Total in Old Military Tract, Township 11, belonging to the State, 28,896 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.						
OLD MILITARY TRACT. Township 12, Richard's Survey.						
North Elba.....	1	Sub. 3. Original .....				155 $\frac{8}{10}$
do .....	1	Sub. 8. ....				155
do .....	2	Sub. 1, ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				123
do .....	2	Sub. 8. ....	160	160	192 $\frac{7}{10}$	
do .....	3	Bid in School Fund Bond Sept. 6, 1859.....				1440
do .....	4	Bid in School Fund Bond, Sept. 6, 1859.....				835
do .....	5	.....		620	839	
do .....	6	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		720	720	
do .....	7	Sub. 1. Original .....			*160	160
do .....	7	Sub. 2. Original .....			*160	160
do .....	10	Sub. 1, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ redeemed from sale of 1871 by Munroe Hall ...	155 $\frac{5}{8}$			
do .....	10	Sub. 1. ....		187	168	
do .....	10	Sub. 2 Original .....				152
do .....	10	Sub. 3, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by David Jones, und $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chas. N. Williams & und. $\frac{3}{16}$ p'd by Oliver Abel .....				82 $\frac{1}{16}$

\* Also sold for taxes and bid in by the State at the 1881 Tax Sale.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
North Elba.....	10	OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 12, RICHARD'S SURVEY — (Continued). Sub. 4, ex. und. $\frac{1}{8}$ p'd by David Jones, und. $\frac{1}{8}$ p'd Chas. N. Williams, und. $\frac{3}{8}$ p'd by Oliver Abel & und. $\frac{1}{8}$ p'd by Chas. H. Faxon.....			44 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	13	.....		620	847 $\frac{6}{10}$	
	17	Sub. 2.....		155	155	
	17	Sub. 2, all of 100a. S. side contained in N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	17	Sub. 3, N. E. cor.....	1			
	17	Sub. 3, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		38 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	22	Ex. 700a. S. P't.....		740	686	
	23	Sub. 1.....		160	160	
	23	Sub. 2, Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	120	120	111	
	23	Sub. 3.....		188	188	
	23	Sub. 4, N. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	10			
	23	Sub. 4, all.....		188	174	
	24	Sub. 1, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	24	Sub. 2.....	167	167	152	
	24	Sub. 3.....		150	150	
	24	Sub. 4, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	30	.....		1440	1458	
	31	.....		640	710	
	32	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		320		
	32	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			589 $\frac{1}{10}$	
	33	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		560		
	33	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			583 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	34	.....		640	711 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	35	.....		1440	1458	
	37	Bid in School Fund Bond, Sept. 6, 1859.....				861
	38	Bid in School Fund Bond, Sept. 6, 1859.....				1449
	39	.....		640	708 $\frac{4}{10}$	
	40	Bid in School Fund Bond, Sept. 6, 1859.....				614
	41	Bid in School Fund Bond, Sept. 6, 1859.....				539
	43	Bid in School Fund Bond, Sept. 6, 1859.....				1278
		Total in Old Military Tract, Township 12, Richard's Survey, belonging to the State, 18,944 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, Township 12, Thorn's Survey.				
North Elba.....	1	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do.....	2	.....		160	160	
do.....	3	.....		160	160	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALES.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 12, THORN'S SURVEY—(Continued).				
North Elba.....	4	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	5	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
do .....	5	All.....			160	
do .....	6	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	6	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
do .....	7	.....		160	160	
do .....	8	.....		160	160	
do .....	9	.....		160	160	
do .....	10	.....		160	160	
do .....	11	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80	80	
do .....	11	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			80	
do .....	12	.....		160	160	
do .....	14	.....		160	160	
do .....	15	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	16	.....		160	160	
do .....	17	.....		160	160	
do .....	18	.....		160	160	
do .....	19	.....		160	160	
do .....	20	.....		160	160	
do .....	21	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
do .....	21	All.....			160	
do .....	22	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80	80	
do .....	23	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80	80	
do .....	24	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	25	.....		160	160	
do .....	26	.....		160	160	
do .....	27	.....		160	160	
do .....	28	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	28	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
do .....	29	.....		160	160	
do .....	30	.....		160	160	
do .....	31	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80		
do .....	31	All.....			160	
do .....	32	.....		160	160	
do .....	33	.....		160	160	
do .....	34	.....		160	160	
do .....	35	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	36	.....		160	160	
do .....	37	.....		160	160	
do .....	40	.....		160	160	
do .....	41	.....		160	160	
do .....	42	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	43	.....		160	160	
do .....	47	.....		160	160	
do .....	48	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40		
do .....	48	All.....			160	
do .....	49	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	50	All of 130a. W. side con- tained in E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	50			
do .....	50	.....		160	160	
do .....	53	.....		160	160	
do .....	54	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	55	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
North Elba	56	OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 12, THORN'S SURVEY — (Continued).				160
	57	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	40	40	40	
	59	Reverted Oct. 1, 1844. ....	80	80	80	
	60	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
	61	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		160	160	
	62	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
	63	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
	64	.....		160	160	
	65	.....		160	160	
	66	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
	67	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
	69	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
	69	All.....			160	
	83	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
	83	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
	84	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
	84	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			80	
	84	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
	90	.....		160	160	
	91	.....		160	160	
	96	.....		160	160	
	98	.....		160	160	
	101	Starch mill, b'd beg. on the west branch of the Ausable River, 80 feet below Fenout & Thompson's saw-mill, th. N. E'y 40 ft. to a large rock, th. S. E'y 60 ft, th. S. W'y 40 ft. & th. N. W'y 60 ft. to beg.....		2400 sq. ft.		
	115	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
	120	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			80	
	121	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
	121	.....			160	
	123	.....		160	160	
	126	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	120			
	126	.....		160	160	
	127	.....			160	
	128	.....			160	
	129	.....		160	160	
	130	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	80			
	130	.....		160	160	
	131	.....		160	160	
	132	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
	132	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
	134	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80	80	
	135	.....	160	160	160	
	136	.....		160	160	
	137	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
	138	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	80	80	80	
	139	W. end of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	20			
	140	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALES.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
North Elba.....	141	OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 12, THORN'S SURVEY—(Continued).				
do .....	141	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
do .....	142	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80		160
do .....	143	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				120
do .....	146	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	120			
do .....	147	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	148	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	149	.....		160	160	
do .....	153	.....		160	160	
do .....	154	W. Side .....	140			
do .....	154	.....		160	160	
		Total in Old Military Tract, Township 12, Thorn's Survey, belonging to the State, 12,580 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres.				
		PARADOX TRACT.				
Ticonderoga.....	23	.....				164
do .....	23	.....				164
do .....	24	N. W. cor., square.....	20			
do .....	24	.....		100		
do .....	25	.....				164
do .....	39	.....		100	160	
Schroon.....	85	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Roth...		80	80	
do .....	88	Ex. 25a. N. W. cor.....		135		
do .....	88	Ex. 28a. N. W. cor.....			135	
do .....	89	.....		160		
do .....	89	Ex. 13a. N. W. cor. ....			152 $\frac{1}{10}$	
do .....	89	N. W. cor.....			13	
do .....	95	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	135	.....	200	200	200	
North Hudson...	172	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ assessed to Crown Point Iron Co...		80	84 $\frac{2}{10}$	
do .....	174	.....		160	150	
do .....	184	.....		160		
do .....	184	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Wood- worth.....			58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	184	Und. $\frac{1}{4}$ heretofore p'd by Nelson Woodworth.....			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	185	.....		160	149 $\frac{2}{10}$	
do .....	217	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	224	.....	160	160	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	230	.....		160		
do .....	239	N. P't.....	53			
do .....	239	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ assessed in 1868 to Crown Point Iron Co., and in 1870 to J. E. Pond.		54		
do .....	239	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof assessed to J. E. Pond...				18
do .....	239	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ same.....				36
do .....	239	Und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ heretofore assessed to J. E. Pond..				36

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
PARADOX TRACT— (Continued).						
Moriah .....	292	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	293	Ex. 80a. N. W. cor.....	80	80	80	
do .....	294	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	295	W. side 110a. ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof Adirondack Co.'s land .....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	314	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	314	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			80	
do .....	314	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			80	
do .....	315	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	315	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			80	
do .....	315	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			80	
North Hudson..	350	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	353	Und .....	70			
do .....	353	.....		160	167	
do .....	354	.....	100			
do .....	358	N. Side .....	70			
do .....	399	.....			12	
do .....	402	N. W. cor., square .....	70			
Moriah .....	412	.....	160	160	160	
North Hudson..	413	.....		160	160	
do .....	419	.....			188 $\frac{1}{10}$	
Moriah .....	422	.....			188 $\frac{1}{10}$	
do .....	423	.....			188 $\frac{1}{10}$	
North Hudson..	427	W. end of 49a. N. W. cor.	48			
do .....	427	N. W. cor.....		49	49	
Total in Paradox Tract, belonging to the State, 4,741 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.						
PERU BAY TRACT.						
Chesterfield....	113	Reverted Dec. 16, 1857 .....				459 $\frac{7}{16}$
ROARING BROOK TRACT.						
Elizabethtown ..	2	Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867.....				243
do .....	5	E. p't in Elizabethtown..		100		
do .....	5	All in Elizabethtown....			106	
Keene .....	5	W. p't in Keene.....	150	150	150	
do .....	11	Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867.....				243
do .....	12	Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867.....				240
do .....	14	Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867.....				240
do .....	15	Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867.....				240
do .....	16	W p't in Keene.....		150	150	
Elizabethtown..	16	E. p't in Elizabethtown..		100	90	
do .....	26	.....		300	879	
do .....	27	.....			281	
do .....	28	E. p't in Elizabethtown .....		100		
do .....	28	All in Elizabethtown .....			131	



## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		ROARING BROOK TRACT — (Continued).				
Keene.....	28	W. p't in Keene.....	160	150	150	
do .....	29	.....	.....	300	281	
do .....	30	.....	.....	300	281	
do .....	31	Ex. 90a. N. W. cor. Sale of 1853.....	.....	.....	.....	70
do .....	31	N. W. cor.....	.....	90	90	
do .....	32	Ex. N. W. 100a. Sale of 1853.....	.....	.....	.....	60
do .....	32	N. W. cor.....	.....	100	100	
do .....	38	.....	.....	.....	284	
do .....	39	.....	300	300	284	
do .....	41	N. W. cor.....	100	.....	.....	
do .....	41	Ex. N. W. cor. Sale of 1853.....	.....	.....	.....	60
do .....	42	W. p't in Keene.....	150	150	.....	
Elizabethtown ..	42	E. p't in Elizabethtown.....	.....	100	.....	
do .....	42	All in Elizabethtown.....	.....	.....	184	
do .....	43	.....	.....	.....	284	
do .....	47	.....	.....	.....	280	
do .....	48	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ , or E. p't in Elizabeth- town.....	.....	150	.....	
Keene.....	51	.....	.....	200	.....	
do .....	57	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by O. Abel, Jr., & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Henry Glidden.....	.....	100	.....	
do .....	57	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Oliver Abel & Harry Glidden.....	.....	.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	58	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by O. Abel, Jr. & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Henry Glidden.....	.....	100	.....	
do .....	58	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Oliver Abel & Harry Glid- den.....	.....	.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	59	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by O. Abel, Jr. and und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Henry Glidden.....	.....	100	.....	
do .....	59	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Oliver Abel & Harry Glidden.....	.....	.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	65	W. P't or W. $\frac{1}{2}$ in Keene.....	150	150	.....	
do .....	65	W. P't in Keene.....	.....	.....	150	
do .....	66	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by O. Abel, Jr., and und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Henry Glidden.....	.....	100	.....	
do .....	66	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Oliver Abel & Harry Glidden .. Total in Roaring Brook Tract, belonging to the State, 6,152 acres.	.....	.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		SOUTH TRACT. Stower's Survey.				
Lewis.....	12	E. end.....	22	.....	.....	
do .....	27	.....	.....	235	235	
do .....	31	Sale of 1843.....	.....	.....	.....	244

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Jay.....	38	SOUTH TRACT, STOWER'S SURVEY — (Continued).		160	160	
		Total in South Tract, Stower's Survey, belonging to the State, 661 acres.				
Ticonderoga.....	35	STOUGHTON'S PATENT.				
do.....	36	Sale of 1866.....				+
do.....	37	do do.....				+
do.....	38	do do.....				+
do.....	39	do do.....				+
do.....	66	do do.....				+
		Total in Stoughton's Patent, belonging to the State, 1½ acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.				
		Township 14, Pond's Survey. N. ½ and S. E. ½.				
Minerva.....	6				160	
do.....	9			220	220	
do.....	10	S. ½.....		110	110	
do.....	11			160	160	
do.....	12			240	240	
do.....	14		160	160	160	
do.....	19				160	
do.....	20	All in Essex Co.....		131		
do.....	20	All in Minerva.....			181	
do.....	29	All in Essex Co.....		80		
do.....	30	N. E. ½.....		40		
do.....	33			160	160	
do.....	34	W. ½.....		80	80	
do.....	38			160	160	
do.....	40			160	160	
do.....	41	S. P't.....		15	15	
do.....	42	E. P't.....		140	140	
do.....	57	E. ½.....		80		
do.....	57	Easterly ½.....			80	
do.....	58			160	160	
do.....	59			160	160	
do.....	75	S. E. P't 56a. & W. P't 106a. ex. 56a., being so much of 60a. N. P't of lot as is contained therein		106		
do.....	77				166	
do.....	81				160	
do.....	82			160	160	
do.....	86	All in Essex Co.....		100		
do.....	87				160	
do.....	88				160	
do.....	98				160	
do.....	101				160	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 14, POND'S SURVEY — ( <i>Continued</i> ).				
Minerva.....	102	.....			240	
do .....	108	.....			198	
do .....	104	.....			132	
		Total in Township 14, Pond's Survey, Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 4,478 acres.				
		TOTTEN & CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 16.				
Minerva.....	13	.....		1000	1000	
do .....	14	.....		1000	1000	
do .....	15	.....		1000	1000	
do .....	16	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		250		
do .....	16	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			500	
do .....	17	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		250		
do .....	17	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			500	
do .....	20	.....		1000	1000	
do .....	21	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Mrs. E. C. Kent, Francis Byron, or Julia A. Kent .....			500	
do .....	22	Ex. 100a. N. & 100a. S. end. ....		800	800	
do .....	28	Same .....		800	800	
do .....	24	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		500		
do .....	24	.....			1000	
		Total in Township 16, Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 8,100 acres.				
		TOTTEN & CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 25, Bailey's Patent.				
Minerva.....	2	E. end .....		70		
do .....	2	E. end or P't .....			70	
do .....	8	.....		98	78	
do .....	9	.....		98	78	
do .....	11	.....		100	128	
do .....	15	.....		100	100	
do .....	17	.....		100	100	
do .....	30	.....			117	
do .....	37	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		50		
do .....	37	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			25	
do .....	37	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			25	
do .....	54	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		50	50	
do .....	64	.....			100	
do .....	69	.....			100	
do .....	71	.....			122	
do .....	72	.....			100	
do .....	73	.....			100	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 25, BAILEY'S PATENT—(Continued).</b>				
Minerva.....	74	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	75	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	78	.....			100	
do .....	79	.....		100		
		Total in Township 25, Bailey's Patent, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 1,733 acres.				
		<b>TOWNSHIP 25. Dominick's Patent.</b>				
Miverva .....	52	N. E. cor. 50a.....		50		
do .....	52	S. W. cor. 50a.....		50		
do .....	53	N. 1/4.....		100	100	
do .....	58	S. 1/4.....		100	100	
		Total in Township 25, Dominick's Patent, belonging to the State, 300 acres.				
		<b>TOWNSHIP 25. Thorn's Survey.</b>				
Minerva .....	1	.....		114	114	
do .....	2	.....			97	
do .....	3	.....			93	
do .....	4	.....			130	
do .....	5	.....		136	136	
do .....	6	.....			105	
do .....	7	.....			90	
do .....	8	.....			90	
do .....	9	.....			130	
do .....	10	.....			120	
do .....	11	.....			140	
do .....	12	.....			120	
do .....	13	.....			120	
do .....	14	.....			160	
do .....	15	Ex. 70a. N. W. cor.....		90	90	
do .....	17	.....			120	
do .....	19	.....			160	
do .....	21	Ore Bed Lot.....			140	
do .....	23	.....		160	160	
do .....	24	.....		160	160	
do .....	25	.....			160	
do .....	29	Ex. 24a. S. E. cor. 8c. wide N. & S. & 30c. long E. & W. ....			136	
do .....	30	Ex. 36a. S. P't 9c. wide N. & S. & 40c. long E. & W. ....			124	
do .....	31	.....			140	
		Total in Township 25, Thorn's Survey, belonging to the State, 3,030 acres.				

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 26.				
Minerva.....	15	.....			200	
do .....	16	.....			200	
do .....	17	.....			200	
do .....	18	.....		200	220	
do .....	20	.....		200	220	
do .....	21	.....		200	230	
do .....	25	.....		192	192	
do .....	26	W. Pt.....		84	84	
do .....	28	.....		160	160	
do .....	29	.....		160	160	
do .....	30	Ex. 100a. N'y end .....		100		
do .....	30	Ex. 100a. N. end.....			60	
do .....	33	.....			160	
do .....	35	.....		160	160	
do .....	36	E. Pt.....			92	
do .....	43	N. W. cor., square.....	50			
do .....	43	.....		200	200	
do .....	48	.....		240	240	
do .....	49	Ex. 75a W'ly p't.....			165	
do .....	52	Ex. 83a. N. E. cor. 15c. wide N. & S. & 22c. long E. & W.....		167	167	
do .....	53	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. 21a. N. W. cor., 15c. long N. & S. & 14c. wide E. & W.....		79	79	
do .....	57	.....		200	200	
do .....	58	.....	200	200	200	
do .....	62	.....		200	200	
do .....	66	.....		200	200	
do .....	67	.....		200	200	
do .....	68	.....		200	200	
do .....	71	.....			200	
do .....	74	.....		244	244	
do .....	76	.....			244	
do .....	78	.....		244	244	
do .....	81	.....		244	244	
do .....	82	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		122	122	
do .....	81	.....		266	256	
do .....	89	Ex. 80a. on W'ly line 19c. from S.W. cor. 20c. wide N. & S. & 40c. long E. & W.....		156		
Minerva.....	89	Ex. 80a. on S. W. line, &c.			156	
do .....	92	Ex. 93a. N. W. cor. or P't.	143			
do .....	92	.....		236	236	
do .....	98	.....		236	236	
do .....	94	.....		236	236	
do .....	96	Ex. 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. S. W. cor., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. long N. & S. & 24c. wide E. & W.....			209 $\frac{1}{4}$	
do .....	96	S. W. cor. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. long N. & S. & 24c. wide E. & W.....			73 $\frac{1}{4}$	
do .....	98	.....		236	236	
do .....	99	.....		236	236	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 26 — (Continued).				
Minerva.....	101	Ex. 100a. N. p't & 50a. N. W. cor. of rem.....		236	236	
do .....	102	N. end 50a. & all of 48a. S. E. cor. covered by 200a. W. P't or 200a. N. W. p't and is <i>not</i> covered by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a. S. E. cor., 21c. long N. & S. & 8c. wide E. & W. 34a.....		86	86	
do .....	103	All of 162a. W. P't contained in 25a. S. P't of 76a. N. P't of lot .....				17 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	103	All of 162a. W. P't contained in 25a. S. P't of 160a. N. P't of lot.....				17 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	103	All of 88a. E. P't of 200a. W. p't contained in 50a. N. p't & 43a. S. E. cor. of lot .....			25 $\frac{1}{100}$	
do .....	103	All of 162a. W. P't contained in 50a. N. P't & 43a. S. E. cor. of lot.....			47 $\frac{57}{100}$	
do .....	104	E. p't 122a. ex. 7a., being so much thereof as is included in 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. S. W. cor. of lot 21c. wide N. & S. 31c. long on N. line & 8c. on S. line, b'd E. by lake, and 2a. S. E. cor. thereof, 5c. on E. and 6c. on S. line, b'd N. W. by lake .....		118	118	59
do .....	105	N. W. p't.....				76
do .....	106	S. p't.....				
do .....	109	Ex. 100a. b'd beg. 11c. S. of N. W. cor., th. N. 59° E. 42c. to E'ly line of lot, th. S. 31° E. 24c., th. S. 59° W. 42c. across the lot to the W'ly line thereof & th. N. 31° W. 24c. to beg.....		186		
do .....	109	Ex. 200a N. P't .....				247
do .....	110	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		118		86
do .....	114	N. P't (Geo. W. Gillette) ..		80		236
do .....	117	N. P't 80a. & S. W. P't 100a.				180
do .....	118	N. W. cor., square, of 58a. remaining after ex. 60a. N. P't and 118a. S. P't of lot.	15			

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 26. (Continued).				
Minerva .....	118	N. P't 30a. & S. P't 126a. ....		136		
do .....	118	N. P't .....			89	
do .....	118	S. P't .....			26	
do .....	118	S. P't 126a. ex. 26a. S. P't thereof .....			100	
		Total in Township 26, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 9,119½ acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 27 — Richard's Survey.				
Newcomb .....	6	.....		233	233	
do .....	7	.....		250	250	
do .....	14	.....		160	160	
do .....	15	.....		160	160	
do .....	21	.....		160	160	
do .....	22	.....		160	160	
do .....	23	.....		160	160	
do .....	25	.....		160	160	
do .....	26	.....		160	160	
do .....	27	.....		160	160	
do .....	28	.....		160	160	
do .....	33	.....			160	
do .....	35	.....			160	
do .....	36	N. E. cor. ....		70	70	
do .....	36	N. W'ly end of 70a. N. E. cor. ....	28			
do .....	37	.....		250	250	
		Total in Township 27, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Richard's Survey, belonging to the State, 2,563 acres.				
		TOWNSHIP 27. Thorn's Survey.				
Newcomb .....	16	.....	80	80	80	
do .....	17	Ex. 55a. N. W. cor. ....		25	25	
do .....	18	.....		80	80	
do .....	19	.....		80	80	
do .....	23	.....		160	160	
do .....	24	.....		160	160	
do .....	33	.....	160	160	160	
do .....	35	.....		160	160	
do .....	36	.....		160	160	
do .....	42	.....		160	160	
do .....	43	.....		160	160	
do .....	44	.....		160	160	
do .....	45	.....		160	160	
do .....	46	.....		160	160	

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other title.
			1871.	1877	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 27, THORN'S SURVEY—(Continued).				
Newcomb.....	47	.....		160	160	
do .....	48	.....		160	160	
do .....	49	.....		160	160	
do .....	51	.....		160	160	
do .....	52	.....		160	160	
do .....	53	.....		160	160	
do .....	54	.....		160	160	
do .....	55	.....		160	160	
do .....	56	.....		160	160	
do .....	57	.....		160	160	
do .....	58	.....		160	160	
do .....	59	.....		160	160	
do .....	61	.....		160	160	
do .....	62	.....		160	160	
do .....	63	.....		160	160	
do .....	64	.....		160	160	
do .....	65	.....		160	160	
do .....	66	.....		160	160	
do .....	67	.....		160	160	
do .....	68	.....		160	160	
do .....	69	.....		160	160	
		Total in Township 27, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Thorn's Survey, belonging to the State, 5,225 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE Township 30.				
Minerva.....	1	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ & 200a. N. P't & 100a. S. P't of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....				
do .....	2	.....		800	800	
do .....	5	N. W. end.....	300	1000	1,000	
do .....	5	.....		1000		
do .....	5	Ex. 156a. S. P't.....			844	
do .....	5	Ex. 844a. N. P't & 75a. S. P't.....				81
do .....	6	All in Minerva.....		975	975	
North Hudson..	6	All in North Hudson.....		25	25	
Minerva .....	7	All in Minerva.....		750	750	
do .....	8	All in Minerva.....		400	400	
do .....	9	All in Minerva.....		25	25	
North Hudson..	9	All in North Hudson.....		975	975	
do .....	10	Ex. 200a. assessed to Dudley or David Durgin, b'd beg. at a hemlock stake standing S. 30° E. 50c. from N E cor. of lot, th. S. 60° W. 40c. to a cor. in the Dudley pond, th. S. 30° E. 50c. to a birch				



## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 30. (Continued).				
North Hudson..	10	tree for a cor., th. N. 60° E. 40c. to a spruce tree on E'y line of lot and th. N. 30° W. 50c. to beg. ....		800		
do ..	10	Ex. 200a. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 400a. N. W. end of lot.....			800	
do ..	11	.....	1000		1000	
do ..	12	.....	1000		1000	
do ..	12	Ex. 100a. N. P't assessed to Benj. Bullard .....			900	
do ..	18	Ex. 100a. S. end or S. E. P't.....	900			
do ..	18	Ex. 100a. S. P't assessed to Wm. Provencher or Provenche .....			900	
Minerva.....	15	All in Minerva.....	250		250	
North Hudson..	15	All in North Hudson.....	650			
do ..	15	N. W'y end b'd S. by Minerva.....			500	
do ..	15	S. E'y end b'd W'y by Minerva.....			250	
Minerva.....	16	All in Minerva.....	550		575	
North Hudson..	16	All in North Hudson .....	425		425	
do ..	17	All in North Hudson .....	300		300	
Minerva.....	18	All in Minerva.....	700			
do ..	18	S. E. P't in Minerva.....			700	
North Hudson ..	18	All in North Hudson.....	250		250	
Minerva .....	19	All in Minerva.....	800			
do .....	19	S. E. P't in Minerva.....			800	
North Hudson ..	19	All in North Hudson .....	150		150	
Minerva .....	20	All in Minerva.....	900		900	
North Hudson ..	20	All in North Hudson .....	100		100	
Minerva .....	21	All in Minerva.....	955		1000	
North Hudson ..	21	All in North Hudson .....	50			
Minerva .....	22	.....	1000			
do .....	22	All in Minerva.....			950	
do .....	23	.....	1000		1000	
do .....	24	Ex. 200a. b'd N. by Van Dusen's Creek, E'y & W'y by lot lines & S'y by line at right angles to said E'y & W'y line.....	800			
do .....	24	Ex. 200a. b'd N'y by Vanderwarker's creek, E'y & W'y by lot lines, & S'y by a line par'l to N'y line of Township .....			800	
		Total in Township 30, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 18,600 acres.				

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.</b> <i>Township 45.</i>				
Keene.....	38	All in Keene.....				490
do .....	39	All in Keene of 100a. S. E. cor. of lot.....				40
		Total in Township 45, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 520 acres.				
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.</b> <i>Township 50.</i>				
Newcomb.....	60, 61	All in Newcomb.....				190
do .....	65	Same.....				131
do .....	87			160		160
do .....	91					85
do .....	92			160		105
do .....	95			160		140
do .....	96			160		140
do .....	97			160		140
do .....	98, 99			178		178
do .....	108			180		180
do .....	104			180		180
do .....	105			180		180
do .....	106			180		180
do .....	107	Ex. 50a. S. W. cor.....				89
do .....	108			183		183
do .....	109			160		160
do .....	110			160		160
do .....	111			236		160
do .....	112			236		160
do .....	115-16			299		299
do .....	117			236		236
do .....	118			236		236
do .....	119			236		236
do .....	120			236		236
do .....	121			160		102
		Total in Township 50, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 4,566 acres.				
		<b>TRACT WEST OF ROAD PATENT.</b>				
North Hudson ..	4			160		160
do ..	5			160		152
do ..	7					68½
do ..	10		160	160		160
do ..	11		160	160		164½
do ..	27	Ex. und. ¼ R. R. lands.....		80		90
do ..	28	Same.....		80		80
do ..	29	Same.....		80		80
do ..	33					168½

## ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TRACT WEST OF ROAD PATENT—(Continued)				
North Hudson ..	34	.....			160	
do ..	35	.....		160	160	
do ..	36	.....			160	
do ..	37	.....			160	
do ..	40	.....			160	
do ..	43	.....		160		
do ..	47	.....		160	160	
do ..	54	.....			160	
Schroon .....	65	.....		127	127	
do .....	67	.....		160	160	
do .....	73	.....			160	
do .....	74	.....			160	
do .....	75	.....			160	
do .....	82	.....			160	
do .....	91	.....			116 $\frac{1}{10}$	
do .....	93	.....			120	
do .....	101	.....			160	
do .....	105	.....			115	
do .....	118	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by R. Seaman.....		68		
do .....	113	.....			120	
do .....	117	.....			160	
do .....	134	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{10}$ p'd by A. Smith, und. $\frac{1}{10}$ p'd by T. E. Davies for 1875, formerly p'd by A. Smith & und. $\frac{1}{10}$ p'd by E. O. Comar.....			73 $\frac{8}{10}$	
do .....	134	Und. $\frac{1}{10}$ heretofore p'd by A. Smith.....			72 $\frac{32}{100}$	
do .....	138	.....			96	
do .....	139	.....			50 $\frac{8}{10}$	
do .....	141	.....			83	
do .....	142	.....			74 $\frac{8}{10}$	
do .....	147	E. P't.....			83	
do .....	147	Ex. 83a E. P't.....			34	
do .....	148	.....			160	
Minerva .....	149	.....			157	
do .....	151	.....			141	
do .....	152	.....			182	
do .....	156	.....			144	
do .....	163	.....			167	
do .....	166	.....			167	
do .....	168	All in Minerva.....		60	60	
Schroon .....	168	E. P't in Schroon.....		60		
do .....	178	Original.....				
		Total in Tract West of Road Patent, belonging to the State, 5,894 $\frac{88}{100}$ acres.				52 $\frac{1}{100}$

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
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TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Chesterfield. ....	15	TREMBLEAU TRACT.				
		E. P't .....				50
North Elba .....	1	WHITE FACE MOUNTAIN TRACT.				
		Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Eliza A. Carter .....		749		
do .....	1	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Mrs. Eliza Carter .....				749
do ..	2	All in North Elba, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Eliza A. Carter .....		400		
do .....	2	All in North Elba, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Mrs. Eliza Carter .....				400
Wilmington ....	2	N. P't in Wilmington ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Eliza A. Carter .....		241 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	2	All in Wilmington ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Mrs. Eliza Carter .....				241 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Elba .....	5	All in North Elba, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Eliza A. Carter .....		765 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	5	All in North Elba, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Mrs. Eliza A. Carter .....				765 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wilmington ...	5	N. P't in Wilmington, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Eliza A. Carter .....		300		
do .....	5	N. P't in Wilmington, ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof p'd by Mrs. Eliza Carter .....				300
		Total in White Face Mountain Tract, belonging to the State, 2,456 acers.				

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 152,897 $\frac{1}{10}$ .*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		GORE, EAST OF TOWNSHIP 9. <i>Old Military Tract.</i>				
Bellmont .....	8	.....		160	160	
do .....	28	.....		160	282 $\frac{4}{10}$	
		Total in Gore, east of Township 9, Old Military Tract, belonging to the State, 442 $\frac{4}{10}$ acres.				
		MACOMB'S PURCHASE. <i>Great Tract 1—Township 8.</i>				
Brandon .....	22	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ . Sale of 1866 .....				25
do .....	45	B'd N. by land of A. Campbell, E. by Hinman & Harmon's land, S. by L. Brown's land & W. by lot line. ....		15		
		Total in Township 8, Macomb's Purchase, belonging to the State, 40 acres.				
		<i>Township 11.</i>				
do .....	2	Sub. 2. ....		69	69	
		<i>Township 12.</i>				
Duane .....	3	N. E. cor. ....		100		
do .....	3	N. E. cor. b'd S. by land of M. Ladd & W. by land of S. Tagert .....			100	
do .....	4	N. E. cor. ....		98	98	
do .....	4	B'd N. by Widow Berry's land & N. E. cor. of lot, or line par'l to S. line of lot, E. & W. by lot lines & S. by Mordecai Ladd's lands. ....			199	
do .....	6	N. E. cor. ....		142		
do .....	6	N. E. cor. 142a. ex. 128a. N. E. P't thereof, b'd N. by Town line, E. by lot line & land of T. V. Page, S. by Highway & land of T. V. Page & W. by land of Cogland .....			14	
do .....	6	N. E. P't b'd N. by Town line, E. by lot line & land of T. V. Page, S. by highway & land of T. V. Page & W. by land of J. Cogland .....			128	
do .....	6	S. W. cor. ....		200		

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TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Duane.....	6	MACOMBE'S PURCHASE, GREAT TRACT 1, TOWNSHIP 12 — (Continued). S. W. cor. b'd N. by lands of J. Cogland & E. by land of M. Brand.....			118	
do .....	6	S. W. cor. 200a. ex. 118a. S. W. cor. thereof, b'd N. by lands of J. Cogland & E. by lands of M. Brand.....			82	
do .....	7	All E. of Highway ex. 77a. b'd N. & E. by land of J. B. or John Duane, S. by Harriet Duane's land & 41a. b'd beg. at S. W. cor. of the Conly lot, th. E. 22c., th. S. 17c. 15l. to S. line of lot, th. W. on lot line to middle of Malone Road, th. N. on said road to beg. ....		415		
do .....	7	All E. of highway, 538a. ex. 117a. b'd N. & E. by J. B. Duane's land & S. by Harriet Duane's land & 11a., being all unpaid of "41a. b'd beg. at S. W. cor. of the Conly lot, th. E. 22c., th. S. 17c. 15l. to S. line of lot, th. W. on lot line to middle of Malone road & th. N. on said road to beg." ....			405	
do .....	8			556	556	
do .....	9				619	
do .....	10			636	636	
do .....	12	B'd N. by E. or E. M. Ladd's land, E. by M. or E. M. Ladd's land, S. by H. & J. Kerry's land, & W. by lot line .....			63	
do .....	13			617		
do .....	13	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			154	
do .....	13	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			154	
do .....	13	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			154	
do .....	13	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			154	
do .....	16			640	640	
do .....	17			650	650	
do .....	19	All S. of Turnpike ex. 180a. b'd beg. in center of Port Kent or Port Kent & Hopkinton Turnpike at a p't 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E. 11c. 35l. from intersection of said road with W. line of lot, th. S.				

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Duane.....	19	MACOMB'S PURCHASE, GREAT TRACT 1, TOWNSHIP 12—(Continued). 40c., th. E. 43c. to W. bank of outlet of Horse Shoe Pond, th. N. along said bank as it winds & turns to center of said Port Kent or Port Kent & Hopkinton Turnpike, & th. W'y along center of said Turnpike 55c. to beg. ....		202	202	
do .....	19	N. of Turnpike, b'd N. & E. by G. W. or Mary Olmstead's land, S. by Port Kent & Hopkinton Turnpike & W. by G. W. McNeil's land.....	20	20		
do .....	19	N. of Turnpike, b'd N. & E. by Mary Olmstead's land, George Olmstead's Est., or G. W. Olmstead's land, & W. by G. W. McNeil's land, George W. McNeil's land, or Orin Grimes' land .....			20	
do .....	21	Sub. 2.....		100	104	
do .....	21	Sub. 3.....		100	104	
do .....	21	Sub. 5, N. W. cor.....		62		
do .....	21	Sub. 6, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	50			
do .....	22	Sub. 1.....	96		96	
do .....	23	Sub. 3.....			115	
do .....	24	Ex. 200a. W. side.....		247		
do .....	24	Ex. 200a. W. P't.....			266	
do .....	25	Sub. 3.....		100		
do .....	25	Ex. 100a. N. E. cor .....			560	
do .....	25	N. E. cor .....			100	
do .....	26	.....		679	679	
do .....	29	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		328	338	
do .....	30	Ex. 50a. N. E. cor. & 50a. N. W. cor .....		498		
do .....	30	Ex. 50a. N. E. cor., 50a. N. W. cor. & 50a. S. E. cor. ....			443	
do .....	30	S. E. cor.....			50	
do .....	31	E. center part, b'd N. by J. Sheffield, E. by lot line, S. by land of S. Kempton & W. by Malone Road.....	40			
do .....	31	S. W. cor.....		175	65	
do .....	33	.....		595	595	
do .....	34	.....		685	685	
do .....	35	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		338		
do .....	35	W. P't, b'd E. by lands of C. J. Clark, M. Johnson & A. Burr .....			341	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
<b>MACOMB'S PURCHASE, GREAT TRACT 1, TOWNSHIP 12—(Continued).</b>						
Duane.....	36	Ex. 100a. S. W. cor.....		584	584	
do .....	36	S. W. cor.....			100	
do .....	37	.....		630	631	
do .....	42	.....		641	667	
do .....	43	Ex. 7 a. N. E. cor., & 15a., being so much of 91a., more or less, N. E. P't 37c. 34l. on N. 25c. 37l. on E. 35c. 60l. on S. & about 24c. 57l. on W., as is contained in said 76a. ....		552		
do .....	43	Ex. 88a. N. E. cor., b'd W. by Meacham Road, ex. 89a. N. E. cor. 24c. 37l. wide N. & S. 37c. 35l. long on N. line & 35c. 60l. on S. line.....			554	
do .....	46	.....		610	610	
do .....	47	.....		652	652	
do .....	48	Ex. 100a. N. W. cor. ....		463		
do .....	48	Ex. 100a. N. end, 15c. wide N. & S. & 66c. 48l. long E. & W. ....			443	
do .....	50	.....		483	483	
do .....	54	.....		501	501	
do .....	55	.....		443	543	
do .....	56	.....		468	469	
Total in Township 12, be- longing to the State, 16,214 acres.						
<b>TOWNSHIP 14.</b>						
<i>South <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> and North East <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>, Nathan Ward's Sub- division.</i>						
Brandon.....	8	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	11	Same.....		33	33	
do .....	11	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			33	
do .....	12	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	13	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	14	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		76		
do .....	14	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			114	
do .....	15	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		73	73	
do .....	16	S. $\frac{3}{8}$ of N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		70 $\frac{3}{8}$	70 $\frac{3}{8}$	
do .....	16	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....			35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	17	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	18	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	19	.....		169	169	
do .....	20	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ , S. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		106 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	20	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	



## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOWNSHIP 14, NATHAN WARD'S SUBDIVISION — (Continued).				
Brandon.....	23	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		36	36	
do .....	24	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		72	72	
do .....	25	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	27	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	39		39	
do .....	28	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....	34 $\frac{3}{8}$			
do .....	28	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	29	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		40	40	
do .....	34	S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		78	78	
do .....	35	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	36	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof.....			42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	38	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....	39 $\frac{3}{8}$		39 $\frac{3}{8}$	
do .....	41	.....		178	178	
do .....	42	N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	44	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			40 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	45	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	46	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	47	N. W. cor. square, of all ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	5			
do .....	47	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		48		
do .....	47	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			43	
do .....	48	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		78	78	
do .....	51	N. $\frac{3}{8}$ & S. $\frac{1}{8}$ .....		148	148	
do .....	52	N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	54	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	55	N. $\frac{3}{8}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		111	111	
do .....	57	N. $\frac{1}{8}$ & S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		156 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	58	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		76 $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{3}{8}$	
do .....	59	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		43		
do .....	59	All.....			120	
do .....	61	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		83	83	
do .....	62	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$		35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	64	S. $\frac{1}{8}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		70	70	
do .....	66	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		108		
do .....	66	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			108	
do .....	68	N. $\frac{1}{8}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	69	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		78	78	
do .....	70	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	71	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$			
do .....	71	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		67	67	
do .....	72	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$			
do .....	72	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....		84 $\frac{3}{8}$	84 $\frac{3}{8}$	
do .....	72	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....			42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	73	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	74	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{8}$ .....			36 $\frac{1}{2}$	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
TOWNSHIP 14, NATHAN WARD'S SUBDIVISION — (Continued).						
Brandon.....	77	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{4}$ .....		78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	78	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{4}$ .....		37 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	
do .....	81	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		37 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	
do .....	82	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$		36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	84	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{3}{4}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{3}{4}$ .....		78	78	
do .....	86	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	84			
do .....	86	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		126	126	
do .....	90	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	92	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		129	129	
do .....	96	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		41	41	
do .....	99	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	37	37	37	
do .....	100	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	101	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	39	39	39	
do .....	103	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	104	.....		178	178	
do .....	106	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. $\frac{3}{4}$ .....		109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	107	.....		128	128	
do .....	108	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			86	
Total in Township 14, be- longing to the State, 4,902 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres						
TOWNSHIP 15. North East $\frac{1}{2}$ .						
Duane.....	1	.....		469	469	
do .....	2	.....		469	469	
do .....	3	.....		469	469	
do .....	4	Ex. 345a E. P't .....		124	124	
do .....	4	E. P't .....			345	
do .....	5	.....		469	469	
do .....	7	.....		469	469	
do .....	8	.....		469	469	
do .....	9	.....		469	469	
do .....	10	.....		469	469	
do .....	11	.....			469	
do .....	12	.....		469	469	
do .....	13	.....		469	469	
do .....	14	.....		469	469	
do .....	15	.....		469	469	
do .....	16	W. End .....		95	95	
Total in Township 15, North East $\frac{1}{2}$ , belonging to the State, 6,661 acres.						

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
TOWNSHIP 15. North West $\frac{1}{4}$ .						
Duane .....	Unallotted.	S. E. cor. ....		456	456	
do .....		S. P't, 1,987a. ex. 456a. S. E. cor & 750a. W. end thereof. ....		781		
do .....		Same, ex. 450a. S. E. cor. excepted. ....			781	
do .....		4			119	
do .....		7			163 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....		14			163	
do .....		16			117	
do .....		18		166	166	
do .....		25		156	156	
Total in Township 15. North West $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 2,121 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.						
TOWNSHIP 15. South West $\frac{1}{4}$ .						
Brighton. ....	4	.....		100	103	
do .....	5	.....		100	103	
do .....	6	.....		100	103	
do .....	7	.....		100	103	
do .....	8	.....		100	100	
do .....	9	.....		100	100	
do .....	10	.....		100	100	
do .....	14	.....		100	109	
do .....	15	.....		100	108	
do .....	16	.....		100	100	
do .....	17	.....		100	100	
do .....	18	.....		100	100	
do .....	19	.....		100	100	
do .....	20	.....		100	100	
do .....	24	.....		100	100	
do .....	25	.....		100	104	
do .....	26	.....		100	100	
do .....	27	.....		100	100	
do .....	33	.....		100	100	
do .....	36	.....		100	100	
do .....	37	.....		100	100	
do .....	38	.....		100	100	
do .....	40	.....		100	100	
do .....	42	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do .....	46	.....		100	101	
do .....	47	.....		100	101	
do .....	48	.....		100	101	
do .....	49	.....		100	101	
do .....	51	.....		100	100	
do .....	52	.....		100	100	
do .....	53	.....		100	108	
do .....	55	.....		100	100	
do .....	56	.....		100	100	
do .....	57	.....		100	100	
do .....	58	.....		100	100	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOWNSHIP 15, SOUTH WEST $\frac{1}{2}$ — (Continued).				
Brighton.....	59	.....		100	100	
do .....	60	.....		100	100	
do .....	61	.....		100	100	
do .....	62	.....		100	100	
do .....	63	.....		100	106	
do .....	65	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ or E. Pt. ....		50		
do .....	65	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			52	
do .....	66	.....		100	103	
do .....	67	.....		100		
do .....	68	.....		100		
do .....	71	.....		100	100	
do .....	72	.....		100	100	
do .....	75	.....			103	
do .....	76	.....		100	103	
do .....	77	.....		100	103	
do .....	78	.....		100	103	
do .....	79	.....		100	103	
do .....	80	.....		100	112	
		Total in Township 15, South West $\frac{1}{2}$ , belonging to the State, 5,178 acres.				
		TOWNSHIP 18.				
Brighton .....	1	.....		328	328	
do .....	2	.....	328	328	328	
do .....	3	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		164	164	
do .....	4	.....		328	328	
do .....	5	.....		328	328	
do .....	6	.....		328	328	
do .....	7	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner .....		246		
do .....	7	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hart- well .....			123	
do .....	7	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hart- well .....			123	
do .....	8	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner .....		246		
do .....	8	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell .....			246	
do .....	9	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner, & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner .....		164		
do .....	9	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell .....			164	
do .....	10	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner, & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner .....		164		
do .....	10	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell .....			164	
do .....	11	.....	328	328	328	
do .....	12	.....	328	328	328	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Brighton.....	13	TOWNSHIP 18—(Continued).		328	328	
do .....	14	.....		328	328	
do .....	16	.....		328	328	
do .....	17	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner, & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	17	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			82	
do .....	17	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ , same.....			82	
do .....	18	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	18	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			164	
do .....	19	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	19	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			164	
do .....	20	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	20	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			164	
do .....	21	.....		328	328	
do .....	22	.....		328	328	
do .....	23	.....		328	328	
do .....	24	.....		328	328	
do .....	25	.....		328	328	
do .....	26	.....		328	328	
do .....	27	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	27	E $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			82	
do .....	27	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ , same.....			82	
do .....	28	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	28	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			164	
do .....	29	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	29	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			164	
do .....	30	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner.....		164		
do .....	30	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell.....			164	
do .....	31	.....		328	328	
do .....	32	.....		328	328	
do .....	33	.....		328	328	
do .....	34	.....		328	328	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOWNSHIP 18—(Continued).				
Brighton.	35	.....		328	328	
do	36	.....		328	328	
do	37	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner		164		
do	37	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by C. Turner			82	
do	37	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , same			82	
do	38	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner		164		
do	38	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by C. Turner			164	
do	39	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner		164		
do	39	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by C. Turner			164	
do	40	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner		164		
do	40	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by W. W. & G. W. Hartwell			164	
do	41	.....		328	328	
do	42	.....		328	328	
do	43	.....		328	328	
do	44	.....		328	328	
do	45	.....		328	328	
do	46	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner		164		
do	46	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by C. Turner			164	
do	47	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner		164		
do	47	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by C. Turner			82	
do	47	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , same			82	
do	48	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner		246		
do	48	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by C. Turner			246	
do	50	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Albert Turner & und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Chauncey Turner		164		
do	50	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by C. Turner			164	
do	56	.....		328	328	
do	57	.....		328		
do	57	E. $\frac{1}{4}$			164	
do	57	W. $\frac{1}{4}$			164	
do	58	W. P't		248	248	
do	66	.....		328	328	
do	67	.....		328		

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Brighton.....	67	TOWNSHIP 18—(Continued). E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				164
do .....	67	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				164
do .....	68	W. P't.....		243		243
do .....	76	S. W. cor., 27c. N. & S. & 35c. E. & W.....		94		
do .....	77	S. W. cor. or S. W. P't 21c. N. & S. & 36c. E. & W.....		75	75	
do .....	78	B'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by land of Wm. Rick- etson & W. by F. T. B. Weller's land .....		105		
do .....	78	Middle P't 19c. wide across the lot from N. to S., b'd E. by Res. land of W. Ricketson & W. by Res. land of F. T. B. Weller.....				105
do .....	87			328		
do .....	87	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				164
do .....	87	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				164
do .....	88	W. P't.....		243		243
do .....	97			328		
do .....	97	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				164
do .....	97	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				164
do .....	98	Ex. 160a. N P't.....		168		
do .....	98	All of 243a. W. P't not contained in 160a. N. P't of lot.....				124 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Total in Township 18, be- longing to the State, 15,785 acres				
Brandon.....		TOWNSHIP 20. Whole 30,650a., ex. 320a. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 10 & 320a. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 15 .....		30010		
Brandon.....		TOWNSHIP 20. Samuel Shaw's Subdivision.				
do .....	1					640
do .....	2					640
do .....	3					640
do .....	4	{ State Fish Hatchery, Chap. 85, Laws 1885. }				640
do .....	5					640
do .....	6					790
do .....	7					640
do .....	8					640
do .....	9					320
do .....	10	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				640
do .....	11					640
do .....	12					640
do .....	13					640
do .....	14					320
do .....	15	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				320

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOWNSHIP 20, SAMUEL SHAW'S SUBDIVISION — (Continued).				
Brandon.....	16	.....			640	
do .....	17	.....			640	
do .....	18	.....			790	
do .....	19	.....			790	
do .....	20	.....			640	
do .....	21	.....			640	
do .....	22	.....			640	
do .....	23	.....			640	
do .....	24	.....			640	
do .....	25	.....			640	
do .....	26	.....			640	
do .....	27	.....			640	
do .....	28	.....			640	
do .....	29	.....			640	
do .....	30	.....			790	
do .....	31	.....			790	
do .....	32	.....			640	
do .....	33	.....			640	
do .....	34	.....			640	
do .....	35	.....			640	
do .....	36	.....			640	
do .....	37	.....			640	
do .....	38	.....			640	
do .....	39	.....			640	
do .....	40	.....			640	
do .....	41	.....			640	
do .....	42	.....			790	
		Total in Township 20, Samuel Shaw's Subdivision, belonging to the State, 26,500 acres				
		TOWNSHIP 23.				
		North $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Brandon.....		E. end.....		4379	4379	
		TOWNSHIP 23.				
		South East $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Harrietstown .....		E. end of 1240a. S. end. ....			300	
do .....		N. end. 6280a., ex. 144a. ....				
		N. W. cor. thereof 80c. long N. & S. by 18c. wide E. & W.; 40a. being Birch Island, in S'y end of the "Upper Saranac Lake, near & in a N'y direction from Corry's Carry;" 267a. b'd beg. at a stake and stones, N. 2° W. 24r. from a large rock on N'y bank of the outlet to Upper Saranac Lake & 2r. & 10 ft. below				



## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Harrietstown .....		TOWNSHIP 23, SOUTH EAST $\frac{1}{4}$ —(Continued). the State Dam, called Norton's Dam, th. N. 80° E. 150r. to a stake & stones, standing 10r. N. of the N. bank of said outlet, th. S. 10° E. 214r. to a stake & stones on a high hill, th. S. 80° W. 200r. to a stake & stones, th. N. 10° W. 214r. & th. N. 80° E. 50r. to beg. 266 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. b'd beg. at a large rock on the S'y shore of the Upper Saranac Lake, which rock is near the Indian Carry, nearly N. from Jesse Corry's "Rustic House," & S. from house on Birch Island, th. N. 34r., th. E. 114r., th. S. 230r., th. W. 194r., th. N. 200r. & th. E. 80 r. to beg. ....				
		Total in Township 23, South East $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 5,895 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.		5595 $\frac{3}{4}$	5562 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Harrietstown .....		TOWNSHIP 23. South West $\frac{1}{4}$ . N. E. cor., 80c. long N. & S. & 49 $\frac{5}{10}$ c. wide E. & W. ....				396
Harrietstown .....		TOWNSHIP 24 North East $\frac{1}{4}$ . W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		3750	3750	
Harrietstown .....		TOWNSHIP 24. North West $\frac{1}{4}$ . Whole. ....		7500		
do .....		Ex. 1000a N. W. cor. & 1215a. water .....				5285
do .....		N. W. cor. ....				1000
		Total in Township 24, North West $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 7,500 acres.				
Harrietstown ..		TOWNSHIP 24. South East $\frac{1}{4}$ . Whole .....		7500		

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Harrietstown . . . . .		TOWNSHIP 24. South West $\frac{1}{4}$ . Whole . . . . .		7500	7500	
Harrietstown . . . . .		TOWNSHIP 27. North West $\frac{1}{4}$ . B'd N. by 1961a. N. end, E. by N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ . S. by Rackette River & Pond, or Ampersand Pond or Lake & the branch of Rackette River, & W. by a line par'l to E. line, being the same land conveyed by John & Thomas Appleby, Jr., to Thomas Lawrence, Sept. 25, 1839.		1000		
do . . . . .		Lot 1, 390 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. & W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 3, 195 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. in 1561a. W. end of 1961a. N. P't. Total in Township 27, North West $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 1,585 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.			585 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT. Township 8.				
Bellmont . . . . .	36	N. W. cor. . . . .		200		
do . . . . .	36	Same, square. . . . .			200	
do . . . . .	55			640	640	
do . . . . .	63	W. end of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .	100			
do . . . . .	63	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .		160	160	
do . . . . .	65			640	640	
do . . . . .	66			640	640	
do . . . . .	85	All not contained in 250a. S. E. cor., square, of all ex. 240a. N. W. cor. . . . .				390
do . . . . .	86	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .		480	480	
do . . . . .	87	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .		320		
do . . . . .	87	All . . . . .			640	
		Total in Old Military Tract, Township 8, belonging to the State, 3,790 acres.				
		OLD MILITARY TRACT. Township 9.				
Franklin . . . . .	7	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .		36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bellmont . . . . .	28			152	152	
Franklin . . . . .	30	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 114a. W. P't. . . . .		76	76	
Bellmont . . . . .	45		160		160	
do . . . . .	81	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .		120		
do . . . . .	81	All . . . . .			160	
do . . . . .	97	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ . . . . .	120		120	
do . . . . .	99			160	160	
Franklin . . . . .	102	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. 120a. . . . .	160			
do . . . . .	102	All . . . . .			200	
Bellmont . . . . .	127		116 $\frac{1}{4}$		116 $\frac{1}{4}$	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 9—(Continued).				
Franklin.....	138	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		50	50	
do .....	147	.....		200	200	
do .....	150	.....		180	180	
Bellmont.....	152	.....		160	160	
do .....	171	.....		160	160	
do .....	173	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
Franklin.....	174	.....		200	200	
do .....	176	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
do .....	177	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
do .....	182	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
do .....	184	Same.....		40	40	
do .....	186	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		135		
do .....	186	All .....			180	
do .....	191	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120		
do .....	191	All .....			160	
do .....	206	Ex. 60a. W. P't in Tanner's Pond .....		100		
do .....	206	All .....			100	
do .....	213	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40		
do .....	213	All .....			160	
do .....	214	.....		200	200	
do .....	225	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
Bellmont.....	228	.....		160	160	
do .....	241	.....		160	160	
Franklin.....	242	.....		160	160	
do .....	246	.....		200	200	
do .....	249	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
do .....	263	.....		160	160	
Bellmont.....	264	.....		160	160	
do .....	273	.....			160	
do .....	274	.....			160	
Franklin.....	278	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	279	.....		160	160	
do .....	283	.....		180	180	
do .....	295	.....			200	
do .....	296	.....		160	160	
Bellmont.....	300	.....		160	160	
do .....	305	Ex. 25a. N. W. cor. ....			135	
do .....	308	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 13a. W. side thereof .....		67	67	
do .....	309	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			40	
do .....	310	.....		160	160	
Franklin.....	315	.....		160	160	
do .....	316	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		120	120	
do .....	329	.....		160	160	
do .....	381	.....		200	200	
Bellmont.....	338	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40	40	
do .....	339	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		40		
do .....	339	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 40a. S. W. cor. thereof .....			40	
do .....	341	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			80	
do .....	341	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80		
do .....	341	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 60a. W. side thereof sold to Henry Wood .....			20	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 9—(Continued)</b>				
Bellmont.....	342	.....			85	
do .....	343	.....			107	
do .....	346	Ex. 40a. N. E. cor. 20c. square & 80a. S. P't, b'd N'y by a line par'l to S. line. ....			79½	
Franklin.....	350	Ex. 69½a. b'd beg. in S. W. cor. of lot, th. N. 20c., th. N. 50° E. 22c. 33l., th. S. 40° E. 30c., th. S. 50° W. 8c. 33l. to S. line of lot & th. W. on S. line to beg. ....	119 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	119 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>100</sub>		
do .....	350	All .....			188 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	352	.....	182 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	182 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	182 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	353	Reverted resale Oct 24, 1867 .....				180
do .....	354	.....			220 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	355	.....		200	195 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	356	Ex. S. W. ¼ .....		127 <sup>95</sup> / <sub>100</sub>		
do .....	356	All .....			170 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	357	N. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ .....		83 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	84½	
do .....	358	.....		200	205 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	359	.....		161 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	161 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
		Total in Old Military Tract, Township 9, belonging to the State, 8,740 <sup>23</sup> / <sub>100</sub> acres.				
		<b>OLD MILITARY TRACT, Township 10.</b>				
Franklin.....	15	.....		200	200	
do .....	16	Ex. S. ¼ of N. ¾ of E. ¼ .....		166½	166½	
do .....	17	Same .....		166½	166½	
do .....	18	.....		200	200	
do .....	19	Ex. 80a. E. P't & 40a. N. ¼ of W. 120a. ....			80	
do .....	22	S. P't .....		84		
do .....	33	.....		200	200	
do .....	34	.....		200	200	
do .....	38	.....		200	200	
do .....	83	W. P't .....			108	
do .....	84	S. W. cor. ....		15	15	
do .....	85	.....		168	168	
do .....	87	.....		168	168	
do .....	88	.....			168	
do .....	89	.....		168	168	
do .....	90	.....		168	168	
do .....	96	.....		168	168	
do .....	106	.....		200	200	
do .....	107	.....		200	200	
do .....	112	.....		200	200	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 10 — (Continued).				
Franklin	118	.....		200	200	
do	114	.....	200	200	200	
do	115	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. 80a. & S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. 120a .....	120			
do	115	All .....		200	200	
do	116	.....			200	
do	126	.....	200	200	200	
do	127	.....	200	200	200	
do	128	.....	200	200	200	
do	138	.....		200	200	
do	141	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. 80a .....	160			
do	141	All .....		200	200	
do	144	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. 80a. & S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. 120a .....	120			
do	144	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 120a. W. P't. ....		160	160	
do	152	.....		200		
do	153	.....			200	
do	166	Ex. 80a. E. P't & 80a. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 120a. W. P't .....		40		
do	166	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 120a. W. P't .....			40	
do	167	.....		200	200	
do	168	.....		200	200	
do	171	.....	200	200	200	
do	179	.....	200	200	200	
do	185	.....	200	200	200	
do	186	.....	200	200	200	
do	187	.....	200	200	200	
do	188	.....		200	200	
do	189	.....	200	200	200	
do	190	.....		200	200	
do	191	.....			200	
do	193	.....	200	200	200	
do	195	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 80a. E. P't .....			40	
do	198	All of 150a. N. end con- tained in S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	25			
do	198	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150		
do	198	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do	199	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		100	100	
do	200	.....		200	200	
do	209	.....		200		
do	209	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by Caroline O. Pierce .....			100	
do	209	Und. $\frac{1}{4}$ on which the taxes of 1876 were paid by Caroline O. Pierce .....			100	
do	210	.....		200	200	
do	211	S. P't .....	40			
do	211	All .....		200	200	
do	212	.....			200	
do	213	.....		200	200	
do	214	.....	200	200	200	
do	215	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	133 $\frac{1}{2}$			
do	215	All .....		200	200	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 10—(Continued).				
Franklin	218	.....	200	200		
do	219	.....	200	200		
do	223	Ex. 80a. E. P't known as "Mill Lot".....	120			
do	223	"Thatcher Mill," 200a., ex. 80a. b'd beg. on E. line of lot, in the center of the north branch of Saranac River, th. N. & also S. on said lot line an equal distance from the center of said river sufficiently far that two lines running par'l to said river in a S. W'y direction, to the intersection of a line drawn par'l to the E. line of lot through the center of a small natural pond called "Little Lily Pool Pond," shall contain 80a. of land, $\frac{1}{2}$ of which is on each side of the center of said river.....			120	
do	224	.....	200	200	200	
do	225	.....	200	200	200	
do	226	.....	200	200	200	
do	227	.....	200			
do	228	Ex. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. 120a. ....	160	200	200	
do	229	Ex. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of W. 120a. ....	160	200	200	
do	230	.....	200	200	200	
do	231	.....	200	200	200	
do	232	.....		200		
do	232	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Caroline O. Pierce.....			100	
do	232	Und. $\frac{1}{2}$ , on which taxes of 1876 were paid Caroline O. Pierce.....			100	
do	233	.....		200	200	
do	250	.....		200	200	
do	251	.....	200	200	200	
do	252	.....	200	200	200	
do	253	.....	200	200	200	
do	254	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	150			
do	254	.....		200	200	
do	255	.....	200	200	200	
do	256	.....		200	200	
do	256	.....	200	200	200	
do	267	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	150	150	150	
do	268	.....	200	200	200	
do	269	.....		200	200	
do	270	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ & N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	150			

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 10—(Continued).				
Franklin.	270			200	200	
do	271	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	100			
do	271	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150	150	
do	278	Ex. 40a. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. 80 .....		160		
do	278	Ex. 40a. N. E. cor. & 40a. S. E. cor. ....			120	
do	280			200		
do	280	Ex. 10a. S. W. cor. ....			190	
do	281			200	200	
do	285	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do	287			200	200	
do	288	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		100		
do	288	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do	288	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do	289			200	200	
do	290	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ a. & 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ a., being so much of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ as is not contained in S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of W. 120a. ....	60	60		
do	290	All. ....			200	
do	292		200	200	200	
do	294		200	200	200	
do	295		200	200	200	
do	296		200	200	200	
do	307		200	200	200	
do	308		200	200	200	
do	309			200	200	
do	310		200	200		
do	311			200		
do	312	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	50			
do	312			200		
do	312	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			100	
do	313		200	200	200	
do	314			200	200	
do	316	N. end of all ex. 50a. S. W. cor. ....	100			
do	316	Ex. 50a. S. W. cor. ....		150		
do	317	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	150	150	150	
do	318		200	200		
do	318	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			150	
do	319	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		100		
do	319	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do	323	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			100	
do	324	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150	150	
do	325	Ex. 70a. N. end across. ....		130	130	
do	327			200	200	
do	328			200	200	
do	329			200	200	
do	330			200		
do	331		200	200	200	
do	332	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	100			
do	332	All. (Dam on lot) .....		200	200	
do	338			200		

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		OLD MILITARY TRACT, TOWNSHIP 10—(Continued).				
Franklin.....	334	(Dam built by Comm'rs.).....		200		
do .....	335	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ . (Dam floods partly).....	100			
do .....	335	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150		
do .....	349	.....		240		
do .....	350	.....		240	240	
do .....	351	.....	240	240	210	
do .....	352	.....		240	240	
do .....	353	.....	240	240	240	
do .....	355	.....		240	240	
do .....	356	.....		240	240	
do .....	357	.....		240		
		Ex. 40a. S. E. cor. & 40a. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....				120
do .....	357	S. E. cor.....				40
do .....	358	.....		240	240	
do .....	359	Ex. 50a. W. end, sold Geo. La Bounty April 17, 1885.				
do .....	360	.....	190	190		
		.....	240	240	240	
		Total in Old Military Tract, Township 10, belonging to the State, 28,948 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				
		ST. REGIS RESERVATION.				
		<i>Farm Lots.</i>				
Bombay .....		6 rods square in N. E. P't of lot. Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867.....				6rs.
		MILE SQUARE LOTS ON SALMON RIVER.				
		<i>House Lots.</i>				
Fort Covington.	( 26 )					
do .....	( 27 )	Village Lots.				
do .....	( 28 )					



## FULTON COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 8,014 $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		CHASE'S PATENT.				
Bleecker.....	8	.....	100	100		
do .....	35	.....		100	100	
do .....	37	E. P't. ....		50	50	
do .....	41	.....			100	
do .....	42	.....			100	
do .....	44	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		50		
do .....	44	E. P't. ....			50	
do .....	44	W. P't. ....			50	
do .....	48	Ex. 70a. N. W. cor. ....		30		
do .....	52	E. P't. ....			50	
do .....	53	.....		100	100	
do .....	56	.....			100	
do .....	60	.....		100	100	
do .....	61	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	69	.....			100	
do .....	70	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		50	50	
do .....	71	.....		100	100	
do .....	72	.....		100	100	
do .....	73	.....		100	100	
do .....	74	.....		100	100	
do .....	75	.....		100	100	
do .....	77	.....		100	100	
do .....	78	.....		100	100	
do .....	79	N. W. P't in Bleecker. ....		80		
do .....	79	All in Bleecker. ....			80	
Mayfield.....	81	.....		100	100	
do .....	83	All in Mayfield .....		65		
do .....	83	E. P't in Mayfield .....			65	
Bleecker.....	83	N. W. P't in Bleecker .....		35		
do .....	88	All in Bleecker. ....			35	
Mayfield.....	92	All in Mayfield. ....		30	30	
do .....	101	Same. ....			10	
Bleecker.....	103	All in Bleecker. ....			15	
Mayfield.....	110	N. W. cor. 30a. & S. W. cor. 15a. ....		45	45	
do .....	111	.....		100	100	
do .....	114	.....		100	100	
do .....	115	.....		100	100	
do .....	116	All in Mayfield .....		35		
do .....	116	S. P't in Mayfield. ....			35	
		Total in Chase's Patent, belonging to the State, 2,595 acres.				
		GLENN, BLEECKER AND LANSING PATENT.				
Mayfield.....	2	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ , Subs. 1 & 2 .....		250		
do .....	2	Sub. 1. ....			125	
do .....	2	Sub. 2. ....			125	

## FULTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		GLEN, BLEECKER AND LANSING PATENT—(Continued).				
Mayfield	3	Sub 1.		100	125	
do	4	Sub. 2.			99	
do	4	Sub. 3.		99	99	
do	4	Sub. 4.		80	80	
do	4	Sub. 5.		119	109	
do	4	Sub. 6.		99	99	
do	4	Sub. 7.		99	99	
do	6	Sub. 5, S. $\frac{1}{4}$		50		
do	6	Sub. 5, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Mayfield.			50	
do	6	Sub. 7.		100	100	
do	6	Sub. 10.		100	100	
do	9	Sub. 5.		94	94	
do	9	Sub. 6.		94	94	
do	9	Sub. 7.		113	94	
do	11	Sub. 3.			105	
do	11	Sub. 4.			105	
do	11	Sub. 7.			100	
do	11	Sub. 9.			105	
do	11	Sub. 11.			100	
do	11	Sub. 12.			100	
Bleecker.	14	Sub. 6.		100	100	
do	15	Sub. 1.			125	
Mayfield.	16	Sub. 1.			100	
do	16	Sub. 8, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .		50		
do	16	Sub. 8, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Mayfield.			50	
do	17	Sub. 2.	125	125	125	
do	17	Sub. 3.	125	125	125	
do	17	Sub. 5.		125	125	
do	17	Sub. 6.		125	125	
do	17	Sub. 7.	125	125		
Bleecker.	18	Ex. 200a. N. side.		550		
do	21	Sub. 3, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .		52		
do	21	Sub. 3, ex. 50a. N. P't 16c. 13l. wide N. & S.			53	
do	22	Sub. 1.		100	50	
do	25	Sub. 2, N. W. cor.		35		
do	25	Sub. 2, N. W. cor. b'd S. by Stony Creek.			35	
do	33	E. P't.			100	
do	34	Sub. 4.		200		
do	35	Ex. Subs. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 & W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Subs. 2 & 3.		383 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do	41	Sub. 6.		100	100	
do	41	Sub. 7.		100	100	
do	41	Sub. 8.		100	100	
do	41	Sub. 10.		100	100	
do	43	Sub. 3, Ex. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. E. P't.			24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do	43	Sub. 4, Ex. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. E. P't.			36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do	43	Sub. 8, Ex. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. E. P't.			24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Caroga	45	Sub. 4, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ or E. P't.		50	50	
do	51	Sub. 1.	125	125		
do	51	Sub. 2.	125	125		
do	51	Sub. 3.		125		
do	51	Sub. 5.	125	125		

## FULTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>GLEN, BLEECKER AND LANSING PATENT—(Continued).</b>				
Caroga	51	Sub. 7.	125	125		
do	51	Sub. 8.	125	125		
do	52	Sub. 2.		125		
do	52	Sub. 6.		100	100	
do	53	Sub. 7.		125	100	
do	53	Sub. 10.		125	100	
do	58	Sub. 8.		100		
do	59	Sub. 1.		100		
do	59	Sub. 1, b'd N. by Great Lot 60, E. & S. by land of William Claffin & W. by Canada Lake			100	
do	61	Sub. 4.		100		
do	62	S. E. cor., square	90			
do	62	N. W. cor.		240		
do	62	Sub. 2.		100		
do	62	Sub. 3.		100		
do	62	Sub. 6.		100		
do	62	Sub. 7.		100		
do	62	Sub. 8.		100		
do	62	Sub. 9.		100		
do	62	Sub. 10.		100		
do	63	S. P't.	300	300	300	
do	68	Sub. 10.		100	100	
Stratford	71	Sub. 1.		100	100	
do	71	Sub. 4.		100	100	
do	71	Sub. 5.		100	100	
do	82	E. P't, 355a.; N. E. cor., 227a. & S. E. cor., 228a., 515a.; ex. 60a. S. E. cor. thereof		455		
do	82	B'd N. & W. by S. Johnson's land, E. by lot line & S. by Middle Sprite.			118	
do	82	N. E. cor.			227	
do	83	Sub. 3, S. P't of N. †.	30			
do	83	Sub. 4, S. †.		50		
do	83	Sub. 4, S. P't b'd N. by line par'l to N. line of Sub. & W. 19c. 14l. by Sub. line			50	
do	88	Sub. 5		100	96	
do	83	Sub. 6, ex. 90a. N. P't.	10			
do	84	Sub. 2.		100	100	
do	84	Sub. 4.		100	100	
do	84	Sub. 5.		100	100	
do	85	Sub. 4.		100	100	
do	85	Sub. 9, N. †.		50	50	
do	90	Sub. 1, N. P't of 32a. S. P't.	4			
		Total in Glen, Blecker and Lansing Patent, belonging to the State, 9,447 <sup>181</sup> / <sub>100</sub> acres.				

## FULTON COUNTY.

TOWN	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
<b>JERSEYFIELD PATENT.</b>						
Stratford	32	Sub. 3, W. $\frac{1}{2}$		100		
do	32	Sub. 5, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex. 123a. E. P't thereof b'd W. by Highway		36		
do	32	Sub. 5, W. $\frac{1}{2}$				159
do	33	N. E. cor.		150		
do	34	All in Stratford		190		
do	59	Sub. 6		170		
do	59	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sub. 6				100
do	60	N. E. cor., square	20			
do	63	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ & und. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Frederick Bronson, E. L. Smith, Att'y, or John J. Townsend, Ex'r.		588 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do	64	Sub. 2		100		100
do	64	Sub. 3		100		100
do	66	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$		250		
do	66	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$		250		262 $\frac{1}{2}$
do	67	All in Fulton Co., 762a. ex. 40a. N. E. cor. thereof		722		
do	67	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$				262 $\frac{1}{2}$
do	90	N. W. cor.	160			
do	90	N. E. P't of N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$				
do	90	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. 100a. S. W. cor.				
do	90	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. 100a. N. W. cor. thereof		150		
do	90	N. W. cor.				200
do	91		1000			
do	91	N. $\frac{1}{2}$		500		500
		Total in Jerseyfield Patent, belonging to the State, 4,446 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				
<b>KINGSBORO PATENT.</b>						
<i>Westerly Allotment.</i>						
Johnstown	516	N'y P't J. Wiley lot, bid in on mortgage 1830				25
<b>LOTT AND LOW'S PATENT.</b>						
Ephratah	7	Sub. 2, Ex. 100a. E. end thereof	30	130		
do	7	Sub. 2				100
do	7	Sub. 2, E. end				30
do	7	Sub. 2, W. end				
Caroga	11	Sub. 2, ex 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. S. P't & 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. b'd N. by Mann, E. & W. by lot lines, & S. by Stone		52 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do	11	Sub. 2, ex. 12a. N. P't & 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. S. P't				74 $\frac{1}{2}$
do	11	Sub. 2, N. P't				12

## FULTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Caroga . . . . .	11	LOTT AND LOW'S PATENT —				
		(Continued).				
		Sub. 3, S. P't 120a. ex. 80½a				
		S. P't thereof b'd N. by I. T. Hudson . . . . .				39½
		Total in Lott and Low's Patent, belonging to the State, 386½ acres.				
MAYFIELD PATENT.						
Bleecker . . . . .	53	.....				100
do . . . . .	54	.....				130
do . . . . .	55	W. P't in Bleecker . . . . .				38
do . . . . .	66	All in Bleecker . . . . .				11½
do . . . . .	67	All in Bleecker, 42a. ex. 30a. W. P't thereof . . . . .				12
do . . . . .	67	W. P't in Bleecker . . . . .				30
do . . . . .	91	S. P't . . . . .				33
Caroga . . . . .	100	S. E. cor. . . . .				96
do . . . . .	102	S. E. ½ . . . . .				50
do . . . . .	103	N. end . . . . .				60
		Total in Mayfield Patent, belonging to the State, 560½ acres.				

## GREENE COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 661½.*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		GREAT LOT 22 — HARDENBURGH PATENT. <i>South Township, Charles Tomlinson et al.</i>				
Lexington .....	17	.....		144	144	
do .....	19	S. ½ .....		120	120	
do .....	23	.....		140	140	
do .....	40	Ex. und. ½ p'd by Jaques Sandmeyer .....		52½		
do .....	40	Ex. und. ½ p'd or heretofore p'd by Jaques Sandmeyer .....			52½	
do .....	41	Ex. und. ½ p'd by Jaques Sandmeyer .....		51		
do .....	41	Ex. und. ½ p'd or heretofore p'd by Jaques Sandmeyer .....			51	
		Total in Great Lot 22, Hardenburgh Patent, belonging to the State, 507½ acres.				
		STATE LAND TRACT.				
Cairo .....	41	Reverted Oct. 24, 1867 .....				154

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 208,001.*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
<b>ARTHURBORO PATENT.</b>						
Morehouse	27			200	200	
do	28			200	200	
do	33			200	200	
do	36			200	200	
do	38	Ex. 30a. S. W. part.			170	
do	41			200	200	
do	47			200	200	
do	48			200	200	
do	49			200	200	
do	50			200	200	
do	51			200	200	
do	62			200	200	
do	63			200	200	
do	65			200	200	
do	66	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .		100	100	
do	76			200	200	
do	79			200	200	
do	83			200	200	
do	88			200	200	
do	89			200	200	
do	90			200	200	
do	92			200	200	
do	93			200	200	
do	95			200	200	
do	97	Reverted Jan. 9, 1861.				200
do	98	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ p'd by T.P. Ballou		100	100	
		Total in Arthurboro Patent, belonging to the State, 4,970 acres.				
<b>BETHUNE TRACT.</b>						
<i>Ayre's Survey.</i>						
Morehouse	3	100a. N. P't & 25a. N. W. cor. of 200a. S. P't. Reverted Jan. 9, 1861				125
do	5	Reverted Jan. 9, 1861				120
do	6	Reverted Jan. 9, 1861				120
do	7	25a. N. E. & 17a. S. W. Reverted Jan. 9, 1861				42
do	8	Ex. 50a. S. E., 50a. S. W. & 100a. N.W. Reverted Jan. 9, 1861				100
do	8	S. E. cor.		50	50	
do	9	W. side lying N. W. of E. branch of West Canada Creek. Reverted Jan. 9, 1861				60
do	15	Reverted Jan. 9, 1861.				120
do	16			120	120	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Morehouse.....	17	BETHUNE TRACT, AYRE'S SURVEY—(Continued).				
		.....		300	300	
		Total in Bethune Patent, Ayre's Survey, belonging to the State, 1,157 acres				
		MOREHOUSE 8,000A. TRACT. Thompson's Survey.				
Morehouse.....	2	S. end.....		50	50	
do .....	5	.....		200	200	
do .....	6	.....		200	200	
do .....	7	.....		200	200	
do .....	8	.....		200	200	
do .....	9	.....		200	200	
do .....	10	Sale of 1848.....				200
do .....	11	.....		200	200	
do .....	12	Sale of 1848.....				200
do .....	13	S. W. cor.....		45		
do .....	17	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		100	100	
do .....	22	.....		200	200	
do .....	23	.....		200	200	
do .....	24	.....		200	200	
do .....	25	Sale of 1848.....				200
do .....	26	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ . Sale of 1848.....				100
do .....	29	S. E. cor. 50a. & S. W. cor. 50a. Sale of 1848.....				100
do .....	33	.....		200	200	
do .....	35	N. Pt of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		67	67	
do .....	35	N. W. cor.....		50		
do .....	35	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. 50a. S. Pt thereof.....			50	
do .....	40	N. end.....		38	38	
		Total in Morehouse 8,000a. Tract, Thompson's Survey, belonging to the State, 3,150 acres.				
		TIFFT (J. G.) TRACT.				
Morehouse.....		E. Pt, b'd W. by lot 3.....		1525	1525	
do .....	2	E. Pt.....			100	
		Total in Tift (J. G.) Tract, belonging to the State, 1,625 acres.				
		BENSON TOWNSHIP.				
Benson .....	9	.....		160	160	
do .....	10	S. Part.....			80	
do .....	14	.....		160	160	
do .....	15	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		80	80	
do .....	19	N. Pt.....			150	
Arietta .....	27	.....			160	
do .....	28	.....		160	160	
do .....	29	.....		160	160	
do .....	30	Ex. 100a. und., formerly Adirondack Co.'s land...			114	
do .....	30	Und. formerly Adirondack Co.'s land.....			100	



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
BENSON TOWNSHIP — (Continued).						
Arietta..	32				160	
do	33				160	
do	34				160	
Benson	42				160	
do	43			160	160	
do	44				160	
do	45			160	160	
do	46			160	160	
do	62	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ or N. part.	80	80		
do	62	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ . Sale of 1853.				80
do	62	N. $\frac{1}{4}$			80	
do	63	Und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 80a. E. Sale of 1853				40
do	68	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof, State property.	40		40	
do	68	W. $\frac{1}{4}$		160	160	
do	69			160		
do	69	W. P't.			120	
do	75			160	160	
do	77			160	160	
do	78			160	160	
do	79			160	160	
do	84	All in Benson			80	
Arietta..	84	All in Arietta			80	
do	85			160	160	
do	87				160	
do	88				160	
do	91			160		
do	92			160		
do	95	All in Arietta			80	
Benson	95	All in Benson			80	
do	97				160	
do	100			160	160	
do	101			160	160	
do	102			160	160	
do	104			160	160	
do	110			160	160	
do	118	S. E. cor., square. Sale of 1853.				80
do	118	Ex. 30a. S. E. cor.			212	
do	120	N. P't 40a., ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof Adirondack Co.'s land.				
do	121		160	30	30	
do	123		160	160	160	
do	131			160	160	
do	137				160	
Arietta..	143			180	180	
do	144			91	92	
do	145		160	160	160	
do	146			160	160	
do	147		160	160	160	
Benson	149		160	160	160	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		BENSON TOWNSHIP — (Continued).				
Benson	150			160	160	
do	152				160	
do	153				160	
do	154				160	
do	155			160	160	
do	156			160	160	
do	157			160	160	
do	158			160		
do	163	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Finch, Pruyn & Co.		80	80	
do	168			160	160	
do	169	Ex. 100a. N. P't			54	
do	169	N. P't			100	
do	171			160	160	
do	177	N. $\frac{1}{2}$		80	80	
do	179			160	160	
do	180			160	160	
do	181			160	160	
do	183				160	
do	183				160	
do	184	N. $\frac{1}{2}$		80	80	
do	188			160	160	
do	189			160	160	
do	190		160			
do	190	All in Benson			80	
Arietta	190	W. P't in Arietta		80		
do	190	All in Arietta			80	
do	191		160	160	160	
do	193			160	160	
do	193			200	176	
do	194			240	262	
do	195			240	160	
do	196	All in Arietta			80	
Benson	196	All in Benson			80	
do	197			160	160	
do	198			160	160	
do	202			160	160	
do	204			160	160	
do	205			160	160	
do	206			160	160	
do	207			160	160	
do	211				160	
do	213				160	
do	214			160	160	
do	215				160	
do	217		160	160	186	
do	218		160	160	160	
do	219		160	160	160	
do	220		160	160	160	
do	222			160	160	
do	223			160	160	
do	224			160	160	
do	225			160	160	
do	226				160	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>BENSON TOWNSHIP --</b>				
		<i>(Continued).</i>				
Benson	227				160	
do	228	Ex. 25a. S. W. cor.		135		
do	228				160	
do	229				160	
do	230	Ex. 25a. N. W. cor.		135	135	
do	231			160	160	
do	243				160	
do	244			160	160	
do	245			160	160	
do	246			160	160	
do	247			160	160	
do	252			160	160	
do	253			160	160	
do	254			160	160	
do	255			160	160	
do	256		160	160	160	
do	257		160	160	160	
do	258			160	249	
do	259		160	160	160	
do	260			160	160	
do	261				160	
do	262			160	160	
do	263			160	160	
do	265			160	160	
do	267				160	
do	269			160	160	
do	271			160	160	
do	272				160	
do	273	Ex. 40a. E. side.		120		
do	273				160	
do	274				160	
do	275				160	
do	276				160	
do	281				160	
do	285				160	
do	286				160	
do	287			160	160	
do	288				160	
do	291	S. $\frac{1}{4}$		80	80	
do	292	S. $\frac{1}{4}$		80	80	
do	293			160	160	
do	294			160	160	
do	295				160	
do	296			160	210	
do	297			160	88	
do	298			160	160	
do	299			160	160	
do	300			160	160	
do	301			160	160	
do	302			160	160	
do	303			160	160	
do	305				160	
do	307			160	160	
do	308				160	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877	1881.	
		<b>BENSON TOWNSHIP —</b>				
		<i>(Continued).</i>				
Benson	310	.....			160	
do	311	.....			160	
do	317	.....			160	
do	318	.....			160	
do	319	.....			160	
do	320	.....		160	160	
do	321	.....		160	160	
do	322	.....		160	160	
do	323	.....		160	160	
do	324	Ex. 25a. N. E. cor., square.			135	
do	325	.....		160	160	
do	327	.....		160	160	
do	328	.....		160	160	
do	329	Und. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof heretofore p'd by Duncan McMartin	80			
do	329	.....		160	160	
do	330	.....		160	145	
Wells	331	.....		180	206	
do	332	.....		160		
do	333	.....		160	160	
do	334	.....			160	
do	335	.....			160	
do	336	.....		160	160	
do	337	.....			160	
do	338	.....		160	160	
do	340	.....			160	
do	341	.....			160	
do	344	.....			160	
do	345	.....		160	122	
do	347	.....			160	
do	350	.....			160	
do	351	.....		160	160	
do	352	.....		160	160	
do	353	.....		160	160	
do	354	.....		160	160	
do	355	.....		160	160	
do	357	Ex. 50a. S. E. cor		110		
do	357	Ex. 50a. S. E. cor. p'd by Hiram F. Babcock.			110	
do	358	.....		160	160	
do	360	.....		180	159	
do	361	.....		160	160	
do	362	.....		160	160	
do	368	.....		160	160	
do	374	Ex. 90a. N. W. cor., & 35a. being all that remains of 160a. N. P't after ex. 125a. N. W. cor. thereof.	55			
do	374	N. W. cor			90	
do	374	N. W. cor., 125a., ex. 90a. N. W. cor. thereof			85	
do	375	.....		160	160	
do	376	.....	160	160	160	
do	377	.....	160	160	160	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>BENSON TOWNSHIP —</b> <i>(Continued).</i>				
Wells .....	378	.....		160	160	
do .....	379	.....		160	160	
do .....	380	.....		160	160	
do .....	381	.....	160			
do .....	382	.....	160	160	160	
		Total in Benson Township, belonging to the State, 81,595 acres.				
		<b>BERGEN'S PURCHASE.</b> <i>Patent No. 1.</i>				
Wells .....	7	Ex. 90a. N. W. cor.....	10			
do .....	9	.....		100	100	
do .....	11	Sale of 1853.....				100
		<i>Patent No. 2.</i>				
		All S. of W. branch of Sacondaga River 410a., ex. 50a. N. W. cor. thereof res. land of Seth Pratt, 25a. b'd beg. at a beech tree at S. W. cor. of lands of Elias Kellogg, th. N. 62½° E. 18c. 50l. to the West River, th. S. 27½° E. 18c. 52l. to a maple sapling, th. S. 62½° W. 18c. 50l. to a stake, & th. N. 27½° W. 18c. 52l. to beg., 150a. on W'y line of Patent, 19c. from S. W. cor. thereof, 41c. N'y & S'y, b'd N. E'y by the Vorse Creek branch of Sacondaga River & being 20c. long on N'y line & 67c. on S'y line; 50a. on S'y line of Patent, 57c. E'y from S. W. cor. thereof, 20c. wide N'y & S'y, b'd N. E'y by W. branch of Sacondaga River & being 10c. long on N'y line & 39c. on S'y line, & 66a. b'd N. E'y by W. branch of Sacondaga River, S'y by Voris Creek & S. W'y by 25½a. of E. Kellogg & W'y by land of Seth Brott & E. Kellogg.....				69
Hope .....	.....	<i>Patent No. 3.</i> Being that part of Patent No. 3 b'd N. by Wells, W. by Benson Township,				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Hope.....		BERGEN'S PURCHASE, PAT- ENT No. 3 — ( <i>Continued</i> ). & S. by Patent No. 4. (County Treas. sale of 1854.....				450
Hope.....		Patent No. 4. All in Hope.....		200	107	
Hope.....	1	Patent No. 5. .....	273	273		
do .....	2	.....	273	273		
do .....	8	.....	273	273	273	
		Patent No. 6 — <i>East Side of Sacondaga River, East Part of North ½.</i>				
Hope.....	1	Sturges lot .....		100		
do .....	1	"Sturges lot" .....			100	
do .....	2	.....		100	100	
do .....	4	W. Pt. .... <i>East Part of South ½.</i>	75			
Hope.....	1	Sturges lot .....		100		
do .....	2	Same..... <i>West Side of Sacondaga River</i>		100		
Hope .....		All.....	668			
do .....		All W. of Sacondaga River, not allotted, ex. 50a. E. part thereof assessed to C. H. Dunham.....		618		
		Patent No. 7.				
Hope.....	1, 2, 3 & 4	Sub. 9, b'd N. by Sub. 8, S. by Patent line & W. by Calvin Osborn's lot .....			100	
do .....	5	All that remains of 110a. N. W. cor. of lot after ex. 9a. N. W. cor. thereof. County Treas. sale of 1854.....				101
do .....	5	Ex. 50a. N. end owned by James Hayes .....		228		
do .....	5	Ex. 50a. N. end owned by Jas. Hays, Jas. Hayes or John Hays.....			228	
do ....	6	County Treas. sale of 1854.				273
do .....	6	Ex. 80a. N. W. cor. owned by W. G. Lobdell, known as "Fly Lot," or "Vales Lot," or "Vly Lot".....		193		
do .....	6	Ex. 80a. N. W. cor. owned by Westly G. Lobdell, known as the "Vlaie" or "Vlie Lot".....			193	
		Patent Nos. 8 and 9.				
Hope.....	7	Sale of 1848.....				108
	11	N. W'ly ½. Sale of 1858..				54
	12	Sale of 1848 .....				108

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Hope.....	5	<i>Patent No. 11.</i> Ex. 30a. S. W. & 25a. N. W. Sale of 1853..... Total in Bergen's Purchase, belonging to the State, 4,369 acres.				218
		— — —				
		CHASE'S PATENT.				
Benson.....	91	E. P't in Benson .....			15	
do .....	101	.....	100			
do .....	101	Ali in Benson .....			90	
do .....	103	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	103	.....	160			
do .....	103	All in Benson .....			85	
do .....	104	Same .....			50	
do .....	105	.....	160	100	100	
do .....	106	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	107	.....		100	100	
do .....	108	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	116	N'y P't .....	40			
do .....	117	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	118	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	119	.....	100	100	100	
do .....	120	.....	100	100	100	
		Total in Chase's Patent, belonging to the State, 1,265 acres.				
		— — —				
		GLEN, BLEECKER AND LANSING PATENT.				
Benson .....	1	Sub. 3. ....	127	127	111	
do .....	1	Sub. 4. ....	110	110	111	
do .....	1	Sub. 6. ....	129	129	111	
do .....	1	Sub. 7. ....	109	109	109	
do .....	1	Sub. 8. ....	110	100	111	
do .....	1	Sub. 9. ....	125	125	111	
do .....	2	Sub. 5. ....		125	125	
do .....	2	Sub. 6. ....	150	150		
do .....	2	Sub. 7. ....	150		125	
do .....	2	Sub. 8. ....	150	150	125	
do .....	6	Sub. 1. ....		100	100	
do .....	6	Sub. 2, Ex. 35a. E. P't...	65	100	100	
do .....	6	Sub. 3. ....	96	96	100	
do .....	6	Sub. 4. ....	100	100	100	
do .....	6	Sub. 6. ....	100			
do .....	6	Sub. 6, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ in Benson...			50	
do .....	7	S. P't .....			666	
do .....	8	Sub. 1, S. P't. ....	60		60	
do .....	8	Sub. 2. ....		150	150	
do .....	8	Sub. 3. ....		150	150	
do .....	8	Sub. 6. ....	220	220	220	
do .....	8	Sub. 7, S. P't. ....	29		29	
do .....	9	Sub. 1. ....		100	100	
do .....	9	Sub. 2. ....		100	100	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Benson .....	9	GLEN, BLEECKER AND LANSING PATENT—(Continued)				
do .....	9	Sub. 3.....	100	100	95	
		Sub. 4.....	100	100	95	
		Total in Glen, Bleecker and Lansing Patent, belonging to the State, 3,462 acres.				
		LAWRENCE PATENT.				
Arietta.....	2	.....			635	
do .....	6	.....		635	635	
do .....	7	.....		635	778	
Morehouse.....	9	All of 70a in Morehouse, in N. W. cor. of lot, contained in 157a. all in Morehouse.....			55 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	14	N. W. cor.....		36	36	
Arietta.....	19	.....		635	635	
do .....	23	.....		635	635	
do .....	25	.....			635	
do .....	26	.....		635	635	
do .....	30	.....			635	
Morehouse.....	34	.....		635	508	
do .....	35	.....		635	635	
do .....	36	.....		777	777	
Arietta.....	43	Ex. 100a. E. side & 100a. S. W. cor.....			435	
		Total in Lawrence Patent, belonging to the State, 7,790 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> acres.				
		LEWIS (MORGAN) SMALL TRACT.				
Hope.....	2	In Town of Hope. Sale of 1848. ....				100
		MOOSE RIVER TRACT. Township 3.				
Morehouse.....	65	All in Morehouse, 80a. ex. und. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> p'd by P. J. Munn.....			26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
do .....	79	Ex. und. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn.....			56	
do .....	91	Same.....			56	
do .....	108	Same.....			56	
		Total in Moose River Tract, Township 3, belonging to the State, 194 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> acres.				
		TOWNSHIP 4.				
Morehouse.....	32	Ex. und. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> p'd by T. S. Gold.....			120	
do .....	33	Same.....			120	



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
TOWNSHIP 4, MOOSE RIVER TRACT — (Continued).						
Morehouse.....	84	Same.....			120	
do .....	89	Same.....			120	
do .....	40	Same.....			120	
do .....	41	Same.....			120	
do .....	64	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by T. S. Gold .....			186 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	65	Same.....			186 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	66	Same.....			186 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	79				213	
do .....	83	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn .....			71	
do .....	84	Same.....			71	
do .....	87	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ heretofore p'd by C. L. Benedict .....			142	
do .....	88	Rem. water, ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ heretofore p'd by C. L. Benedict .....			118 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	97	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn .....			71	
do .....	98	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof, heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn.....			17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	99	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn .....			71	
do .....	104	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ , ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof, heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn .....			35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	105	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn .....			71	
do .....	106	Same.....			71	
do .....	107	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ heretofore p'd by P. J. Munn, or Est. of P. J. Munn.....			35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total in Moose River Tract, Township 4, belonging to the State, 2,262 $\frac{5}{8}$ acres.						
TOWNSHIP 9.						
Arietta .....	3	N. E. P't .....			25	
do .....	7			174	174	
do .....	38			200	200	
do .....	39			200	200	
do .....	72			200	200	
Lake Pleasant...	84	E. P't. Sale of 1853 .....				50
do .....	85	Same. Sale of 1853.....				125
Arietta .....	118	Ex. 75a. W. P't.....		125		
do .....	118	Ex. 75a. W. P't, p'd by Billings .....			125	

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Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOWNSHIP 9, MOOSE RIVER TRACT — (Continued).				
Arietta .....	121	.....		120 <sup>78</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	121	
do .....	144	Ex. 200a. N. P't. ....			70	
Lake Pleasant ..	149	S. E. cor. of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			75	
do .....	150	W'y $\frac{1}{4}$ of 100a. N. or N. W. P't. ....			50	
		Total in Moose River Tract, Township 9, belonging to the State, 1,415 acres.				
		OXBOW TRACT.				
Wells.....	10	.....		646	646	
Lake Pleasant ..	13	Ex. 50 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> a. N. W. cor, 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c. square.....			269 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	18	Ex. 282 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> a. S. P't. ....		90 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	90 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	
do .....	19	N. W. cor.....	56		56	
do .....	19	.....		274		
do .....	19	Ex. 56a. N. W. cor.....			218	
Wells.....	32	All in Wells.....			42	
do .....	34	.....		300	271	
Arietta .....	40	.....			309	
do .....	41	.....			309	
do .....	42	.....		301	309	
do .....	43	.....			154	
do .....	44	Ex. 25a. N. E. cor..			180	
do .....	50	All in Arietta.....			40	
Wells.....	50	All in Wells.....			115	
do .....	51	.....		160	155	
do .....	52	All in Wells.....			100	
Lake Pleasant ..	53	All in Lake Pleasant..			180	
Wells.....	53	All in Wells.....			25	
Arietta .....	61	All in Arietta.....		180	120	
Wells.....	61	N. E. cor. in Wells.....		40		
do .....	61	All in Wells.....			85	
Arietta .....	64	.....		155	154	
do .....	68	.....			154	
do .....	75	.....		155	154	
do .....	76	.....			154	
do .....	110	.....			154	
do .....	111	.....			154	
Lake Pleasant } & Arietta... }	123	Reverted Jan. 9, 1861.....				153
Arietta .....	123	Part water.....			154	
do .....	129	.....			154	
do .....	130	.....			154	
do .....	131	.....			154	
do .....	144	.....			154	
do .....	146	S. P't rem. water.....		50		
do .....	146	Part water.....			154	
do .....	153	.....		155	154	
do .....	191	.....			154	
do .....	218	.....	155	155	154	
do .....	228	.....		375	484	
do .....	245	.....			154	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>OXBOW TRACT—(Continued)</b>				
Arietta	248	.....			187	
do	252	.....		177	178	
do	253	.....		177	178	
do	259	.....		179	225	
do	269	.....			179	
do	280	.....		248	217	
do	290	.....		282 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	298	
do	292	.....			238	
do	298	Ex. 200a. N. W. cor. ....	83		38	
do	298	.....		282 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>100</sub>		
do	298	N. W. cor. ....			200	
do	297	.....		286	289	
		Total in Oxbow Tract, be- longing to the State, 8,707 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>100</sub> acres.				
		<b>PALMER'S PURCHASE, GEN- ERAL ALLOTMENT.</b>				
Wells	1	Sub. 2. ....			100	
do	1	Sub. 5, County Treas. sale. 1854. ....				100
do	1	Sub. 6, County Treas. sale 1854. ....				100
do	3	Sub. 5. ....		100	100	
do	3	Sub. 6. ....		100	100	
do	4	Sub. 8. ....		100	100	
do	4	Sub. 9. ....		100	100	
do	4	Sub. 10. ....		100	100	
do	5	All in Wells, 750a. ex. 200a. N. W. cor. & 200a. being Subs. 8 & 9. ....			350	
do	5	N. W. cor. of all in Wells..			200	
do	6	N. E. angle in Wells. ....		359		
do	8	Sub. 1. ....			100	
do	8	Sub. 3. ....			100	
do	9	.....		1000	1049 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
do	15	All in Hamilton Co. ....		895		
do	15	All in Wells. ....			983	
do	19	Same. ....			50	
Hope	24	Sub. 1. Sale of 1848. ....				200
		Total in Palmer's Purchase, General Allotment, be- longing to the State, 4,191 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> acres.				
		<b>REAR DIVISION, LEFFERT'S TRACT, NORTH <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>.</b>				
		<i>Range 1.</i>				
Wells	6	Ex. 25a. E'y end. ....		75	75	
do	9	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ . ....		50	50	
do	10	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ . ....		36		
do	10	Ex. 18a. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ . ....			36	
		<i>Range 2.</i>				
Wells	6	.....	100	100	100	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		REAR DIVISION, LEFFERT'S TRACT, NORTH $\frac{1}{4}$ , RANGE 2—(Continued).				
Wells	9	.....		100	100	
do	10	.....	54	54	54	
		Range 3.				
Wells	8	.....		100	100	
do	4	.....		100	100	
do	5	.....		100	100	
do	6	.....		100	100	
do	7	.....			100	
do	8	.....			100	
do	9	.....		100	95	
do	10	.....		54	54	
		Range 4.				
Wells	8	.....		100		
do	4	.....		100		
do	5	.....	100	100		
do	6	.....	100	100	100	
do	7	.....		100	100	
do	8	.....		100	100	
do	9	.....		100	100	
do	10	.....		54	54	
		Total in Rear Division, Leffert's Tract, North $\frac{1}{4}$ , Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, belonging to the State, 1,918 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.				
		Township 1, North $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Lake Pleasant...	4	.....		250	250	
do	5	.....		250	250	
do	6	.....		250	250	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 1, North $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 750 acres.				
		TOWNSHIP 1.				
		Courtney 500a. Tract.				
Lake Pleasant...	.....	N. E. cor. b'd S. by highway & W. by lands of Henry E. Courtney.....		87		
do	.....	B'd N. by Lake Pleasant, E. by land formerly belonging to Chas. Greenman, & W. by lands occupied by Samuel Call.....		50		
do	.....	B'd N. by highway, E. by John Courtney, & S. by lands formerly belonging to Eliza Lewis.....		25		
do	.....	B'd N. by Highway, E. by lands in possession of				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Lake Pleasant...		TOWNSHIP 1, COURTNEY 500A. TRACT — ( <i>Continued</i> ), W. C. Gallup & W by Henry E. Courtney. .... Total in Courtney 500a. Tract, belonging to the State, 247 acres.		85		
Lake Pleasant...		TOWNSHIP 1. <i>Spier and Brown Lot.</i> B'd N. by Township line, E. by lot 36, S. by lots 33 & 34, & W. by Lake Pleasant.....		400	400	
Wells .....		TOWNSHIP 1. <i>South East ½.</i> S. E. cor., square .....		200		
Wells .....	7	TOWNSHIP 1. <i>Van Wagoner Tract — Allotment 3.</i>			68	
do .....	9				80	
do .....	10				80	
do .....	12				145	
do .....	8	<i>Allotment 4.</i>		258	258	
do .....	4			258	258	
		Total in Van Wagoner Tract, belonging to the State, 889 acres.				
Wells .....	1	TOWNSHIP 1. <i>South West ½.</i>	200		200	
do .....	2		214		214	
do .....	3				198	
do .....	4				204	
do .....	5	E. ½.....		150		
do .....	5				285	
do .....	6				326½	
do .....	7		220		220	
do .....	8		222		222	
do .....	9		271		271	
do .....	10		311	311	310	
do .....	11		311	311	310	
do .....	12		285	285	285	
do .....	13		105½	105½	106	
do .....	18				227	
do .....	19				279	
do .....	20				329	
		Total in S. W. ½, Township 1, belonging to the State, 3,983½ acres.				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.				
		<i>Township 2 — Jones' Map.</i>				
Lake Pleasant...	10	N. W. cor.....			91	
do ..	19	N. end.....		144		
do ..	19	S. E. cor.....		20	20	
do ..	20	E. side.....		160		
do ..	21	B'd N. by lands of Henry Satterlee, E. by lot 22, S. by lands of Aaron Sturges & W. by Tefft & Russell's 144a.....		50		
do ..	21	W. side.....		184		
do ..	21	B'd N. by H. or Ann Satterlee, E. by lot 22 or lot line, S. by lands of R. Slack or R. & Henry B. Slack & W. by 144a. owned by Tefft & Russell, or Amos Page, or Henry Tefft's 144a.....			50	
do ..	22	.....		269		
do ..	23	.....		269		
do ..	23	Ex. 75a. S. E. cor.....			84	
do ..	23	S. E. cor. of all not covered by Long Lake.....			75	
do ..	24	B'd N. by Tefft & Russell's 84a., E. & W. by lot lines & S. by land of Charles Ahlschlager.....		70		
do ..	24	B'd N. by Tefft & Russell's 84a. or land of Tefft & Russell, E. & W. by lot lines & S. by lands of C. Ahlschlager.....			70	
do ..	25	N. end.....		50		
do ..	25	All of 50a. N. end of lot not in Long Lake.....			38	
do ..	29	.....		269	269	
do ..	32	Ex. 100a. S'y end, 26c. 32l. wide on W. & 26c. 30l. wide on E. line of lot.....			169	
do ..	33	S. p't.....		85		
do ..	33	Ex. 85a. S. P't.....			184	
do ..	40	.....		269	269	
do ..	44	.....		269	269	
do ..	46	.....		269	269	
do ..	51	.....		269	269	
do ..	53	.....		269	269	
do ..	55	.....		269	269	
do ..	66	.....		269	269	
do ..	77	.....		269	269	
do ..	85	N. E. cor., square.....	30			
do ..	85	.....		269	269	
do ..	86	N. W. cor., square.....	20			

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Lake Pleasant ..	86	TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 2, JONES' MAP—(Continued).				
		Total in Township 2, Jones' Map, belonging to the State, 4,704 acres.		269	269	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 3.				
Arietta.....	1	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			87 $\frac{1}{4}$	
do .....	3	All in Arietta .....		100	100	
Lake Pleasant...	4	N. W. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	4	.....		150	150	
do .....	6	.....		150	150	
do .....	7	.....		150	150	
do .....	10	N. W. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	10	.....		150	150	
do .....	11	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{4}$		
do .....	12	N. W. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	12	.....		150	150	
do .....	18	N. W. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	18	.....		150	150	
Arietta .....	20	.....		150	150	
do .....	21	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		37		
do .....	21	Ex. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & 25a. E. end of S. $\frac{1}{4}$ across .....			87 $\frac{1}{4}$	
do .....	22	.....		112		
do .....	24	.....		150	150	
do .....	25	.....		150		
Lake Pleasant...	27	.....		150		
do .....	27	All in Lake Pleasant .....			185	
do .....	28	N. E. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	28	.....		150	150	
do .....	29	N. W. cor., square .....	30			
do .....	29	.....		150	150	
do .....	30	N. E. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	30	.....		150	150	
do .....	31	N. W. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	31	.....		150	150	
do .....	32	N. E. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	32	.....		150	150	
do .....	33	N. W. cor., square .....	30			
do .....	33	.....		150	150	
do .....	34	S. W. cor., square .....	25			
do .....	34	.....		150	150	
do .....	35	S. E. cor., square .....	30			
do .....	35	.....		150	150	
do .....	36	.....		150	150	
do .....	37	.....		150	150	
do .....	38	.....		150	150	
do .....	39	.....		150	150	
do .....	40	All in Lake Pleasant .....			75	
Arietta .....	40	All in Arietta .....			75	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 3— (Continued)				
Arietta .....	41			150	150	
do .....	43	Ex. 30a. N. W. cor., square.			120	
do .....	46	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	47			150	150	
do .....	48				150	
do .....	49			150	150	
Lake Pleasant...	50	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	51			150		
do .....	51	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			38	
do .....	52	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		75	75	
do .....	53	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	54	N. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	25			
do .....	54			150	150	
do .....	55	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	58	N. W. cor., square .....	5			
do .....	58			150	150	
do .....	59	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	59	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			75	
do .....	59	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			38	
do .....	60			150		
do .....	60	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			75	
do .....	60	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			75	
Arietta .....	63			150	150	
do .....	64			150	150	
do .....	65			150	150	
do .....	66			150		
do .....	67	S. E. cor., square .....	10			
do .....	67	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	68	S. W. cor., square .....	$\frac{1}{4}$			
do .....	68	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		38		
do .....	69	N. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	25			
do .....	69	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	70	N. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	15			
do .....	70			150	150	
do .....	71	N. E. cor., square .....	15			
do .....	71			150	150	
do .....	72	N. W. cor., square .....	25			
do .....	72			150	150	
Lake Pleasant...	73	N'y end of 75a. E. P't in Lake Pleasant .....	50			
Arietta .....	73	N. E. cor., square of 50a. W. P't .....	10			
do .....	73	N. W. P't in Arietta .....		50		
Lake Pleasant...	74	N. W. cor., square .....	25			
do .....	74			150	150	
do .....	75	W. end of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	20			
do .....	75	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	76	N. E. cor., square .....	25			
do .....	76			150	150	
do .....	77		150	150	150	
do .....	78	N. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	20			
do .....	78	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	78	Ex. 38a. N. W. cor.			112 $\frac{1}{2}$	



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 3—(Continued).				
Lake Pleasant ..	78	N. W. cor.....			88	
do ...	79	N. end of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	20			
do ...	79	.....		150	150	
do ...	80	W. end of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	20			
do ...	80	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do ...	81	N. end of 130a. E. P't....	20			
do ...	81	.....		150	150	
do ...	82	S. end of 25a. E. cor., in Lake Pleasant.....	10			
Arietta .....	82	N. W. cor., square.....	5			
do .....	83	S. W. cor., square.....	15			
do .....	88	.....		150	150	
do .....	84	E. end of S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	10			
do .....	84	.....		150	150	
do .....	85	W. end of S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	10			
do .....	85	Ex. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	86	E. end of S. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	10			
do .....	86	Ex. 135a. N. W. P't.....			15	
do .....	88	N. E. cor., square.....	10			
do .....	88	.....		150	150	
do .....	89	E. end of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	10			
do .....	89	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	90	S. W. cor., square.....	10			
do .....	90	.....		75		
do .....	90	Rem. water.....			75	
do .....	91	N. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	15			
do .....	91	Ex. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		112 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	92	N. W. cor., square.....	5			
do .....	93	N. E. cor., square.....	20			
do .....	93	.....		150		
do .....	94	N. W. cor., square.....	10			
do .....	94	.....		150	150	
do .....	95	N. W. cor., square.....	10			
do .....	95	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		75		
do .....	95	Ex. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	96	S'y end of 75a. W. P't in Arietta .....	3			
Lake Pleasant... ..	96	S'y end of 75a. E. P't in Lake Pleasant .....	20			
do ...	96	S. E. cor. in Lake Pleasant.....		88		
do ...	96	All in Lake Pleasant ex. 38a. S. E. cor. thereof...			32	
do ...	96	S. E. cor. of all in Lake Pleasant.....			88	
do ...	97	S. W. cor., square.....	15			
do ...	97	.....		150	150	
do ...	98	N'y end.....	75			
do ...	98	.....		150	150	
do ...	99	N'y end.....	75			
do ...	99	.....		150	150	
do ...	100	N'y end.....	40			
do ...	100	.....		150	150	
do ...	101	N. W. cor., square.....	20			

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE TOWNSHIP 3 — (Continued).				
Lake Pleasant...	101			150	150	
do	102	S'y end of 100a. E. P't	40			
do	102	E. P't in Lake Pleasant		100		
Arietta	102	S'y end of 60a. W. P't	10			
do	103	N. W. cor., square	15			
do	103			150	150	
do	104	S. W. cor., square	15			
do	104				150	
do	105	S. W. cor., square	15			
do	105				150	
do	106	S. E. cor., square	20			
do	106				150	
do	107	S end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$	10			
do	107	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$		87		
do	107				150	
do	109	N. W. cor., square, of all of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , not covered by water	3			
do	109	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$		87		
do	110	N. E. cor., square	20			
do	110				150	
do	111	S. E. cor., square	20			
do	111			150		
do	112	N. W. cor., square	10			
do	112	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$			112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do	113	N. E. cor., square	10			
do	113				150	
do	114	N. W. cor., square, of part not covered by water	10			
do	115	N. E. cor., square, of part not covered by water	10			
do	116	N. W. cor., square	10			
do	116				150	
do	117	N. E. cor., square	10			
do	117				150	
do	118	N. W. cor., square	20			
do	118				150	
Lake Pleasant...	119	S'y end of 50a. E. P't in Lake Pleasant	20			
do	120	N. W. cor., square	15			
do	120			150		
do	121	N. W. cor., square	15			
do	121			150		
do	121	E. $\frac{1}{4}$			75	
do	121	N. W. cor			88	
do	121	S. W. cor			88	
do	122			150		
do	122	Ex. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$			112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do	123	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$			88	
do	123	S'y end of 75a. E. P't in Lake Pleasant	25			
do	123	E. P't in Lake Pleasant		75		

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 3 — (Continued).				
Arietta .....	123	S'ly end of 75a. W. P't in Arietta .....	1			
do .....	123	All in Arietta .....			75	
do .....	124	N'ly end .....	40			
do .....	125	S. W. cor., square .....	15			
do .....	125	.....			150	
do .....	126	S. E. cor., square, of P't not covered by water ...	2			
do .....	137	S. W. cor., square, of P't not covered by water ...	2			
do .....	129	N. W. cor., square, of P't not covered by water ...	10			
do .....	130	S. E. cor., square .....	10			
do .....	131	N. W. cor., square .....	2			
do .....	131	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			75	
do .....	132	N. E. cor., square .....	10			
do .....	132	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		75		
do .....	132	.....			150	
do .....	133	N. E. cor., square .....	15			
do .....	133	.....			300	
do .....	134	N. W. cor., square .....	50			
do .....	135	E. end of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	50			
do .....	135	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		50		
do .....	136	S. W. cor., square .....	25			
do .....	137	N. E. cor., square .....	10			
do .....	138	N. W. cor., square .....	50			
do .....	139	N. E. cor., square .....	20			
do .....	139	.....		300		
do .....	140	N. W. cor., square .....	25			
do .....	140	.....		300		
do .....	141	.....	300	300		
do .....	142	S'ly end .....	50			
do .....	142	.....		300		
do .....	143	S'ly end of 150a. W. P't in Arietta .....	2			
do .....	143	N. W. P't in Arietta .....		150		
Lake Pleasant ...	143	S'ly end of 100a. E. P't in Lake Pleasant .....	40			
do ...	143	E. P't in Lake Pleasant ...		100		
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 3, belonging to the State, 15,417 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, Township 5.				
Morehouse .....		All in Morehouse of 1000a. und. in N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Township, heretofore p'd by J. W. & J. R. Van Alstyne. . . . .			808	
do .....		All of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ in Morehouse, 6,903a., ex. 808a. p'd by				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Morehouse.....		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 5—(Continued). J. W. & J. R. Van Alstyne, being so much of 1,000a., und. in N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Township as is contained therein & ex. 640a. Gospel, School & Literature lands. ....			5455	
do .....		All of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Morehouse, 11,745a., ex. 917a., being so much of lot 4, Niven's Tract, as is in said town & 640a. Gospel, School & Literature lands. ....			10158	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 5, belonging to the State, 16,421 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 6.				
Lake Pleasant...	11	All in Lake Pleasant. ....		400	200	
Arietta .....	24	All in Arietta ....		500	500	
do .....	81	All in Arietta .....		500	548	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 6, belonging to the State, 1,448 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 8, North $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Lake Pleasant...	5	.....			260	
do ..	6	.....			260	
do ..	7	S. end. ....			50	
do ..	9	Und. rem. Adirondack Co's land. ....			30	
do ..	11	Same .....			30	
do ..	12	Same .....			30	
do ..	13	.....		269	260	
do ..	14	.....		269	260	
do ..	15	.....		269	260	
do ..	16	.....		269	260	
do ..	17	.....		269	260	
do ..	18	.....		269	260	
do ..	19	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do ..	21	.....		260	260	
do ..	22	.....		260	260	
do ..	27	.....		260	260	
do ..	29	.....		260	260	
do ..	30	.....		260	260	
do ..	31	.....		260	260	
do ..	32	.....		260	260	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Lake Pleasant...	39	TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 8, NORTH $\frac{1}{4}$ —(Continued). N. W. cor., square, of 48a.				
do	39	N. W. P't.	10			
do	40	N. W. cor.		48		
do	41			260	260	
do	44			248 $\frac{22}{100}$	248	
do	46			248 $\frac{26}{100}$	248	
		Und. rem. Adirondack Co's lands.				25
		Total in Township 8, North $\frac{1}{4}$ , Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 5,000 $\frac{26}{100}$ acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 8, South East $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Lake Pleasant...	2					125
do	3					125
do	5			125		125
do	6					125
do	7					125
do	10			125		125
do	11			125		125
do	12			125		125
do	13			125		125
do	14			125		125
do	15			125		125
do	16			125		125
do	17			125		125
do	18			125		125
do	19			125		125
do	20			125		125
do	21			125		125
do	22			125		125
do	23			125		125
do	24			125		125
do	25			125		125
do	29	East, N. W. cor., square..	5			
do	29	East.		125		125
do	29	West, N. E. cor., square..	5			
do	29	West.		125		125
do	30	N W. cor., square	20			
do	30			125		125
do	31		125	125		125
do	32		125	125		125
do	33	N. E. cor., square.	25			
do	33			125		125
do	34	N'y end.	50			
do	34			125		125
do	35	N'y end.	50			
do	35			125		125

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 8, SOUTH EAST <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>—(Continued).</b>				
Lake Pleasant ..	36	N. W. cor., square .....	20			
do ..	36	.....		125	125	
do ..	37	N'y end.....	30			
do ..	37	.....		125	125	
do ..	38	N'y end.....	25			
do ..	38	.....		125	125	
do ..	39	N'y end.....	20			
do ..	39	.....		125	125	
do ..	40	N'y end of P't in Lake Pleasant .....	50			
do ..	40	Ex. 50a. S. E. cor., in Wells. ....		75		
do ..	40	All in Lake Pleasant .....			75	
Wells .....	40	S. E. cor.....	50			
do .....	40	S. E. cor., in Wells.....		150		
do .....	40	All in Wells .....			50	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 8, South East $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 4,350 acres.				
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.</b>				
		<i>Township 8, South West <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>.</i>				
Lake Pleasant ..		S. W. cor.....		2500		
do ..		<i>Newbold Tract.</i>				
do ..		(Being square in S. W. cor. of Township).....			2500	
do ..		<i>Suckley Tract.</i>				
		Being what remains of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Township after ex. 2,500a. S. W. cor. thereof & 320a. being so much of the Literature lot as is contained therein....			3480	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 8, South West $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 5,980 acres.				
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.</b>				
		<i>Township 9.</i>				
Lake Pleasant ..		Lot b'd beg. at a tree standing at the outlet of Elm Lake, marked "W. B. & B. B.," th. S. 60° W. 12c. 25l., th. N. 30° E. 60c. to a stake marked "B.," th. N. 60° E. 14c. to the Lake Shore & th. S. along Lake Shore to beg. ....		60	60	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Lake Pleasant		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 9—(Continued).				
		River Lot, b'd beg. at a beech tree marked "10 & 12," on the S. E. cor. of lot 10 and S. W. cor. of lot 12 of the Elm Lake Road Tract, th. N. 80° E. 134c. to a stake marked corner, th. due N. 46c. to a stake blazed on three sides, th. N. 85° W. 89c. to the outlet of Elm Lake, th. 2°c. to the rear line of lot 20 of the Elm Lake Road Tract, at a P't 10c. from the N. E. cor. thereof, th. S. 28° E. to S. E. cor. of lot 20 & th. on the line of lots 20, 18, 16, 14 & 12 of the Elm Lake Road Tract to beg.		704	704	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 9, belonging to the State, 764 acres.				
		ELM LAKE ROAD TRACT.				
				50		
Lake Pleasant	3					
do	6	Sale of 1853				50
do	8	Sale of 1853				50
do	10	Sale of 1853				50
do	12			50		
do	13			50		
do	14	Sale of 1853				50
do	15			50		
do	16			50		
do	17			50		
do	18			50		
do	19			50		
do	20			50		
Arietta or Lake Pleasant	22	Sale of 1853				50
		Total in Elm Lake Road Tract, belonging to the State, 700 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, Townships 10 and 29.				
Wells	4	S. P't.			300	
do	4	S. end.		300		
do	6	Ex. 400a. N. end & 290a. S. E. end.		326		

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Wells .....	6	TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIPS 10 AND 29—(Continued). Ex. 400a. N. end & 290a. S. end.....			836	
	10	Ex. 450a. N'y end & 450a. S'y end.....			143	
	10	S'y end.....			450	
	11	Ex. 100a. N. end.....		716	716	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 29, belonging to the State, 1,985 acres.				
Indian Lake .....		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 19. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 4,959a. E P't thereof & 320a. Gospel & School lands.....			1021	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 21.				
Long Lake .....	1	.....		200	200	
do .....	2	.....		200	200	
do .....	3	.....		200	200	
do .....	4	.....		200	200	
do .....	5	.....		200	200	
do .....	10	.....		200	200	
do .....	11	.....		200	200	
do .....	12	.....		200	200	
do .....	13	.....		200	200	
do .....	14	.....		200	200	
do .....	15	.....		200	200	
do .....	16	.....		200	200	
do .....	17	.....		200	200	
do .....	18	.....		200	200	
do .....	21	.....		200	200	
do .....	22	.....		200	200	
do .....	23	.....		200	200	
do .....	24	.....		200	200	
do .....	25	.....		200	200	
do .....	26	.....		200	200	
do .....	27	.....		200	200	
do .....	28	.....		200	200	
do .....	29	.....		200	200	
do .....	30	.....		200	200	
do .....	31	.....		200		
do .....	32	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		100	100	
do .....	32	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			100	
do .....	33	.....		200	200	
do .....	37	.....		200	200	
do .....	38	.....		200	200	
do .....	39	.....		200	200	



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 21 — (Continued).				
Long Lake	40	.....		200	200	
do	41	.....		200	200	
do	44	N. E. P't (S. W. cor., water).			150	
do	46	.....		200	200	
do	47	.....		200	200	
do	49	.....		200	200	
do	50	.....		200	200	
do	51	.....		200	200	
do	52	.....		200	200	
do	53	.....		200	200	
do	54	.....		200	200	
do	58	.....		200	200	
do	61	.....		200	200	
do	62	.....		200	200	
do	63	.....		200	200	
do	64	.....		200	200	
do	65	.....		200	200	
do	66	.....		200	200	
do	73	.....		200	200	
do	74	.....		200	200	
do	75	.....		200	200	
do	76	N'y P't		175		
do	76	N. P't (S. end water).			175	
do	77	.....		125		
do	77	N. P't (S. end water).			100	
do	80	Water through center.		80		
do	80	S. end			40	
do	83	.....		200	200	
do	85	.....		200	200	
do	86	N. W. & S. E. P'ts, water through center.		150		
do	86	Rem. water.			150	
do	90	.....		200	200	
do	91	.....		200	200	
do	92	.....		200	200	
do	96	.....		200	200	
do	101	.....		200	200	
do	102	.....		200	200	
do	103	.....		200	200	
do	104	.....		200	200	
do	105	.....		200	200	
do	106	.....		200	200	
do	107	.....		200	200	
do	108	.....		200	200	
do	109	.....		200	200	
do	112	.....		200		
do	112	Rem. water.			175	
do	113	.....		200	200	
do	114	.....		200	200	
do	115	.....		200	200	
do	116	.....		200	200	
do	117	.....		200	200	
do	118	.....		200	200	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 21 — (Continued).				
Long Lake	119			200	200	
do	120			200	200	
do	121			200	200	
do	123	E. P't			100	
do	124			200	200	
do	125			200	200	
do	126			200	200	
do	127			200	200	
do	129			200	200	
do	130			200	200	
do	131			200	200	
do	132			200	200	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 21, belonging to the State, 17,380 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 22, South $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Long Lake	9				158	
do	23			160	160	
do	39			150	160	
do	40	S. part land		40		
do	46			160		
do	46	Rem. water			140	
do	50	S. side, rem. water		180		
do	50	Rem. water			120	
do	60			160	160	
do	61			160	160	
do	63	N. end, S. P't water		80		
do	64	All N. & E. of Big Brook.			149	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 22, South $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 1,307 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 23, Including Triangle.				
Long Lake	1	N. E'y end	75			
do	1				148	
do	105	Part water	130			
do	105				100	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 23, Including Triangle, belonging to the State, 248 acres.				

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Indian Lake		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. <i>Township 32.</i> N. W. cor., square, 1,100a. ex. 273a. N W. cor. thereof (formerly in Lake Pleasant) .....		827	827	
do		S. E. cor., square, 5,800a. ex. water, so much of Literature lot as is contained therein & ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of rem. p'd by Zenas Van Dusen & S G. Goodman.....			1811 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township : 2, belonging to the State, 2,638 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. <i>Township 33, East Part of North <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>, Allotted.</i> Und. $\frac{1}{4}$ rem. Adirondack Co.'s land .....		80	80	
Indian Lake	1	Same.....		80	80	
do	2	Same.....		80	80	
do	3	Same.....		80	80	
do	4	Same.....		80	80	
do	5	Same.....		80	80	
do	19	.....		80	80	
do	21	.....		80	80	
do	22	.....		80	80	
do	23	.....		80	80	
do	24	.....		80	80	
do	25	.....		80	80	
do	26	.....		80	80	
do	27	.....		80	80	
do	28	.....			80	
do	29	.....		80	80	
do	30	.....		80	80	
do	43	.....		80	80	
do	44	.....		80	80	
do	45	.....		80	80	
do	48	.....		80	100	
do	49	.....		80	100	
do	52	.....		80	100	
do	53	.....		80	100	
do	54	.....		80	100	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 33, East Part of North $\frac{1}{4}$ , Allotted, belonging to the State, 2,030 acres.				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.</b> <i>Township 35.</i>				
Long Lake.....		N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 150a. water, 320a. Gospel & School lands, & 2,765a. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of all of rem. p'd by Sarah T. Russell.....		2765		
do .....		N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. P't under water, 6,150a. ex. 320a. Gospel & School lands, & 2,915a. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of rem. p'd by Mrs. C. B. or Mrs. Sarah T. Russell.....			2915	
do .....		S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. P't under water, 6,000a. ex. 320a. Literature land & 2,840a. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of rem. p'd by Mrs. C. B. or Mrs. Sarah T. Russell.....			2840	
do .....		S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 300a. water, 320a. Literature lands, and 2,690a. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of all rem. p'd by Sarah T. Russell.....		2690		
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35, belonging to the State, 5,755 acres.				
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.</b> <i>Township 37.</i>				
Indian Lake.....	48	.....		160	152	
do .....	50	.....		160	152	
do .....	52	.....		160	152	
do .....	54	.....		160	152	
do .....	56	.....		160	152	
do .....	58	.....		200	198	
do .....	100	S. E. P't land.....		140		
do .....	100	Rem. water.....			185	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 37, belonging to the State, 1,275 acres.				
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.</b> <i>Township 38.</i>				
Indian Lake.....	.....	N. E. cor., 250a. & lots 6, 7, 26, 38, 43, 49, 55 & 56, 1 910a.....			2160	
do .....	28	.....			208	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, belonging to the State, 2,368 acres.				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Long Lake.....	.....	<p>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.  <i>Township 40.</i>            Ex. 50a. on the W'y side of Raquette Lake, b'd beg. at a large rock boulder, on the S. shore of land or sand, or land point from said rock, or place of beg. which is near a birch sapling marked "C. Lot I," the bearing of the Western point or side of Pine Island is S. 13° W., the bearing to a large rock a few feet E. of the E. end of Pine Island is S. 4° W., and the bearing of the W. point or side of High Island is S. 27° 30' E., th. proceeding from said rock or place of beg. 30c. 66l. due N. to the N. side or shore of land, or Land Point, th. along the shore around said point, to beg.; 75a. on the E'y shore of Raquette Lake, known as the "Josiah F. Wood" place, b'd N'y &amp; W'y by the shore of the Lake, S'y by a line par'l to the S'y line of Township &amp; running E'y from a stooping cedar tree on a sharp point of rocks at the Western extremity of a point of land known as "Osprey point," E'y by a line at right angles thereto; 40a. more or less, b'd beg. at an iron bolt in the top of a large rock or boulder on the N. shore of Lake Elizabeth, said rock being N. 31° E. 24c. 50l. from the outlet of said lake, &amp; said outlet being 1c. long from said Lake to Raquette Lake at low water mark, th. from said Iron bolt N. 28° W. 21c. 10l. to a rock or boulder on</p>				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Long Lake. ....	.....	<p>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 40—(Continued).</p> <p>the S. shore of Raquette Lake, th. W'y &amp; S'y along said shore to the outlet of Lake Elizabeth aforesaid, &amp; th. E'y &amp; N'y along the N'y &amp; W'y shores of said outlet &amp; Lake Elizabeth to beg.; 1,995<math>\frac{1}{2}</math>a. redeemed by L. C. Platt, undivided in all that remains of the Township after excepting three parcels above described; 80a. E'y end of Indian Point, b'd N'y, E'y &amp; S'y by Raquette Lake &amp; W'y by land formerly owned by Wm. Wood; 1,750a. redeemed by M. H. Beecher, being an und. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of 7,000a. N. W'y P't of Township, b'd beg. at the center of the mouth of Brown's Tract Inlet on Raquette Lake, th. W'y up said inlet along its center to the W'y line of Township, th. N'y or N. 30° W. along said line to the N. W. cor. of Township, th. E'y along the N'y line of Township so far that by proceeding S. 30° E. par'l to the E'y line of Township to the shore of said Lake at low water mark, &amp; th. along the N'y &amp; W'y shore of said lake at low water-mark to the place of beg., there shall be embraced 7,000a. after deducting 50a. on the E. end of Indian Point, formerly owned by Wm. Wood &amp; Matthew Beach, and also deducting a piece of land on the E. end of Land Point heretofore sold to Wm. Constable; 1,750a. redeemed by Wm. Cleveland, being an und. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of</p>				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Long Lake. ....		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 40— ( <i>Continued</i> ).. the 7,000a. above described; and Bluff Island in Raquette Lake, granted to the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, of the diocese of Albany, by chap. 552, Laws 1881.				
do .....		Ex. 6,001a. water & Gospel, School & Literature lands; 50a. b'd same as for 1871 sale; 75a. on E'y shore of Raquette Lake, b'd same as for 1871; 30a. E'y end of Indian Point, b'd W'y 41c. by line running N. 27° W., said line being 16c. 63l. W. from the extreme point or E branch of said Indian Point, measuring along the center thereof; 160a. b'd beg. at the mouth of a small brook just W. of "North Point," so called, on the N. shore of Raquette Lake, th. N'y par'l with the E'y line of Township, 38c. 75l., th. E'y par'l with N'y line of Township, 40c., th. S'y par'l with E'y line of Township 38c. 75l. to said Lake, & th. W'y along the shore of said Lake as it winds & turns, including "North Point," to beg.; sold to Jas. Ten Eyck, Dec. 2, 1882; 160a. being the W. end of Long Point, b'd N. & S. by Raquette Lake & E'y by the N. & S. center line of Township, sold to T. C. Durant, Dec. 12, 1882; 40a., more or less, b'd same as for 1871; Bluff Island, in Raquette Lake, granted to the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions of the diocese of Albany, by chap. 552, Laws of				11518½

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Long Lake.....		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 40—(Continued). 1881; and ex. 3,500a., being an und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by M. H. Beecher (which $\frac{1}{2}$ was conveyed to W. K. Mead from the Tax Sale of 1866), & an und. $\frac{1}{2}$ p'd by Wm. Cleveland, of 7,000a. N. W'y part of Township, b'd same as for 1871 sale .....				
do .....		Ex. 9550a. covered by water; 50a. on the W'y side of Raquette Lake b'd beg. at a large rock or boulder on S'y shore of Sand Point (from said rock or place of beg., which is near a birch sapling marked "C. lot I." the bearing of the Western point or side of Pine Island is S. 13° W., the bearing of a large rock a few feet E. of the E. end of Pine Island is S. 4° W. & the bearing of the W. point or side of High Island is S. 27° 30' E), th. from said rock or place of beg. due N. 30c. 66l. to the N. side or shore of Sand Point, & th. along the shore around said Sand Point to beg.; 75a. (Mrs. A. E. Schemerhorn's Est.) on the E'y shore of Raquette Lake known as the "Josiah F. Wood farm or place," b'd N'y & W'y by the shore of the Lake, S'y by a line par'l to S'y line of Township & running E'y from a stooping cedar tree on a sharp point of rocks at the W'y extremity of a point of land known as "Osprey point," & E'y by a line drawn at right angles thereto & running N'y to shore of Lake; 50a. E'y end of Indian	.....	13024		



## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Long Lake.....	.....	<p>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 40 — (<i>Continued</i>).  Point, b'd W'y by line par'l to E'y line of Township; 40a. b'd beg. at an Iron bolt in the top of a rock or boulder on the N. shore of Lake Elizabeth (said rock being N. 31° E. 24c. 50l. from the outlet to said Lake, &amp; said outlet being 1c. long from said Lake to Raquette Lake at low water mark), th. from said iron bolt, N. 28° W. 21c. 10l. to a rock or boulder on the S. shore of Raquette Lake, th. W'y &amp; S'y along said shore, to the outlet of Lake Elizabeth aforesaid &amp; th. E'y &amp; N'y along the N'y &amp; W'y shores of said outlet &amp; of Lake Elizabeth to beg.; 160a. b'd beg. at mouth of a brook just W. of "North Point,"<sup>A</sup> so called, on the N. shore of Raquette Lake, th. N'y par'l with E'y line of Township 38c. 75l., th. E'y par'l with N'y line of Township 40c., th. S'y par'l with E'y line of Township 38c. 75l. to said Lake, &amp; th. W'y along shore of said Lake, as it winds and turns, including "North Point" to beg.; 160a. land on Raquette Lake known as "Long Point," b'd N. S. &amp; W. by Raquette Lake &amp; E. by center line of Township; 1,750a. p'd by M. H. Beecher, being the und. <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> (conveyed to W. K. Mead from the Tax Sale of 1866) of 7,000a. N. W'y part of Township, b'd beg. at center of the mouth of Brown's Tract Inlet on Raquette</p>				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Long Lake.....		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 40—(Continued). Lake, th. W'yly up said inlet, along its center, to the W'yly boundary of Township, th. N. 30° W., according to the original survey, along said W'yly boundary to the N. W. cor. of Township, th. N. 60° E. according to said original survey, along N'yly boundary of said Township so far that by proceeding S. 30° E. par'l to E'yly boundary of Township to shore of said Lake at low water mark, & th. along the N'yly & W'yly shore of said Lake at low water mark aforesaid to place of beg. there shall be embraced 7,000a. within the above boundaries after deducting 50a. on E. end of Indian Point, now or formerly owned by William Wood and Mat. Beach, & deducting also a piece of land on E. end of Sand Point heretofore sold to Wm. Constable; & 1,750a. p'd by Wm. Cleveland, being another und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 7,000a. described above.				
do .....		On Indian Point, being the E'yly end of said point, b'd W'yly by a line par'l to E'yly line of Township, 50a. ex. 30a. E'yly end thereof, b'd W'yly 41c. by a line running N. 27° W., said line being 16c. 63l. W. from the extreme point or E. branch of said Indian Point, measured along the center thereof.....	.....	.....	11615	
do .....		B'd beg. at center of mouth of Brown's Tract Inlet on Raquette Lake, th. W'yly up said inlet, along its center as it winds	.....	.....	20	

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Long Lake.....		<p>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 40 — (Continued).</p> <p>and turns, to the W'ly boundary of said Township, th. N. 30° W. as the magnetic needle pointed in 1772, according to the original survey, along said W'ly boundary to the N. W. cor. of said Township, th. N. 60° E. according to said original survey, along the N'ly boundary of said Township so far, that proceeding th. S. 30° E. as said needle pointed in said year, par'l to E'ly boundary of said Township to shore of said Lake at low water mark, and thence along N'ly &amp; W'ly shore of said Lake at low water-mark to beg., there shall be 7,000a. embraced within the above boundaries after ex. 50a. on E. end of Indian Point, now or formerly owned by Wm. Wood &amp; Matthew Birch, &amp; ex. a piece of land on the E. end of Sand Point heretofore sold to Wm. Constable, subject to a reservation as to raising water in Raquette Lake by dam, contained in a deed of said land from Abner Benedict to Mark H. Beecher, dated November 10, 1851, and recorded in Book of Deeds, No. 4, pages 165 &amp; 166, in Hamilton Co. Clerk's office. Referee's sale of July 24, 1884....</p> <p>Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, belonging to the State, 15,135 acres.</p>				7000

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 41.						
Long Lake. ....		All in Long Lake, 21,474a. ex. 2,583½a. N. part of N. E. ¼ b'd S. by a line par'l to N. line, 669a. W. end of all that remains of N. E. ¼ after ex. 4,783a. N. part thereof; 3,455a. W. end of S. E. ¼; 5,981a. S. W. ¼; 987a. und. (subsequently claimed by the Adirondack Co.) in that part of N. W. ¼ lying in Hamilton Co. & not covered by the Gospel & School lots; & 420a. being so much of Gospel & School lots as is contained in rem. ....				7478½
do .....		Und. 937a. (heretofore claimed by the Adirondack Co.) in that part of the N. W. ¼ lying in Hamilton Co. & not covered by the Gospel & School lots, ex. und. ¼ thereof Adirondack Co.'s land. ....				468½
do .....		W. end of N. E. ¼ after ex. 4,783a. N. part thereof, 669a. W. end of S. E. ¼, 3,455a. & S. W. ¼, ex. 5,655a. W. part thereof, 276a.; in all 4,400a., ex. 618a. thereof in Gospel, School & Literature lots. ....				3782
		Total in Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 41, belonging to the State, 11,729 acres.				
TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 50.						
Long Lake. ....	1	.....		160		163
do .....	2	.....		124		124
do .....	3	.....		124		124
do .....	9	.....		124		124
do .....	10	.....		124		124
do .....	11	.....		124		120
do .....	12, 13	.....				146
do .....	14, 15	.....				190
do .....	16	.....		160		160

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 50—(Continued).				
Long Lake.....	17	.....		160	160	
do .....	18	.....		160	160	
do .....	19	.....		160	160	
do .....	23	.....		160	160	
do .....	24	N. W. cor., square.....	40			
do .....	24	.....		160	160	
do .....	26	.....		160	160	
do .....	27	.....	120			
do .....	27	.....		160	120	
do .....	29	.....		160	120	
do .....	30	N'y Pt land, S'y Pt water.....		60		
do .....	30	.....			60	
do .....	34	.....		120	120	
do .....	35	.....		120	120	
do .....	36	E'y part water.....		100		
do .....	36	Rem. water.....			140	
do .....	37, 38	.....			143	
do .....	42	S'y part water.....		100		
do .....	42	Rem. water.....			140	
do .....	48	.....		160	160	
do .....	44	.....		160	160	
do .....	45	S. E. cor., square.....	40			
do .....	45	.....		160	160	
do .....	47	Rem. water.....			70	
do .....	48	.....		160	160	
do .....	49	.....		160	160	
do .....	50	.....		160	160	
do .....	51	E'y end.....	85			
do .....	51	.....		160	254	
do .....	52	S. W. cor., square.....	40			
do .....	52	.....		160	160	
do .....	53	W'y end.....	40			
do .....	53	.....		120	120	
do .....	54	N. W. cor., square.....	30			
do .....	54	.....		120	120	
do .....	67	.....		160	160	
do .....	68	.....		160	160	
do .....	69	.....		160	120	
do .....	76	All in Long Lake.....			30	
do .....	89	Same.....			25	
do .....	90	All in Hamilton Co.....		80		
do .....	90	All in Long Lake.....			140	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 50, belonging to the State, 5,591 acres.				

## HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		VROOMAN'S PATENT.				
Morehouse.....	10	.....	.....	.....	200	
do .....	11	.....	.....	.....	200	
do .....	12	All in Morehouse.....	.....	.....	66	
do .....	17	Same.....	.....	.....	66	
do .....	20	Same.....	.....	.....	66	
do .....	25	Same.....	.....	.....	66	
		Total in Vrooman's Patent, belonging to the State, 664 acres.				

## HERKIMER COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 23,028.87.*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Litchfield.....	64	BAYARD'S OR FREEMASON'S PATENT. Sub. 10, forfeited land....	.....	.....	.....	10
Salisbury .. .	8	JERSEYFIELD PATENT. S. W. cor. of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	.....	50	50	
do .....	8	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 50a. N. E. cor. thereof and 174a. S. W. cor., 30c. wide N. & S. & 68c. long E. & W....	.....	276		
Russia .....	17	Sub. 2, S'y $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot b'd beg. at S. W. cor. of Sub. 1 in said S'y $\frac{1}{4}$ , th. N. 30° 30' E. 6c. 75l., th. S. 59° 30' E. 1c. 50l. to center of highway, th. N. 23° E. 2c. 68l., th. N. 47° E. 4c. 93l., th. N. 41° W. 2c. 50l., th. N. 30° 30' E. 30c. to a stake, th. N. 59° 45' W. 23c. 70l., th. S. 30° 30' W. 44c. 33l. to a stake, th. S. 59° 45' E. 23c. 70l. to beg., containing 106a. 1r. 20p. Mortgaged Sept. 6, 1879.....	.....			160.87
do .....	17	Sub. 3, all thereof on the N'y side of Black Creek being the N'y $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Sub, the center of the Black Creek or Booth's Mill Pond through said lot, being the division line & the S'y bounds of the same. Mortgaged Sept. 6, 1879. ....	.....			106
do .....	17	Also another piece being all that part deeded by Isaiah Lickler to Alvah Pardee, N. side of Black Creek, & being that p't of the lot where the house, tannery & barn now stand, supposed to be 12a., the last described piece commencing at the bridge near Lauren Pardee's new dwelling house, & running down the center of	.....			50

## HERKIMER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>JERSEYFIELD PATENT —</b> <i>(Continued).</i>				
Russia .....	17	the creek to the W. line of the Tannery Lot, reserving on the Wooden lot the privilege of the water flowing as it now does, in consequence of the Booth's Mill dam, also reserving about 80a. deeded by Alvah Pardee to Theo. P. Lasher out of the Wooden lot & 1a. deeded by Alvah Pardee to Daniel Carpenter, also a point of land on the W. side of the creek supposed to contain about 4a. or 5a. of land below the Tannery. Mortgaged Sept. 6, 1879.				
Salisbury .....	24	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			525	
do .....	25	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		250	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	38	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. 50a. N. end & 25a. S. end thereof. ....		50		
do .....	38	N. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		200		
do .....	38	N. P't of 200a. S. end of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		150		
do .....	38	B'd N. by 150a. N. P't of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , E. by center line of lot S. by 300a. S. P't of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , & W. by lot line. ....			75	
do .....	38	N. of & adjoining 140a. S. P't of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			10	
do .....	38	N. P't of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			106 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	38	S. P't of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ , 200a. ex. 25a. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 50a. S'y P't thereof & 10a. N. of & adjoining 140a. S. P't of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			165	
do .....	38	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 150a. N. P't of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			100	
do .....	39	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			525	
do .....	39	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			525	
do .....	40	All of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Salisbury, 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ex. 215a. N. E. cor. thereof .....		8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	40	N. P't of all in Salisbury, b'd S. by lands of Thos. E. Proctor, 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ex. 15a. N. E. cor. thereof. ....			138 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ohio.....	48	W. McIntosh's part. Reverted sale Oct. 24, 1867. ....				
do .....	52	S. W. cor .....			20	

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## HERKIMER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>JERSEYFIELD PATENT —</b> <i>(Continued).</i>				
Ohio.....	53	All of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Ohio, ex. 200a. W. P't thereof, heretofore conveyed to Benjamin Hall, N. Bly & Alson Pierson. Mortgaged Sept. 16, 1879.....				290
Salisbury... ..	53	All of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Salisbury. Mortgaged Sept. 16, 1879.....				35
do .....	53	Same.....			92 $\frac{6}{10}$	
do .....	67	All in Salisbury.....		66	66	
do .....	68	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		500	500	
Ohio .....	79	S. E. cor. "Chauncey Ferguson lot," b'd N. by Town line & W. by land of Albert Abeel.....		100		
do .....	80	B'd N. & E. by Seymour Radley, S. by Nelson Radley, & W. by Highway.....		7		
do .....	80	B'd N. & E. by lands of Radley, S. by lands of Nelson or Seymour Radley, & W. by Highway.....			7	
do .....	82	All in Ohio.....			986	
Salisbury.....	82	All in Salisbury.....		100	644	
		Total in Jerseyfield Patent, belonging to the State, 5,043 $\frac{6}{10}$ acres.				
		<b>MACHIN'S PATENT.</b> <i>Lush and Marvin's Tract, North <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>.</i>				
Russia.....	5	.....		160		
		<b>NOBLEBORO PATENT.</b> <i>New Survey.</i>				
Wilmurt.....	7	Sale of 1848.....				150
do .....	20	.....			200	
do .....	23	Sale of 1848.....				150
do .....	24	.....				
do .....	46	.....				150
do .....	47	.....		150	150	
do .....	48	.....		150	150	
do .....	49	.....			150	
do .....	52	.....		150	150	
do .....	53	.....		150	150	
do .....	54	.....		150	150	
do .....	56	.....			150	
do .....	57	Ex. 25a. E. end & 100a. W. end.....		25	25	
do .....	59	.....		150	150	
do .....	60	.....		150	150	
do .....	61	.....		150	150	

## HERKIMER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		NOBLEBORO PATENT, NEW SURVEY — (Continued).				
Wilmurt.....	62	.....		150	150	
do .....	67	.....			150	
do .....	90	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	91	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	98	.....			150	
do .....	94	Sale of 1848.....				150
do .....	95	.....			150	
do .....	97	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	98	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	101	Ex. 50a. E P't.....			100	
do .....	102	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	108	.....			150	
do .....	104	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	105	.....		150	150	
do .....	115	.....			150	
do .....	116	W. P't .....			125	
do .....	117	.....			150	
do .....	121	.....			150	
do .....	122	.....			150	
do .....	128	.....		150	150	
do .....	125	.....		150	150	
do .....	126	Sale of 1848 .....				150
do .....	127	Ex. 10a. S. E. cor .....		140	140	
do .....	129	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	180	.....			150	
do .....	181	.....			150	
do .....	182	.....		150	150	
do .....	187	.....			150	
do .....	188	.....			150	
do .....	189	.....			150	
do .....	140	.....	150	150	150	
do .....	141	.....			150	
do .....	143	.....			150	
		Total in Nobleboro Patent, New Survey, belonging to the State, 7,190 acres.				
		NOBLEBORO PATENT. Old Survey.				
Wilmurt.....	1	N. & S. Lakes & flow lands. State took possession in 1857.....				4480
do .....	48	.....		800		
do .....	97	.....		800		
do .....	99	E. P't 200a. ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof p'd by F. Bronson.....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do .....	99	E. end 100a. ex. und. $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof p'd by J. J. Townsend, Ex'r.....			33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do .....	99	Ex. 100a. E. end, & 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., being the und. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 100a. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 200a. E. P't p'd				

## HERKIMER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Wilmurt.....	99	NOBLEBORO PATENT, OLD SURVEY—(Continued). by J. J. Townsend, Executor.....			188½	
		Total in Nobleboro Patent, Old Survey, belonging to the State, 5,280 acres.				
Wilmurt.....	12	REMSENBURGH PATENT. S. ¼.....			250	
do .....	38	Ex. 200a. b'd beg at N. E. cor. of lot, th. S. 12½° E. on lot line 37c. 79l., th. W'y at right angles thereto, 23c. 82l., th. S'y par'l to lot line 9c. 12l., th. W. par'l to N'y line 23c. 45l., th. N'y par'l to E'y line 46c. 9l. to N'y line of lot & N. 77½° E. 47c. 27l. on lot line to beg.....			800	
do .....	52	Sub. 4, being the N. ¼ of S. ¾ of lot.....			100	
		Total in Remsenburgh Patent, belonging to the State, 650 acres.				
Salisbury.....	125	ROYAL GRANT. 4th Allotment. S. W. ¼.....			50	
do .....	142	N. W. cor., square, 30a. & S. W. cor., square, 30a.....		60		
do .....	142	N. W. cor., 17c. 33l. wide E. & W., 30a. & S. W. cor., square, 30a.....			60	
		Total in Royal Grant, 4th Allotment, belonging to the State, 110 acres.				
Salisbury.....	27	SUSANNAH JOHNSON TRACT. S. E. cor. b'd N. by lands of Joseph H. Walrath & line par'l to S. line of lot & W. by Highway, bid in on mortgage Sept. 21, 1875.....				25
do .....	28	W. end. bid in on mortgage Sept. 21, 1875..				15
		Total in Susannah Johnson Tract, belonging to the State, 40 acres.				
Wilmurt.....	12	VROOMAN'S PATENT. All in Wilmurt, 134a. ex. 60a. W. end thereof....			74	

## HERKIMER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		VROOMAN'S PATENT — (Continued).				
Wilmurt.....	18	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			50	
do .....	17	All in Wilmurt.....			184	
do .....	20	All in Wilmurt 184a. ex. 60a. W. P't thereof. ....			74	
do .....	25	All in Wilmurt.....			134	
do .....	41	All in Wilmurt 184a. ex. 18a. N. W. P't thereof..			116	
		Total in Vrooman's Patent, belonging to the State, 582 acres.				
		WATSON'S EAST TRIANGLE.				
Wilmurt.....	6	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		430		
do .....	6	All of 176a. N. W. cor. in S. $\frac{1}{4}$ & N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot....			32	
do .....	6	Ex. 176a. N. W. cor.....			398	
do .....	7	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		289	286	
do .....	18	Ex. 183 $\frac{25}{100}$ a. E'y P't, & 205 $\frac{78}{100}$ a. b'd N. & S. by lot lines, & E. by John Beach's 183 $\frac{25}{100}$ a. ....		660 $\frac{27}{100}$	660 $\frac{27}{100}$	
do .....	15	E. P't.....		346		
do .....	15	Ex. 334 $\frac{71}{100}$ a. W. P't .....			346	
do .....	29	.....			658	
		Total in Watson's East Triangle, belonging to the State, 3,156 $\frac{27}{100}$ acres.				
		WOODHULL TRACT.				
Wilmurt.....	6	Ex. 2a. b'd beg. at or near the S. W. cor. of lot at its junction with the S. bank of Little Woodhull Creek, th. E'y along S. line of the lot 17c., th. N'y 2 $\frac{36}{100}$ c. to S. side of Little Woodhull Creek, & th. W'y to beg.; being a triangle & 49a. b'd beg. in center of Little Wood hull Creek 17c. E'y from S. W. cor. of lot, th. along center of creek N. E'y 70c. to E. line of lot being a strip 7c. wide, 3 $\frac{50}{100}$ c. on each side of center of said creek.....			549	
do .....	7	All in Wilmurt.....		92	92	
do .....	12	.....			166	
		Total in Woodhull Tract, belonging to the State, 807 acres.				

## LEWIS COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 5,948 $\frac{1}{4}$ .*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
BOYLSTON PURCHASE.						
Township 13.						
Osceola .....	38	N. W. cor., b'd E. by Grif- fith & S. by Jackson.....				62
do .....	50	B'd N. by Potter or Porter, E. & W. by lot lines & S. by Brockway.....		61		
do .....	63	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 75a. E. P't b'd W. by A. Lake .....		37 $\frac{1}{4}$		
do .....	69	N. end .....				25
do .....	74			236		236
do .....	98	N. W. cor., b'd E. by Hin- man & Williams .....				120
do .....	98	S. W. cor., b'd N. & E. by R Stewart.....				62
do .....	127					265
do .....	134	B'd N. & S. by Driscoll & E. & W. by lot lines.....				83
Total in Boylston Purchase, Township 13, belonging to the State, 951 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.						
BANTINGHAM TRACT.						
Greig.....	6					240
do .....	48			209		209
do .....	95	S. P't "W. Trull" .....		141		
do .....	95	All S. of Road.....				130
do .....	95	Triangle, b'd N. by House or Trull, E. by lot line & S. by Road .....				11
do .....	113	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....		100		102
do .....	118	S. E. cor., 100r. N. ....		100		
do .....	118	S. E. cor., 100r. wide N. & S. ....				100
do .....	171	W. side 50a ex. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. all contained therein of 50a. b'd N. by Bender, E. & W. by lot lines & S. by Smith .....		33 $\frac{1}{4}$		73
do .....	187	E. side.....				236
do .....	188					104 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	189	Ex. 50a. N. E. cor. ....				32
Lyonsdale .....	208	E. side.....	9	32		183
do .....	204		183	183		
do .....	205	W. side, b'd E. by Bogart. N. W. cor. b'd E. & S. by Highway .....		144		55
do .....	205	W. side b'd E. by Higby or Bogart & Wilcox .....				30
do .....	208			190		190

## LEWIS COUNTY.

TOWN.	No of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
<b>BANTINGHAM TRACT—</b> (Continued).						
Lyonsdale .....	223	N. E. cor., "E. A. Brown."	2½	2½		
do .....	222	N. E. cor., b'd S. by Paint Creek & W. by Kilby Road .....				2½
do .....	223	W. P't b'd E. by Bogart..		90		90
do .....	226	E. P't.....		77		
do .....	226	E. side.....				77
do .....	262	N. E. cor., b'd S. by Moose River .....		50		
do .....	305	N. W. cor., b'd E. by T. Rogers & S. by Black River .....		14		
do .....	305	N. W. cor., b'd E. by T. Rogers & S. by T. Rogers or Black River .....				14
do .....	308	B'd N. by Chase, E. & S. by Rogers, & W. by Banning.....				14
do .....	311	S. W. cor., b'd N. by Holcomb, & E. by G. H. Brown .....				50
do .....	312	E. side, 93a. ex. 8a. und. p'd by Caleb Lyon. . . .	90			
do .....	314	Total in Bantingham Tract, belonging to the State, 2,497½ acres.		181	181	
<b>INMAN'S TRIANGLE.</b>						
Lewis .....	158	N. E. cor.....		100	100	
do .....	158	E. side.....		100		
do .....	158	N. W. cor.....		50	50	
Total in Inman's Triangle, belonging to the State, 250 acres.						
<b>MACOMB'S PURCHASE.</b> Great Tract 4.						
Diana.....	337	Ex. 5'a. N. E'y cor.....			388	
do .....	338	Ex. 40a. S. W'y cor.....			400	
do .....	906	S. W'y cor., b'd N'y by Wm. Hunt & others & E'y by Hammond & Morse lands .....				50
do .....	924	B'd N'y by lot line, E'y by Paddock & Judson's & G. W. Leonard's lands, S'y by Paddock & Judson's land, & W'y by Wm. Leonard's & Paddock & Judson's land. . . .				66
do .....	990	B'd N'y by lot 991, E'y by lots 337 & 338, S. by lot 989 & Wm. Seeley's land,				

## LEWIS COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Diana .....	990	MACOMB'S PURCHASE, GREAT TRACT 4—(Continued).				
do .....	991	& W'y by Hugh's & Paul's land.....			290	
		S. E. cor., b'd N'y by La Flew's land, & W'y by Blanchard's Est. lands.....			120	
		Total in Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, belonging to the State, 1,314 acres.				
Diana .....	1	TRIANGLE IN EASTERLY END. B'd N'y by S. H. Beache's, E'y by Humes, S'y by lot 2, & W'y by Beache's land.....			90	
do .....	2	B'd N'y by lot 1, E'y by Hume's, S'y by Buel & Bartholomew & W'y by Buel & Beache's land...			219	
		Total in Triangle in Easterly End, belonging to the State, 309 acres.				
Diana .....	24	TURNPIKE LOTS. B'd N'y & S'y by lot lines, E'y by Z. H. Benton's lands, & W'y by Russell Turnpike.....			162	
do .....	25	B'd N. & S'y by lot lines, E'y by lands of Z. H. Benton, & W'y by Russell Turnpike.....			162	
		Total in Turnpike Lots, belonging to the State, 324 acres.				
Croghan.....	1977	GREAT TRACT 5. "Chassinées Tract." Range 4 W., 24 N., N. P't.			20	
Lewis .....	20	GREAT TRACT 6. Township 1. B'd N. by lot line, E. by C. Sheitenmantel or Sheidelman & J. W. Barrett's land, or C. Sheidelman's land, S. by lot line or J. W. Barrett's land, & W. by Van Wagner's or Van Wagoner's land, or 71a. W. side of lot.....		45		

## LEWIS COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Lewis .....	20	GREAT TRACT 6, TOWNSHIP 1 — (Continued). N. P't of 45a. b'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by Scheidleman's or C. Shutermentleman's, Shitteman's, Shedleman's or Scheidleman's heirs & J. Barrett or Bannet's land, & W. by Van Wagoner's or Van Wagenor's or Wagoner's land.....			25	
	do .....	20	S. P't of 45a. b'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by J. Bannet or Barrett & C. Shutermentleman's, Shitteman, Shedleman, or Scheidleman's heirs, & W'ly by Wagner, Van Wagoner or Van Wagenor.....			20
	do .....	38			257	
	do .....	44		259	259	
	do .....	57	E. side.....	100	100	
		Total in Great Tract 6, Township 1, belonging to the State, 184 acres.				
TOWNSHIP 3.						
Turin .....	84	Lucretia Constable's Purchase. B'd N'ly by Hiram Carpenter's land, E'ly by lands of Aaron Parsons & others, S'ly by lot line & W'ly by land of heirs of Calvin Robert's, deceased.....		2		
	do .....	84	B'd N'ly & E'ly by Hiram Carpenter's land, S'ly by lot line & W'ly by land of Brainard Coe & others..	3		
	do .....	84	B'd N'ly, E'ly & W'ly by Eli Doud's land & S'ly by lot line.....	4		
	do .....	84	S. W. cor., b'd N'ly by Hiram Carpenter's land & E'ly by B. Coe's land. ....	3		
		Total in Township 3, Lucretia Constable's Purchase, belonging to the State, 4 acres.				
WATSON'S WEST TRIANGLE.						
Watson .....	240	S. Pt.....		48	48	
WILKE'S TRACT.						
Greig .....	5	S. P't. Sale of 1886 .....			46	



## SARATOGA COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 8,355.*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Hadley .....	8	DARTMOUTH PATENT. <i>Small Tract — Range 4.</i> B'd N. by Town line, E. by lot 4, S. by lands of Jonathan Flanders & W. by lands of Alexander Kennedy .....		86		
	8	Same, ex. b'd N. by County line .....			86	
Day .....	18	GLEN AND YATES PATENT. N. W. cor., b'd S. & E. by land assessed to Jesse Perkins .....		16		
do .....	18	Same, ex. assessed to Jesse Wood .....			16	
do .....	48	N. E. P't, b'd beg. 60° E. 28c. from the original lower corner of lot 47, th. N. 60° E. 31c. 50l. to the N. E'y line of above Patent, th. S. 30° E. 33c. 33l. to a cor., th. S. 60° W. 81c. 50l. to a cor. & th. N. 80° W. 33c. 33l. to beg., Isaac V. S. Havens' Mtg., Sept. 21, 1830 .....				105
		Total in Glen and Yates Patent, belonging to the State, 121 acres.				
Day .....	16	GLEN (JOHN) AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS' PATENT. Mtg. 1876 .....				250
do .....	16	Ex. 62a. N.W. cor., assessed to Aaron Guiles or Giles. ....	188			
do .....	17	Mtg. 1876 .....				120
do .....	17	E. P't b'd W. by 37a., assessed to Guiles or Giles .....	37½			
Edinburgh .....	38	All in Edinburgh .....			150	
Corinth .....	38	B'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by D. Steadman, or S. McCarl lot, & W. by Town of Edinburgh .....				68
do .....	39	All in Corinth .....				112
Edinburgh .....	39	All in Edinburgh .....	150			150
Corinth .....	51	All in Corinth .....				86
Edinburgh .....	59	.....	250		250	

## SARATOGA COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		GLEN (JOHN) AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS' PATENT— (Continued).				
Edinburgh.....	60	.....		250	250	
do .....	65	.....		250	250	
do .....	81	.....		250	250	
		{ Sub. 3.....		100	100	
		{ Sub. 6.....			100	
do .... { 85, 86,		{ Sub. 7.....	100	100	100	
do .... { 87 & 88		{ Sub. 9.....		100	100	
		{ Sub. 10.....		100	100	
do .....	108	.....		250	250	
do .....	111	N. W. cor., square, Mtg. Allen Stark & Jane, his wife, bid in Sept. 16, 1881.....				59
do .....	184	N. E. end, or E. P't, in Edinburgh.....		200		
do .....	184	All in Edinburgh.....			200	
		Total in Glen (John) and Forty-four Others' Patent, belonging to the State, 2,877 acres.				
		KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT.				
		17th Allotment—Great Lot 6.				
Greenfield .....	12	B'd N. by Highway leading from Stile Tavern stand to Henry Lockwoods, E. by Great Lot 7 of above Allotment, S. by lands of R. Morris, & W. by lands of C. L. Williams, Lewis Styles. Mortgage, Sept. 21, 1880.				40 1/2
		Great Lot 9.				100
Wilton .....	8	Sub. 1, E. P't, b'd beg. at a stake in the skew line, th. N. 74° 45' W. 10c. to a stake, th. S. 9c. to the skew line, & th. N. 55° E. along said line to beg. Lewis Styles. Mortgage, Sept. 21, 1880.....				4a. 2r.
		19TH ALLOTMENT.				
		Great Lot 2.				
Wilton .....	8	Sub. 4, b'd beg. at a stake near a yellow pine tree at the N. E. cor. of lands formerly in possession of James Herrick, now of N. Robbloe, th. W. 15c. 20l. to a stake, th. N. 44c. 47l. to the skew line, th. along said line N. E.				

## SARATOGA COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Wilton.....	3	KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT, 18TH ALLOTMENT, GREAT LOT 2— ( <i>Continued</i> ). 18c. 23l. to a stake, & th. S. 57c. 44l. to beg. Lewis Styles. Mortgage, Sept. 21, 1880.....				60
Northumberland	1	19TH ALLOTMENT. <i>Great Lot 11.</i> B'd beg. at S. W. cor. thereof, th. E. along lot line 58c. 38l., th. N. as the needle pointed in 1769, 15c. 66l., th. W. 58c. 38l. & th. S. to beg. Susan H. Smith. Mort- gage, Sept. 21, 1880.....				90½
Greenfield.....	8	21ST ALLOTMENT. <i>Great Lot 13.</i> Sub. 4, b'd N. by lands of Chas. Hunt, E. by 22d Allotment, S. by lands of Lewis S. Mills. & W. by Sub. 8.....		55		
Corinth .....	2	24TH ALLOTMENT. <i>Great Lot 1, Town of Corinth.</i> Sub. 2, S. P't.....			100	
Corinth .....	1	GREAT LOT 2. <i>Town of Corinth.</i> Sub. 1, N. P't, b'd S. by Hewitt, Clark, Spalding & Andrews, 900a. ex. 200a. S., ¼ of 600a. N. end. ....			700	
do .....	2 or B	S. P't, 787a., ex. 400a. b'd N. by Chrysler lot, E. by lot line & S. by N. M. Houghton.....			837	
		Total in Great Lot 2, Town of Corinth, belonging to the State, 1,037 acres.				
Corinth .....	1	GREAT LOT 3. <i>Town of Corinth.</i> Sub. A, S. P't.....			80	
do .....	1	Sub. B.....			175	
do .....	1	Sub. C.....			175	
do .....	2	Sub. 1, N. P't, b'd S. by Isaac Carpenter or D. Martin.....			508	

## SARATOGA COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Corinth .....	2	KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT. GREAT LOT 3, TOWN OF CORINTH ( <i>Continued</i> ). Sub. 2, S. P't, b'd N. by P. or T. Tiffany..... Total in Great Lot 3, Town of Corinth, belonging to the State, 978 acres.			90	
Day .....	1	TOWN OF DAY. Sub. 8.....	80			
do .....	2	Sub. 3..... Total in Town of Day, belonging to the State, 155 acres.			75	
Corinth .....	1	GREAT LOT 4. Sub. 2, ex. 150a. S. end...			311	
Corinth .....	1	GREAT LOT 6. Sub. 4, N. P't.....			85	
Corinth .....	2	GREAT LOT 8 B'd N. by E. Holden, E. & W. by lot lines & S. by J. R. Cruse.....			60	
Day .....	16	PALMER'S PURCHASE. <i>General Allotment.</i> All in Day.....		87		
do .....	25	Same.....			66	
do .....	26	Same.....			290	
do .....	27	All in Day, 553a., ex. 305a. N. P't thereof.....		250		
do .....	27	S'y P't of all in Day.....			400	
do .....	30	All in Saratoga Co. ex. 500a. S. E. end thereof.....			509	
do .....	31	B'd N. by Co. line, E. & W. by lot lines & S. by 888a. assessed to L. Thompson, Weaver & Co.....		50		
do .....	31	All in Saratoga Co. ex. 888a. S. E. end thereof assessed to Sherman Lapham.....			61	
do .....	35	N. P't of all in Day, b'd S. by 525a. assessed to F. G. McOmber.....		209		
do .....	35	All in Saratoga Co. ex. 525a. S. E. end thereof, assessed to F. G. McOmber or Macomber.....			209	
do .....	45	Ex. 700a. N. end & 150a. S. end..... Total in Palmer's Purchase, General Allotment, belonging to the State, 1,723 acres.		150	150	

## SARATOGA COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		MIDDLE DIVISION. <i>Great Lot 2 — West Part Bruce Tract.</i>				
Day .....	19	.....			141	
		SANDER'S PATENT.				
Corinth .....	16	.....			100	
do .....	21	Steadman Lot, Aug. C. Havens, Mtg. Sept. 21, 1880.....				100
do .....	22	.....			100	
do .....	22	Bussing Lot, Aug. C. Ha- vens, Mtg. Sept. 21, 1880.				100
do .....	22	.....			95	
do .....	31	.....			87	
do .....	32	.....			87	
		Total in Sander's Patent, belonging to the State, 460 acres.				

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

Total Number of Acres, 40,825<sup>1237</sup>/<sub>1000</sub>.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Canton .....	7	CANTON TOWNSHIP, MILE SQUARE LOTS. Range 3. Sub. 6, S. W <sup>ly</sup> $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	50			
		MACOMBE'S PURCHASE, GREAT TRACT 2, TOWNSHIP 1, "SHERWOOD." North East $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Clifton .....		S. W. P't (flowed lands) .....		4777		
do .....		North West $\frac{1}{4}$ . Ex. 2,733 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. N. P't of the				
do .....		E. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof.....		5733 $\frac{1}{4}$		
do .....		E. 2,733 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. N. P't of 4,233 $\frac{1}{4}$ a. E. P't.....				5733 $\frac{1}{4}$
do .....		South West $\frac{1}{4}$ . S. W. cor.....				300
Colton .....		TOWNSHIP 2, "OAKHAM." South West $\frac{1}{4}$ . Ex. 1,500a. und. p'd by H. N. Redway, or Isaac Ellis, und. 2,000a. p'd by Geo. B. Burnham, & und. 3,185 p'd by David Rice .....		1885	1885	
		TOWNSHIP 4, "HAREWOOD." S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ , ex. 5,250a. N. P't thereof & 1,954 $\frac{22}{100}$ a., being all that remains of 2,355a. S. E. cor. after reserving therefrom 319 $\frac{5}{100}$ a. Cranberry Lake, & the flowed lands around the same, as per map on file in the Comptroller's Office, & 80 $\frac{48}{100}$ a. b'd beg. at the junction of W. line of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Township with N. bank of Oswegatchie River, th. N. 2° 45' E. along said line 25c. 49l., th. S. 88° E. 19c. 72l., th. S. 2° W. 40c., th. N. 89° W. 20c. 35l. to W. line of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Township & th. N. 2° 45' E. along said line 14c. 85l. to beg .....				
Clifton .....				1115 $\frac{322}{1000}$		

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOWNSHIP 4, "HAREWOOD" — (Continued). South East $\frac{1}{4}$ .				
Clifton .....		N. P't 5,341a. ex. 5,250a.			91	
do .....		N. P't thereof .....				
		In S. end, being Cranberry Lake & the flowed lands around the same as per map on file in the Comptroller's office .....			319 $\frac{5}{10}$	
		Total in South East $\frac{1}{4}$ , belonging to the State, 410 $\frac{6}{10}$ acres.				
		TOWNSHIP 5, "JAMESTOWN."				
Colton .....		N. E. cor., 1 mile square. ....	640			
do .....		N. E. cor., square. ....			640	
do .....	1	On N. line of Township, 1 mile W. of N. E. cor. thereof .....		640		
do .....	1	On N. line of Township, square, 1 mile W. of N. E. cor. thereof .....			640	
do .....	2 & 3	Pratt lot, on N. line of Township, 2 miles W. of N. E. cor. thereof, 1 mile N. & S. & 2 miles E. & W. ....	1280			
do .....	2	N. E. cor. 100r. wide N. & S. & 160r. long E. & W. ....			100	
do .....	2	On N. line of Township, 2 miles W. of N. E. cor., ex. 100a. N. E. cor. 100r. wide N. & S. & 160r. long E. & W. ....			540	
do .....	3	On N. line of Township, 3 miles W. of N. E. cor. ....			640	
do .....	4	1 mile square, on E. line of Township, 1 mile S. of N. E. cor. thereof .....	640			
do .....	4	On E. line of Township, 1 mile S. of N. E. cor., 640a. & 140a. S. P't thereof .....			500	
do .....	4	S. P't .....			140	
do .....	5	W. side .....	200			
do .....	5	1 mile square, 1 mile W. of E. line & 1 mile S. of N. line of Township. ....		640		
do .....	5	1 mile S. of N. line & 1 mile W. of E. line of Township .....			640	
do .....	6	E. side .....	450			
do .....	6	1 mile square, 2 miles W. of E. line & 1 mile S. of N. line of Township. ....		640		

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Colton.....	4	TOWNSHIP 5, "JAMESTOWN" (Continued).				
		1 mile S. of N. line & 2 miles W. of E. line of Township.....			640	
		Total in Township 5, "Jamestown," belonging to the State, 6,410 acres.				
Colton.....		TOWNSHIP 7, "GRANSHUE." Ex. 9,092a. S. Pt 3,213a.				
		Lot 1; 3,274a. Lot 2; 3,211a. Lot 3; 3,211a. Lot 4; 3,194a. Lot 5 & 3,075a. Lot 6.....		1872		
Colton.....		North Part.				
		B'd beg. at a post N. 2° E. 205c. from S. W. cor. of Township, th. S. 88° E. 145c. to a post, th. N. 2° E. 145c. to a post, th. N. 88° W. 140c. to W. line of Township & th. S. 2° W. 147½c. to beg..		2100		
Colton.....	30	TOWNSHIP 8, "HOLLYWOOD."				
	34	.....		544	544	
	35	.....		582	582	
	36	.....		641	641	
	38	.....		679	679	
		Total in Township 8, "Hollywood," belonging to the State, 2,446 acres.				
Hopkinton.....	6	TOWNSHIP 9, "KILDARE."				
	7	.....		610	610	
	9	Und. ½ heretofore p'd by Sarah S. Wood.....		101½		
	14	.....		610	610	
	15	.....		610	610	
	23	.....		610	610	
	24	.....		610	610	
	40	.....		610	610	
	47	.....		610	610	
		Total in Township 9, "Kildare," belonging to the State, 4,981½ acres.				
Parishville.....	4	TOWNSHIP 11, "WICK." E. side.....		160		
	4	E. P't.....			160	
	5	W. side.....		267		
	5	B'd beg. at N. W. cor. of lot, th. E. on lot line 9c.				



## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Parishville.....	5	TOWNSHIP 11, "WICK"— (Continued). 63l., th. S. 12c. 75l., th. E. 22c., th. S. 62c. 18l. to S. line of lot, th. W. on lot line 31c. 63l. to S. W. cor. of lot, & th. N. on lot line 74c. 88l. to beg.....				208
do .....	5	W. side 294a., ex. Wheeler's 37a. lot on N. line W. of road, 208a. b'd beg. at N. W. cor. of lot, th. E. on lot line 9c. 63l., th. S. 12c. 75l., th. E. 22c., th. S. 62c. 18l. to S. line of lot, th. W. on lot line 31c. 63l. to S. W. cor. of lot & th. N. on lot line 74c. 88l. to beg.....				59
do .....	11	W. side.....		265		260
do .....	13	S. W. cor. (S. & W. of road).....	88			
		Total in Township 11, "Wick," belonging to the State, 725 acres.				
		GREAT TRACT 3. Township 3, Middle $\frac{1}{4}$ , Harrison Tract.				
Pierrepont.....	14	Sub. 8.....				53
		TOWNSHIP 9, "SARAHSBURGH." Section 11.				
Fine .....		E. & H. Clark Cedar lot, b'd N. by D. Ames, E. by L. A. Brown, S. by F. & T. Holland & W. by L. Ames.....				7
		TOWNSHIP 11. Brodie Tract.				
Pitcairn .....	119	All of 91a. E. P't, contained in 83 <sup>81</sup> <sub>100</sub> a. S. E. cor., b'd N. by lands of James Thompson & W. by lands of A. Harris .....				62 <sup>89</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	119	S. E. cor., b'd N. by lands of James Thompson & W. by lands of A. Harris .....				83 <sup>81</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	119	A. Harris, W. P't 25c. wide E. & W. ....				104 <sup>78</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	121	W. P't b'd E. by lands of B. M. Luther.....		97		

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Pitcairn .....	123	TOWNSHIP 11, BRODIE TRACT—(Continued). E. P't b'd W. by lands of Martin Luther.....			117 <sup>41</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	
do .....	139	..... Total in Township 11, Brodie Tract, belonging to the State, 550 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> acres.		148		
		TOWNSHIP 12. East <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> .				
Fine.....	17	B'd beg. at S. W. cor., & being 28c. 85l. on N., 28c. 80l. on S., 33c. 39l. on E. & 33c. 46l. on W. lines, b'd N. 6c. 35l. by unknown & 22c. 50l. by land of Holbrook, E. by land of heirs of Wm. Woodell & S. & W. by lot lines. Earl Pickett. Mortgage bid in Sept. 20, 1881.....			96 <sup>31</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	
do .....	30	B'd N. by R. Bebee, E. by Town of Clifton, S. by Kellogg's land or Colby, & W. by Pitcher's land or Pickett lot..... Total in Township 12, East <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , belonging to the State, 164 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> acres.			68	
		WEST <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> .				
Fine.....	5, 15 & 16	B'd beg. at cor. of lots 4, 5, 15 & 16, in center of Highway, th. N. 73° E. along said highway 6c. 18l., th. S. 9° E. 21c. 80l. to a stake & stones, th. N. 42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ° E. 24c. 56l. to line between lots 5 & 16, th. N. 88° W. 1c. 90l. to S. E. cor. of O. Dutcher's lot, th. N. 3° E. in center of highway & on A. Hazelton's W. line, 46c. to Oswegatchie river, th. down said river, as it winds and turns 55c. 39l. to N. E. cor. of Rushton lot, on S. side of river, th. S. 3° W. 57c. 45l. to highway, th. N. 68° E. 4c. 81l., th. N. 61° E. 6c. 61l. & N. 49° E. 5c. & N. 45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ° E. along highway				

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Fine .....	5, 15 & 16	TOWNSHIP 12, WEST $\frac{1}{2}$ — (Continued). 4c. 75l. to D. Hill's N. E. cor., th. N. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° E. 3c. 50l. & N. 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° E. 10c. 55l. Alice & Daniel Van Brocklin Mortgage bid in Sept. 20, 1881 (subject to same exception mentioned in deed from W. P. Smith to party of first part).....				22.85 100
		TOWNSHIP 15. S. $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. 8,266a. S. E. P't, & 2,312a. W. P't thereof..	4202			
Fine .....		SOUTH WEST $\frac{1}{2}$ . W. P't of 4,000a. E. P't...			3123	
do .....		W. end 3,090a. ex. 2,312a. W. end thereof .....			778	
do .....		W. end 3,389a. ex. 3,090a. W. end thereof.....			299	
		Total in South West $\frac{1}{2}$ , belonging to the State, 3,123 acres.				
Potsdam .....	75	POTSDAM TOWNSHIP. Mile Square Lots. S. E. cor., 25c. 50l. long N'y & S'y & 20c. wide E'y & W'y, Jerome Lucas Mtg. bid in Sept. 20, 1881 .....				50 $\frac{1}{2}$
		ST. REGIS RESERVATION. Indian Meadows along Grass River.				
Massena .....	5					85 1100
do .....	8					46 100
do .....	9					84 100
do .....	11					76 100
do .....	12					72 4100
do .....	19					12 100
do .....	20					18 100
do .....	21					12 100
do .....	22					20 100
do .....	23					21 100
do .....	24					80 100
do .....	25					24 100
do .....	30					4
do .....	31					2

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		ST. REGIS RESERVATION, INDIAN MEADOWS ALONG GRASS RIVER — ( <i>Continued</i> ).				
Massena .....	36	.....				14
do .....	38	.....				4 <sup>35</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	39	.....				1
do .....	40	.....				1 <sup>88</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	41	.....				1 <sup>88</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	45	.....				1 <sup>18</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	46	.....				88
do .....	47	.....				1 <sup>00</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	50	.....				1 <sup>1</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	52	.....				1 <sup>00</sup> <sub>100</sub>
do .....	55	.....				2 <sup>28</sup> <sub>100</sub>
		Total in St. Regis Reserva- tion, Indian Meadows along Grass River, be- longing to the State, 68 <sup>11</sup> <sub>100</sub> acres.				15
		19,000 ACRE LOT. <i>Allotment 14.</i>				
Depeyster .....	7	.....				77 <sup>84</sup> <sub>100</sub>

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 501448.*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Neversink .....	29	HARDENBURGH PATENT. <i>Great Lot 4, East Division, Middle Allotment.</i>	126			
do .....	22	<i>West Allotment.</i> Ex. 28a. N. E. cor., b'd S. by Croghan 8- <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> a. N. W. cor., b'd E. by Hanophy & 28a. S. E. cor., b'd N. by Hanophy .....	55- <sup>2</sup> / <sub>18</sub>			
do .....	528	<i>Great Lot 5.</i> S. part .....	112			
Lumberland.....	8	MINISINK PATENT. <i>Division 1.</i> B'd beg. at a pile of stones on a flat rock in the center of Lebanon Creek at its intersection with Mongaup River, th. up said creek in the center thereof, N. 40° 15' W. 4c. 35l., S. 50° W. 2c. 16l., N. 31° 30' W. 3c. 52l., S. 86° W. 1c. 63l., N. 83° 30' W. 2c. 36l., N. 14° 15' W. 6c., N. 50° 30' W. 1c. 32l., N. 75° 30' W. 2c. 35l., N. 39° W. 1c. 93l., N. 43° W. 2c. 7l., N. 67° 1c. 93l., S. 83° W. 2c. 70l., N. 41° 30' W. 1c. 23l., N. 42° 30' W. 1c. 18l. & N. 83° 30' W. 2c. 30l. to a Hemlock tree marked for a corner, standing on bank of said Lebanon Creek, th. N. 44° 15' E. 29c. to a stake, th. S. 45° 45' E. 2c. 24l. to a stake in the bank of Black Lake Creek, th. S. 5° W. 1c. 49l., th. S. 26° E. 1c. 76l., th. S. 38° E. 2c. 69l., th. S. 25° E. 1c. 40l., th. S. 2° W. 3c. 64l., th. S. 12° 39' E. 4c. 75l., th. S. 31° E. 2c. 44l., th. S. 35° E. 2c. 40l., to Mongaup River, th. down said				

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Lumberland.....	8	MINISINK PATENT, DIVISION 1—(Continued). river, S. 2° 30' E. 7c. 5l., S. 17° 30' W. 2c. 58l., S. 14° W. 3c. 58l., S. 28° W. 2c. 54l. & S. 18° W. 4c. 27l. to beg.; excepting & reserving all the water privileges on said Black Lake & Lebanon Brook, & all timber suitable for making shingles, sawing staves or spokes, &c. Mortgage, Sept. 17, 1878.....				74 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
do .....	11	Whole lot 1,707a. ex. 41 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>100</sub> a. (R. C. West), b'd N. by lot 12, S. & E'y by Beakes & Otis, & W. by W. A. Stokes; 85 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>100</sub> a. (W. A. Stokes), b'd N. by lot 12, S. by J. J. Stewart & Beakes & Otis, E. by R. C. West; 728a. (Beakes & Otis); S'y end 516 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a. (J. H. Stewart), b'd N'y by Stokes, a Tract called the Gore & the Mill Lot so called, S. E'y by Beakes & Otis, & S. W'y & N. W'y by lot lines; Sub. 4 (106a.) (H. L. West); & 114a. being the und. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 228a. (Paid April 24, 1828, by Wm. Thomas) 1,590 <sup>18</sup> / <sub>100</sub> leaving Sale of 1826..... Division 7.				116 <sup>42</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Highland.....	16	All of original Sub. 8, as shown on a map made by Wm. Cockburn & John Kiersted, lying N. of a line par'l to & 3 miles S. of Mt. Hope & Lumberland Turnpike.....				41 $\frac{1}{2}$
do .....	18	Sub. 18, b'd N. E. by Bunce, S. E. & N. W. by lot lines & S. W. by E. B. Wilson.....	50	50		
do .....	18	Sub. 18.....			50	
		Total in Minisink Patent, Division 7, belonging to the State, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.				

## ULSTER COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 32,731 $\frac{1}{4}$ .*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Esopus .....		ESOPUS, TOWN OF. Woodland; b'd N. by land of George D. Freer & Chas. Lake, E. by lands of Jonas Freer, S. by land of Alex. Humphrey & W. by land of Hannah Hunt .....			20	
Gardiner .....		GARDINER, TOWN OF Van Wagenen, Cornelia D. Part of Lot 19, Partner's Tract, b'd N. by land of Methuselah Dubois, E. by the top of the mountain, S. by Solomon Sahler, Richard D. Sahler, Isaac R. Sahler, & Mary C. Turpening, & W. by Wm. Enderly estate .....		6		
do .....		Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				6
do .....		Van Wagenen, Josiah H. Part of Lot 19, Partner's Tract, b'd N. by John H. Van Wagenen, E. by the top of the mountain, S. by land of P. P. Aldrich & W. by Wm. Enderly estate .....		5 $\frac{7}{10}$		
do .....		Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				5 $\frac{7}{10}$
		Total in Gardiner, Town of, belonging to the State, 11 $\frac{7}{10}$ acres.				
Plattekill .....		GRAHAM'S OR GRAME'S PATENT. Flagler, Francis; b'd N. by S. Penny, E. by Derant & others, S. by J. Harris, & W. by J. B. Griffin .....		5		
do .....		Lockwood, Wm. or W. W.; b'd N. by Lockwood, E. by N. Adams, or J. S. Cosman or Crosman, S. by J. S. Cosman or Crosman, & W. by Pembroke, Penbrook or Tenbrouck .....		5	5	

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Plattekill		GRAHAM'S OR GRAME'S PATENT — (Continued). Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				5
		Total in Graham's or Grame's Patent, belonging to the State, 10 acres.				
Plattekill		GREEN'S PATENT. Gillis, Jesse; b'd N. by J. Lockwood or Lockwoods, E. by Green or Gerow, & S. & W. by Wm. Pembroke or W. Tenbrouck .....		8	8	
Hardenburgh	1	HARDENBURGH PATENT. Great Lot 6, Division 2, Connecticut Tract.			197	
do	1	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				197
do	4			195		
do	4	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				195
Denning	5				192½	
do	5	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880 .....				192½
do	6			180	180	
do	6	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				180
do	7			248		
do	7	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				248
do	7				248½	
do	18			182		
do	18				182½	
do	13	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				182½
do	14			252		
do	14	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				252
do	14				251½	
do	18			98		
do	18	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				98
do	18				98½	
do	19			94		
do	19	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				94
do	19				94½	
do	20			96		
do	20	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				96
do	20				86½	
Hardenburgh	22				126	



## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>HARDENBURGH PATENT, GREAT LOT 2, DIVISION 6, CONNECTICUT TRACT— (Continued).</b>				
Denning.....	25	.....		110		
do .....	25	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				110
do .....	25	.....			109½	
do .....	26	.....		102		
do .....	26	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				102
do .....	26	.....			102½	
do .....	28	.....			183½	
do .....	28	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				183½
Hardenburgh ...	29	.....		103	103	
do .....	29	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				103
Denning .....	31	.....		124	124	
do .....	31	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				124
do .....	32	.....		130		
do .....	32	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				130
do .....	32	.....			123½	
do .....	33	.....		118		
do .....	33	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				118
do .....	33	.....			118½	
do .....	35	.....			156	
do .....	35	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				156
Hardenburgh ...	36	.....		71	71	
do .....	36	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				71
do .....	37	.....			72	
do .....	37	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				72
Denning.....	38	.....		82		
do .....	38	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				82
do .....	38	.....			82½	
do .....	39	.....		87	87	
do .....	39	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				87
do .....	40	.....		89	89	
do .....	40	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				89
do .....	42	.....		127		
do .....	42	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				127
Hardenburgh ...	43	.....	100	100		
do .....	43	.....			98	
do .....	44	.....		100		
do .....	44	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				100

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		HARDENBURGH PATENT, GREAT LOT 2, DIVISION 6, CONNECTICUT TRACT— <i>(Continued).</i>				
Hardenburgh ...	44	.....			91	
Denning .....	45	.....		96		
do .....	45	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....			96½	96
do .....	45	.....				
do .....	46	.....		91		
do .....	46	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				91
do .....	46	.....			90½	
do .....	47	.....		73		
do .....	47	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				73
do .....	47	.....			63½	
do .....	52	.....		95		
do .....	52	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				95
do .....	52	.....			94½	
do .....	53	.....		95		
do .....	53	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				95
do .....	53	.....			93	
do .....	54	.....		87	87	
do .....	54	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				87
do .....	56	.....			128	
do .....	56	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				128
Hardenburgh ...	57	.....		100		
do .....	57	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				100
do .....	57	.....			95	
Denning .....	59	.....		99		
do .....	59	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				99
do .....	60	.....		97		
do .....	60	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				97
do .....	60	.....			97½	
do .....	61	.....		92		
do .....	61	.....			92½	
do .....	66	.....			96	
do .....	66	Same, County Treas. sales of 1880, 1881, 1882.....				96
do .....	67	.....			96½	
do .....	67	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880.....				96½
do .....	68	.....		91		
do .....	68	.....			90½	
do .....	75	.....		91		
do .....	75	.....			91½	
do .....	76	.....		96	96	

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		HARDENBURGH PATENT, GREAT LOT 2, DIVISION 6, CONNECTICUT TRACT— (Continued).				
Denning.....	76	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				96
do .....	78	.....		85		
do .....	78	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				85
do .....	78	.....			85½	
do .....	81	.....		80		
do .....	81	.....			89½	
do .....	82	.....		86		
do .....	82	.....			86½	
do .....	83	.....		85		
do .....	83	.....			85½	
do .....	85	.....		100		
do .....	85	E. ¼ .....			50	
do .....	89	.....		109		
do .....	89	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				109
do .....	89	.....			109½	
do .....	93	.....		129		
do .....	93	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				129
do .....	93	.....			129½	
do .....	106	Ex. 82a. N. W. cor. ....	52	52		
do .....	113	.....		142		
do .....	113	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				142
do .....	113	.....			142½	
		Total in Hardenburgh Pat- ent, Great Lot 6, Division 2, Connecticut Tract, be- longing to the State, 5,976 acres.				
		DIVISION 3. Robinson Tract.				
Hardenburgh....	196	.....		145		
do .....	218	.....		127	127	
do .....	218	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				127
do .....	219	.....		129	129	
do .....	219	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				129
do .....	220	.....		142	142	
do .....	220	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				142
do .....	221	.....		141	141	
do .....	221	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				141
do .....	222	.....		145	145	
do .....	222	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				145
do .....	227	.....		161	161	

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
<b>DIVISION 3, ROBINSON TRACT — (Continued).</b>						
Hardenburgh ...	227	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				161
do ....	228	.....		115	115	
do ....	229	.....		137		
do ....	232	.....		140	140	
do ....	232	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				140
do ....	233	.....		115	115	
do ....	233	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				115
do ....	234	.....		164	164	
do ....	234	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				164
do ....	239	.....		142	142	
do ....	239	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				142
do ....	244	.....		112	112	
do ....	244	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				112
do ....	253	.....		161	161	
do ....	253	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				161
do ....	254	.....		110	110	
do ....	254	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				110
do ....	260	.....		162	162	
do ....	260	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				161
do ....	269	.....		105	105	
do ....	269	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				105
do ....	274	.....			135	
do ....	274	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				135
Total in Division 3, Robinson Tract, belonging to the State, 2,588 acres.						
<b>EAST PART, 8,000A. TRACT—PELL (ROBERT L.), 4,000A. TRACT.</b>						
Denning.....	1	.....		100	100	
do ....	3	.....	100	100	100	
do ....	4	.....	100	100	100	
do ....	7	.....		100	100	
do ....	7	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				100
do ....	16	W. P't.....		50	50	
do ....	16	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				50
do ....	17	.....		100	100	
do ....	17	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				100
do ....	18	.....		100	100	

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Denning.....	18	EAST PART, 8,000A. TRACT—PELL (ROBERT L.) 4,000A. TRACT—(Continued). Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				100
	19	do .....		100	100	
	19	do .....				100
	20	do .....		100	100	
	20	do .....				100
	21	do .....		100	100	
	21	do .....				100
	22	do .....		100	100	
	22	do .....				100
	23	do .....		100	100	
	23	do .....				100
	24	do .....		100	100	
	24	do .....				100
	25	do .....		100	100	
	25	do .....				100
	26	do .....		100	100	
	26	do .....				100
	27	do .....		100	100	
	27	do .....				100
		Total in East Part, 8,000a. Tract—Pell (Robert L.) 4,000a. Tract, belonging to the State, 1,550 acres.				
Denning.....		GREAT LOT 7. Chamber's Survey.				
	2	do .....		86	86	
	2	do .....				86
	3	do .....		82		
	3	do .....				82
	3	do .....			85	
	6	do .....		79		
	6	do .....				79
	6	do .....			83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	8	do .....			85	
	8	do .....				85
	9	do .....		84	84	
	9	do .....				84

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		GREAT LOT 7, CHAMBER'S SURVEY — (Continued).				
Denning	10				83	
do	10	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.				83
do	11				88	
do	11	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.				88
do	12			104		
do	12	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				104
do	12				106	
do	13			118		
do	13	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				118
do	13				118 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do	14			100	100	
do	14	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				100
do	15			100	100	
do	15	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				100
do	18			99		
do	18	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				99
do	18				99 $\frac{3}{4}$	
do	25			101	101	
do	25	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				101
do	26			100	100	
do	26	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				100
do	27			99		
do	27	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				99
do	27				99 $\frac{1}{4}$	
do	28			100	100	
do	28	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				100
do	30			123	123	
do	30	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.				123
do	33				101	
do	33	Same, County Treas. sales 1879, 1880, 1881.				101
do	37				150	
do	37	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882				150
do	38				150	
do	38	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882				150
do	39				80	
do	39	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882				80
do	40				183	

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Denning.....	40	GREAT LOT 7, CHAMBER'S SURVEY—(Continued). Same, County Treas. sale of 1880..... Total in Great Lot 7, Chamber's Survey, belonging to the State, 2,301 $\frac{11}{20}$ acres.				183
		DIVISION 3.				
Shandaken.....	8	.....			1115	
do.....	8	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				1115
		GARRETSON TRACT.				
Hardenburgh...	14	S. E. P't b'd N. W. by A. Reilly.....			60	
do.....	14	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				60
do.....	15	.....			160	
do.....	15	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				160
do.....	25	W'y $\frac{1}{2}$ , or S. W'y P't.....		80		
do.....	25	N. W'y $\frac{1}{2}$ , across, or W'y $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			72	
do.....	25	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				72
do.....	66	.....		160	160	
do.....	93	Ex. 19a. being so much of 100a. S. P't as is not included in 105a. S. E. cor. of lot.....		141		
do.....	93	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				141
do.....	93	Ex. 20a. N. E. cor. and 19a. above described.....			121	
do.....	93	S P't 100a. ex. so much thereof as is contained in 105a. S. E. cor. of lot.....		*19		
do.....	93	All, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				160
do.....	94	.....			160	
do.....	94	Same, County Treas. sale of 1880.....				160
do.....	95	.....		160	160	
do.....	95	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
do.....	96	.....			240	
do.....	96	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				240
do.....	99	.....			160	
do.....	107	.....		147	147	
do.....	108	.....			150	

\* Also in 1886.

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Hardenburgh...	129	GARRETSON TRACT— (Continued).				
		Total in Garretson Tract, belonging to the State, 1,824 acres.			187	
Denning.....	7	VERNOY'S SURVEY.				
	7	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....		160	160	
	10					160
	10	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....			160	
	13			160	160	
	13	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
	16			160	160	
	16	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
	17			160	160	
	17	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
	18			160	160	
	18	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
	19			160	160	
	24			177		
	24	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				177
	24				176	
	25			176	176	
	25	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				176
	26				160	
	30			160	160	
	30	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
	32			160	160	
	32	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
	33			160	160	
	36			160	160	
	36	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				160
	37				200	
	37	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				200
	38	Ex. 50a. S'y 1/4 across.....		160		
	38				200	
	38	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				200
	39			200	200	
	39	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				200
do.....	43				200	



## ULSTER COUNTY.

Town.	No. of lot.	Description.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		VERNOY'S SURVEY— (Continued).				
Denning.....	48	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				200
do .....	48				200	
do .....	48	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				200
do .....	51				200	
do .....	51	Same, County Treas. sale of 1880.....				200
do .....	52			200	200	
do .....	53			200	200	
do .....	53	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				200
do .....	54			200	200	
do .....	54	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				200
do .....	58			200	200	
do .....	58	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				200
do .....	59			200	200	
do .....	59	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				200
do .....	60			200	200	
do .....	60	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				200
do .....	61			250	250	
do .....	61	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				250
do .....	62			245	245	
do .....	62	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				245
do .....	63			229	229	
do .....	63	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				229
do .....	64			220		
do .....	64	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				220
do .....	64				221	
do .....	65			214	214	
do .....	65	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				214
do .....	67			198	198	
do .....	67	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				198
do .....	68			189	189	
do .....	68	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				189
do .....	69				180	
do .....	69	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				180
do .....	70				173	
do .....	70	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				173
do .....	71			165	165	

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		VERNOY'S SURVEY — (Continued).				
Denning.....	71	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				165
do .....	72				156	
do .....	72	Same, County Treas. sale of 1880.....				156
do .....	73			235	235	
do .....	73	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				235
do .....	74			200	200	
do .....	74	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				200
do .....	75				200	
do .....	75	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				200
do .....	79			1377		
do .....	79	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				1377
do .....	79				1379	
do .....	80			102	1026	
do .....	80	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				1026
		Total in Vernoy's Survey, belonging to the State, 9,769 acres.				
		GREAT LOTS 7 AND 10. Darling's 1st Survey.				
Hardenburgh...	53			221	221	
do .....	53	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				221
do .....	54			213	213	
do .....	54	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				213
		Total in Great Lots 7 and 10, Darling's 1st Survey, belonging to the State, 434 acres.				
		GREAT LOT 8. Division 6, Lansette Tract.				
Hardenburgh...	54		100			
		GREAT LOT 9. Beekman Tract.				
Hardenburgh...	32			150		
do .....	32	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				150
do .....	32				156	
do .....	33		150	150		
do .....	33				156	
do .....	34		150	150		
do .....	34				156	
do .....	35			150		

## ULSTER COUNTY.

Towns.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		GREAT LOT 9, BEEKMAN TRACT—(Continued).				
Hardenburgh...	85	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				150
do	35	.....			156	
do	36	.....		150		
do	36	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				150
do	36	.....			156	
do	40	.....			156	
do	40	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				156
do	41	.....			156	
do	41	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				156
do	42	.....			156	
do	42	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				156
do	43	.....			156	
do	43	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				156
do	46	.....			150	
do	46	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				150
do	47	.....			150	
do	47	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				150
do	56	All in Hardenburgh.....		75	75	
do	56	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				75
do	57	All in Hardenburgh.....		75	75	
do	57	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				75
Denning....	57	S. Pt or S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Denning.....		75	75	
do	57	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				75
do	59	.....		150		
do	59	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				150
do	60	.....		150		
do	60	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				150
do	61	.....		320	320	
do	61	Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				320
		Total in Great Lot 9, Beekman Tract, belonging to the State, 2,474 acres.				
		GREAT LOT 10.				
Hardenburgh ..		B'd N. E'y by Great Lot 7, S. E'y by Town of Denning, S. W'y by Great Lot 9 & W. by Jarvis Tract.....			912	

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Hardenburgh .....		GREAT LOT 10—(Continued). Same, County Treas. sale of 1879.....				912
do .....		Same, ex. described as a part of the 8,000a. Tract, b'd N. E'ly by lands owned by the State in 1870..		700		
		Total in Great Lot 10, belonging to the State, 1,812 acres.				
		JARVIS TRACT.				
Hardenburgh ...	5	.....			100	
do ...	6	.....			100	
do ...	7	.....			100	
do ...	7	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				100
do ...	8	.....			100	
do ...	8	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				100
do ...	13	.....			100	
do ...	13	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				100
do ...	14	.....			100	
do ...	14	Same, County Treas. sale of 1883.....				100
do ...	15	.....			120	
do ...	15	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881.....				120
		Total in Jarvis Tract, belonging to the State, 720 acres.				
		GREAT LOT 25.				
Woodstock.....	94	S. P't bid in Sept. 20, 1881. Mortgage, Matthias Sickler & wife....				101
		HURLEY PATENTEE WOODS.				
		1st Allotment, Great Lot 3.				
Hurley.....	1	Sub. 4.....		50		
		GREAT LOT 9.				
Hurley.....		S. E. side of 2½a. b'd N. E. by Alvin G. Van Eten, S. E. by Hiram Cramer & S. W. by Doct. Chatsey.....		1½		
do .....		Part of the Gore lot & part of W. Van Aken lot, b'd E. by Kingston Town line, S. W'ly by Benj. G. Newkirk & N. W. by Philip V. D. Lockwood.		12		
		Total in Great Lot 9, belonging to the State, 18½ acres.				

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>KINGSTON COMMONS.</b> <i>Binnewater Class.</i>				
Kingston .....	60	.....			30	
do .....	60	Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881 .....				30
do .....	84	.....			30	
do .....	84	Same, County Treas. sales of 1880, 1881 .....				30
		Total in Kingston Commons, Binnewater Class, belonging to the State, 60 acres.				
		<b>KINGSTON COMMONS.</b> <i>Compensation (East) Class.</i>				
Ulster .....	15	.....		10		
		<b>THREE MILE CLASS.</b>				
Woodstock .....	25	.....		30		
		<b>KINGSTON VILLAGE.</b> <i>Furnace Street, West Side.</i>				
Kingston City .....		B'd N. by heirs of J. Van Buren, E. by Furnace St., S. by Wm Hasbrouck & W. by Widow T. Harley. ....		50 x 100 ft.		
		Map and Partition of lands between Abijah Dewy & others, filed in Co. Clerk's office Jan. 1806. ....		50 x 100 ft.		
do .....	6	.....		50 x 100 ft.		
		<b>LAKE'S PATENT.</b>				
Plattekill .....		Lewis, George W., b'd N. & W. by F. Baxter, E. by G. Birdsall & S. by Gilberts. ....			2	
do .....		Same, County Treas. sales of 1879, 1880, 1881. ....				2
do .....		Staples, Lewis, b'd N. by H. or J. Sutton, E. by Wm. Pembroke, S. by G. Thorne & W. by H. Sutton .....			5	
do .....		Same, County Treas. sale of 1879 .....				5
		Total in Lake's Patent, belonging to the State, 7 acres				
		<b>MARBLETOWN COMMONS.</b> <i>Trustee Allotment — Sub-beatty Mountain, Letter B.</i>				
Olive .....	12	.....	28	28		
do .....	19	N. P't. ....	19	19		
		Total in Marbletown Commons, Trustee Allotment, Sub-beatty Mountain, Letter B, belonging to the State, 47 acres.				

## ULSTER COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Marbletown .....		MARBLETOWN, TOWN OF. B'd E'y by B. F. Atkins, S'y by M. Elting, & W'y by Wm. M. Dupuy or Dupuy, or Wm. H. Dupuy.....		27		
Olive .....		OLIVE, TOWN OF. Land at Watson's Hollow, in the Town of Olive, sold by Chas. Dubois to John B. Atwood & by said Atwood to Nathan W. Watson, by deed dated May 4, 1850, re- corded in Ulster County Clerk's office, in Book of Deeds No. 76, on Page 38, May 7, 1850. Nathan W. Watson. Mortgage Sept. 21, 1880.....				1700
Plattekill .....		PLATTEKILL, TOWN OF. Cole, Richard, Heirs of, b'd N. & W. by John Cole, E. by J. C. Brod- head, & S. by Gertrude Le Fever.....		10		
do .....		Fowler, Jeremiah, b'd N. & W. by F. Baxter, E. by G. Birdsall, & S. by Gilberts 5a. ex. 3a. N. W. cor. thereof .....		2		
		Total in Plattekill, Town of, belonging to the State, 12 acres.				
		ROCHESTER PATENT, GROTE TRANSPORT. Great Lot 24.				
Wawarsing .....	1	.....		160		
Shawangunk .....		SHAWANGUNK, TOWN OF. McEnny, James, b'd N. by lands of Helen McEnny, E. by lands of Robert C Lewis, S. by land of Samuel E. McEnny, & W. by lands of Nelson France.....				†

## WARREN COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 30,439½.*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		BRANT LAKE TRACT.				
Hague .....	16	.....		160	160	
do .....	17	.....		160	160	
do .....	18	.....		160	160	
do .....	19	.....		160	160	
do .....	22	.....		160	160	
do .....	23	.....		160	160	
do .....	24	.....		160	160	
do .....	25	.....			160	
Horicon .....	107	Ex. und. ¼ p'd by A. Crandall (part water). Bonded when bid in sale of 1853.....				80
do .....	141	S. E. cor..... Total in Brant Lake Tract, belonging to the State, 1,380 acres.		20		
		DARTMOUTH PATENT. Great Tract, Range 4.				
Stony Creek ....	5	.....	234	284		
do .....	8	S. E. cor..... Total in Dartmouth Patent, Great Tract, Range 4, belonging to the State, 296½ acres.			62½	
		RANGE 6.				
Thurman .....	5	.....		234	234	
do .....	6	.....		234	234	
do .....	7	.....			234	
		Total in Range 6, belonging to the State, 702 acres.				
		RANGE 8.				
Thurman .....	6	Ex. N. E. ¼.....			176	
do .....	6	N. E. ¼.....			58½	
do .....	7	N. W. cor..... Total in Range 8, belonging to the State, 346 acres.		170	170	
		SMALL TRACT. Range 4.				
Stony Creek ....	4	.....			234	
do .....	5	N. end..... Total in Small Tract, Range 4, belonging to the State, 334 acres.			100	

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Stony Creek	5	UPPER RIVER DIVISION.				
do	6	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		50		
		W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		45		
		Total in Upper River Division, belonging to the State, 95 acres.				
Hague	105	ELLIS PATENT.				
		W. Pt, b'd E. by lands of J. & N. Patchen or J. S. N. Patchin .....			85	
do	248		102	102	102 $\frac{5}{10}$	
do	257		94	94	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Total in Ellis Patent, belonging to the State, 282 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres.				
Bolton	2	GARLAND'S (PETER) PATENT		167		
Thurman	3	GORE BETWEEN DARTMOUTH PATENT AND TOWNSHIP 11, TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.			160	
do	4				160	
do	5				160	
do	17				160	
do	28				160	
		Total in Gore between Dartmouth Patent and Township 11, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 800 acres.				
Chester		GORE BETWEEN THURMAN'S ROAD PATENT AND HOFFMAN TOWNSHIP.				
		N. E. end. Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867. ....				92
Johnsburgh	10	GORE BETWEEN TOWNSHIPS 29 AND 31, TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE.			169	
do	11				169	
		Total in Gore between Townships 29 and 31, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, belonging to the State, 338 acres.				



## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		GORE, SOUTH OF TOWNSHIP 12, TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. <i>West of River.</i>				
Johnsburgh.....	13	.....			164	
do .....	26	.....			164	
		Total in Gore, South of Township 12, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, West of River, belonging to the State, 328 acres.				
		HAGUE TRACT.				
Hague .....	50	.....		150	150	
do .....	54	Reverted Oct. 1858 .....				180
do .....	57	.....		184	184½	
do .....	58	.....		184	184½	
do .....	60	.....			184½	
		Total in Hague Tract, belonging to the State, 883½ acres.				
		HOFFMAN TOWNSHIP.				
Chester.....	98	S. E. cor.....		165		
		HYDE TOWNSHIP.				
Thurman.....	17	N. W. cor.....	50			
do .....	17	On W. line 26r. from S. W. cor., 160r. long N. & S. & 50r. wide E. & W....			50	
do .....	17	S. W. cor.....			50	
do .....	39	Ex. 50a. S. E. cor., & 80a. S. W. cor.....			370	
do .....	39	S. W. cor.....			80	
Warrenburgh...	64	Sub. 4.....			61	
do .....	78	Sub. 3.....			89	
do .....	74	Sub. 4.....			107	
do .....	76	Sub. 3.....			188	
do .....	78	Ex. 200a. W side.....			900	
do .....	78	Ex. 326a. E. side.....			174	
		Total in Hyde Township, belonging to the State, 1,165 acres.				
		JESSUP'S 7,550A. PATENT.				
Luzerne.....	4	Sub. 1, b'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by Griffin & W. by Morton.....			100	
do .....	4	Sub. 2, b'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by Griffin heirs, & W. by Sam. Ramsey.			239	
do .....	5	B'd N. by Ramsey, E. by land formerly owned by Aldrich, S. by Millis or Willis & W. by Lewis lot.			50	

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877	1881.	
Luzerne .....	5	JESSUP'S 7,550A. PATENT— (Continued). B'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by Howe or lands of Howe, & W. by Lewis lot 100a. ex. 50a. E. P't thereof, p'd by F. D. Curtis.			50	
do .....	5	Griffin lot, b'd N. & S. by lot lines, E. by Howe, & W. by Lewis lot, 100a. ex. 50a. W. P't thereof.			50	
do .....	8	B'd N. & S. by lot lines, W. by Hudson River.		121		
do .....	12	E. end, b'd W. by Gayot, 96a. ex. 50a. E. P't thereof.	46			
do .....	12	E. P't, b'd W. by Goodness.		96		
		Total in Jessup's 7,550a. Patent, belonging to the State, 506 acres.				
Luzerne .....	3	KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT. 23d Allotment, Great Lot 5. B'd N. by Perkins lot, E'ly by George Murray, S. by Murray, & W. by Barker or Banker farm.			50	
Luzerne .....	11	LUZERNE TRACT. Original			75	
Caldwell .....	66	N. 1/4			75 1/4	127
Luzerne .....	94	Total in Luzerne Tract, belonging to the State, 277 1/4 acres.				
Bolton .....	10	MCDONALD'S (NEIL) PATENT. S'ly P't.		80		
Bolton .....	40	NORTH WEST BAY TRACT. Reverted Jan. 9, 1861.				
do .....	119	Total in North West Bay Tract, belonging to the State, 357 acres.	182	182	182	175
Stony Creek ....	11	PALMER'S PURCHASE. General Allotment. S. E. cor.			30	
Stony Creek ....	27	REAR DIVISION. Great Lot 1.		160	160	
do .....	84			160	160	

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		REAR DIVISION, GREAT LOT 1 — (Continued).				
Stony Creek....	35	.....			160	
do .....	37	.....			123	
do .....	38	.....			160	
Thurman.....	59	.....			160	
do .....	60	All in Thurman.....			102	
do .....	61	.....	160	160	96	
do .....	63	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ or S. E. P't .....	80			
do .....	63	S. or S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		80		
do .....	63	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....			80	
do .....	64	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	80	80		
do .....	64	.....			80	
do .....	69	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	80	80		
do .....	69	.....			80	
do .....	70	.....			160	
do .....	85	.....		160	58	
do .....	86	.....	160	160	144	
		Total in Rear Division, Great Lot 1, belonging to the State, 1,980 acres.				
		GREAT LOT 2.				
Thurman.....	20	.....	150 $\frac{7}{10}$		150 $\frac{7}{10}$	
do .....	21	.....	150 $\frac{7}{10}$		150 $\frac{7}{10}$	
do .....	27	Ex. 53a. W. end.....	72 $\frac{6}{10}$			
do .....	27	All in Thurman 122 $\frac{6}{10}$ a. ex. 50a. W. end thereof.			72 $\frac{6}{10}$	
do .....	51	N. W. cor.....	50			
do .....	54	S. E. cor.....	25			
do .....	54	N. W. cor., 50a. & S. E. cor., 25a.....			75	
do .....	55	.....	125 $\frac{6}{10}$		125 $\frac{6}{10}$	
do .....	56	.....	125 $\frac{6}{10}$		125 $\frac{6}{10}$	
do .....	59	N. E. cor .....	25		25	
do .....	60	.....	150 $\frac{7}{10}$		150 $\frac{7}{10}$	
		Total in Great Lot 2, belonging to the State, 875 $\frac{9}{10}$ acres.				
		RIVER DIVISION.				
		East End.				
Stony Creek .....		P't b'd N. E. by Dartmouth Patent, N. W. by lots 1 & 2, Middle Division, & S. by Saratoga County (as surveyed), beg. at N. E. cor. of said lot, th. S. 60° W. 150c. to Co. line, th. along said line to the E. side of said lot, th. N. 30° W. 90c. to beg., 675a. ex. 160a. N.				

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Stony Creek.....		RIVER DIVISION, EAST END — (Continued). W. P't thereof, also ex. that part of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Great Lot 2, in Warren Co. 120a. & W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 2, 90a., leaving all of Great Lot 1, in Warren Co. Sale of 1848. ....				305
Stony Creek.....		GREAT LOT 3. N. E. cor., b'd N. by Mid- dle Division, E. by Sub. 1, S. by Saratoga Co. & W. by Lot 4. ....		45		
Bolton.....	6	TONGUE MOUNTAIN TRACT. Reverted Sept. 6, 1859. ....				168
Hague.....	44	Reverted Sept. 6, 1859. ....				212
do.....	46	Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867. ....				155
do.....	48	Reverted resale Sept. 6, 1859. ....				273
do.....	49	Reverted resale Sept. 6, 1859. ....				270
		Total in Tongue Mountain Tract, belonging to the State, 1,078 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 11.				
Thurman.....	9	All in Thurman. ....		29	29	
do.....	10	All in Thurman. ....		90	90	
do.....	11	S. P't. ....		112		
Johnsburgh.....	14	Ex. und. $\frac{1}{4}$ Adirondack Co's land. ....		200	200	
do.....	15	.....		300	300	
do.....	16	.....		300	300	
do.....	17	.....		.....	300	
do.....	18	.....		.....	300	
do.....	19	.....		.....	300	
do.....	20	.....		.....	300	
do.....	21	.....		.....	300	
do.....	22	.....		.....	300	
do.....	28	.....		.....	300	
do.....	29	.....		.....	300	
do.....	30	.....		300	300	
do.....	31	.....		300	300	
do.....	32	.....		300	300	
do.....	33	.....		300	300	
do.....	34	.....		300	300	
do.....	37	S. end. ....		50	50	
do.....	39	.....		300	300	
do.....	40	.....		300	.....	
do.....	40	Ex. 50a. N. E. cor., square. ....		.....	250	
do.....	40	N. E. cor., square. ....		.....	50	
do.....	44	N. end. ....		150	150	
do.....	45	N. end. ....		150	150	

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 11— (Continued).				
Johnsburgh	46	N. end		98	85	
do	56			300	300	
do	58				300	
do	59			300	300	
do	60				150	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 11, belonging to the State, 7,029 acres.				
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 12.				
Johnsburgh	60				166	
		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE. Township 13.				
Johnsburgh	8			235		
do	10			258		
do	11			241		
do	12			231		
do	22			130		
do	49			160		
do	101			198		
do	116			171		
do	121			136		
do	122			152		
do	123			154		
do	124			180		
do	125			150		
do	140			134		
do	141			139		
do	142			118		
do	143			150		
do	144			127		
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 13, belonging to the State, 3,061 acres.				
		TOWNSHIP 14, NORTH $\frac{1}{2}$ AND SOUTH EAST $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pond's Survey, "Residue of Township."				
Johnsburgh	50			160	160	
do	51				160	
do	99	S. W. cor.		33	32	
do	106				132	
		Total in Township 14, North $\frac{1}{2}$ and South East $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pond's Survey, "Residue of Township," belonging to the State, 485 acres.				

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, SOUTH WEST <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>. <i>Leggett's Survey.</i></b>				
Johnsburgh	1	.....		178		
do	2	.....		150		
do	3	.....		112	112	
do	4	.....		150	150	
do	5	.....		150		
do	6	.....		150	150	
do	7	.....		150		
do	8	.....			150	
do	9	.....		150		
do	10	.....			112	
do	11	.....		115		
do	12	.....		178	178	
do	14	.....			150	
do	16	.....		150		
do	18	.....		150	150	
do	19	.....		150	150	
do	22	.....		112	112	
do	24	.....		178	178	
do	25	.....		178	178	
do	26	.....		150	150	
do	27	.....		112	112	
		Total in Totten and Cross field's Purchase, South West $\frac{1}{2}$ , Leggett's Survey, belonging to the State, 3,075 acres.				
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, Township 24.</b>				
Chester	18	N. P't.....		300	230	
Johnsburgh	24	.....			420	
Chester	25	.....		420		
Johnsburgh	25	.....			420	
Chester	29	Sub. 12, N. E. P't.....		16		
do	33	S. P't.....		100	100	
do	38	S. W. cor., 35c. N. & S. & 20c. E. & W., Mtg. 1866.				
		Total in Totten and Cross-field's Purchase, Township 24, belonging to the State, 1,746 acres.				
		<b>TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, Township 29.</b>				
Thurman	.....	All that part of 1,430a. in the N. W. cor. of the town of Thurman; b'd N. by the town of Johnsburgh, S. E'y by the N'y line of the numbered lots in the allotment of Town-				70

## WARREN COUNTY.

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Thurman .....		TOTTEN AND CROSSFIELD'S PURCHASE, TOWNSHIP 29 — (Continued). ships 10 & 29 & W'y by Hamilton county, which is included or covered by a tract of 5,000a. which was patented by the State to H. Balfour. Sale of 1853. ....				785
do .....		Same. ....			930	
		Total in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 29, belonging to the State, 1,715 acres.				
Warrensburgh ..	3	WARRENSBURGH PATENT. Reverted resale Oct. 24, 1867				201

# WASHINGTON COUNTY.

## LIST OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

*Total Number of Acres, 708.*

TOWN.	No. of lot.	DESCRIPTION.	ACRES ACQUIRED BY TAX SALE.			Other titles.
			1871.	1877.	1881.	
Granville .....		GRANVILLE, TOWN OF. B'd E. by Lansing Day's Est., S. by Highway & W. by A. W. Tupper ..			1	
Easton .....		EASTON, TOWN OF. B'd N. by J. Wetsell, E. by Thomas Berry & S. by Wm. Weed or lands of Jacob Hill .....		23		
do .....		Cheever, Samuel, b'd N. by J. Wetzell, E. by T. Barry & S. & W. by Jacob Hill .....			23	
Hebron .....		HEBRON, TOWN OF. B'd N. by L. W. Sherman, E. by Collins Boyington, S. by Benj. D. Sherman & W. by James Elate...		15		
Dresden .....	50	SOUTH BAY TRACT. .....			120	
do .....	58	Reverted in 1825.....				57
do .....	90	.....		160		
do .....	90	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			80	
do .....	90	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ .....			80	
do .....	91	N. E. cor .....		12	12	
Fort Ann .....	122	Reverted Oct. 24, 1867.... Total in South Bay Tract, belonging to the State, 509 acres.				160
Fort Ann .....	36	WESTFIELD TRACT. Reverted resale Jan. 9, 1861				160



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